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TOPOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY

OF

WALES,

COMPRISING THE

SEVERAL COUNTIES, CITIES, BOROUGHS, CORPORATE AND MARKET TOWNS,

PARISHES, CHAPELRIES, AND TOWNSHIPS,

WITH

HISTORICAL AND STATISTICAL DESCRIPTIONS:

EMBELLISHED WITH

ENGRAVINGS OF THE ARMS OF THE BISHOPRICS, AND OF THE ARMS AND SEALS OF THE VARIOUS

CITIES AND MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS:

AND ILLUSTRATED BY

MAPS OF THE DIFFERENT COUNTIES.

BY SAMUEL LEWIS.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

VOL. II.—FROM LLANEDARN TO Y VAENOR ISÂV.

Third Edition.

LONDON:

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TOPOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY

OF

WALES.

LLANEDARN (LLAN-EDEYRN), a parish, in the union of CARDIFF, hundred of KIBBOR, county of GLAMORGAN, SOUTH WALES, on the banks of the Romney, 4 miles (N. E. by N.) from Cardiff, containing 354 inhabitants. This parish, which comprises about two thousand five hundred and fifty acres of land, partly arable and partly pasture, lies on the eastern confine of the county, and the surface, though in general low, presents some pleasing scenery: it gradually rises to the north, into an elevated ridge, in some parts richly wooded, and the whole is embellished with several genteel mansions, the principal of which are, New House, Ruperra, and Cevn Mably. To the west the venerable cathedral of Llandaf, and southward Cardiff and the Bristol Channel, are included in the prospect. The living is a discharged vicarage, united to that of St. Mellon's, in the county of Monmouth, rated in the king's books at £5. 8. 11½.; the impropriation is vested in the Chapter of Llandaf. The church, a small simple structure, is dedicated to St. Edeyrn, who, it is stated, established a Christian society here, amounting in number to three hundred persons. The Rev. William Edwards, in 1782, bequeathed £400 for charitable purposes, £100 of which he directed should be applied for the use of the poor of this parish: the interest of this sum, which, with the original bequest, lies in the hands of Sir Charles Morgan, of Tredegar, Bart., is distributed in January among such poor as are not receiving parochial relief.

LLANEDWEN (LLAN-EDWEN), a parish, in the union of BANGOR and BEAUMARIS, hundred of MENAI, county of ANGLESEY, NORTH WALES, 5 miles (N. E. by N.) from Carmarthen; containing 283 inhabitants. This parish has been said to derive its name from the dedication of its church to King Edwin, by whose daughter or niece it was founded,

in the year 640; but Dr. Owen Pughe, in his "Cambrian Biography," states that Edwen was a female saint of Saxon descent, and seems to consider her the tutelar saint of this church. It is situated on the western shore of the Menai strait, and, with the adjoining parishes of Llanidan and Llandeiniol, anciently formed a district which was the principal seat of the Druidical priesthood, and in which the archdruid is supposed to have had for ages his chief residence. There are still within the district, and particularly in this parish, considerable remains of those deeply-shaded groves so well adapted to the performance of the sanguinary rites of the Druidical religion, which obtained for this island the appellation of Ynys Dywell, or "the Shady Island;" and amid them are numerous remains of Druidical temples, altars, circles, and cromlechs. Porthamel, or Porth-Aml, the only ferry between the Menai bridge and Carnarvon, is celebrated as the place where *Suetonius Paulinus*, in the reign of the Emperor Nero, crossed the strait for the invasion of Mona, in which attempt he was opposed by the Druids, who having assembled an army of men and women arranged in all the mystic terrors of their idolatrous superstition, and brandishing lighted torches, drew up on the western shore to oppose their progress. But after spreading a momentary panic through the Roman ranks, they were quickly repulsed by the rallying troops, and many of them consigned to perish in their own sacrificial fires. The sacred groves in which their rites were solemnized were cut down, and the reign of Druidism, which had for ages been established in this isle as its principal seat, was finally destroyed. At a short distance from this place is a field still called Maes Mawr Gâd, or "the plain of the great army," supposed to have been occupied by the Roman forces under Julius Agricola, in his successful expedition to regain pos-

session of the island, which Suetonius, by a general revolt of the British states in his rear, that necessarily caused him to withdraw his forces, had been compelled to relinquish. Opposite to Moel-y-Don, or "the hill of the wave," in this parish, the English suffered a signal defeat in the reign of *Edward* I. Having landed in the island in 1282, under the command of Luke de Tany, a Gascon, after reducing to obedience such of the inhabitants as had not previously sworn allegiance to that monarch, they constructed a bridge of boats across the strait, near the spot where Agricola had landed, in order to effect an entrance into the country on the opposite shore. The Welsh, having hastily thrown up an intrenchment, to defend the pass into the mountains, placed themselves in ambush, and quietly awaited the result. De Tany having, with a detachment of his troops, rashly ventured at low water to pass the bridge before it was completed, his retreat was intercepted by the return of the tide; and the Welsh, at this moment rushing from their ambuscade, and impetuously assaulting his detachment, killed the greater number, and drove the rest into the strait: of this force, which consisted of more than two hundred soldiers, seventeen gentlemen, and thirteen knights, only one escaped, whose horse swam with him to the bridge.

The PARISH, though generally destitute of wood, of which it is difficult to raise any plantations of considerable extent, is nevertheless in some parts richly ornamented with timber of ancient growth: these instances, however, are not common, and are probably the remains of the groves that escaped destruction by the Romans. The shores of the Menai are rocky and precipitous; the scenery is bold, striking, and in some places beautifully picturesque; and in the parish and its immediate vicinity are several gentlemen's seats, some of which display elegant specimens both of ancient and recent architecture. *Plâs Newydd*, the seat of the Marquess of Anglesey, is a splendid mansion of modern erection, built upon the site of a house which once belonged to the celebrated Gwenllain, a descendant of Cadrod Hardd; and is beautifully situated in a portion of the old Druidical groves, on ground rising gently from the margin of the Menai. The building consists of a semicircular centre and two semi-octagonal wings: the façade is relieved by octagonal turrets on each side of the centre, and the respective wings, rising from the base above the parapet, which is embattled: and the entire edifice, as seen from the water, to which it is open in front, forms a conspicuous and interesting object. It contains a noble suite of apartments, a handsome library, and a beautiful chapel: the latter is lighted on each side by a fine range of pointed windows, enriched with tracery of elegant design, and embellished with stained glass; the roof is delicately and elaborately groined, and the altar, which has a receding canopy, is beautifully enriched with tabernacle-work. The whole of this elegant mansion is built of Mona marble from the quarries of Moelvre, near Red Wharf bay, and displays, both in its design and execution, a high degree of taste and judicious arrangement. The grounds are extensive and pleasingly laid out: in front of the house is a spacious lawn, sloping to the margin of the strait, from the waves of which it is protected by a strong parapet wall, on which is a noble terrace; while each side, and the rising ground behind, are sheltered by groves of venerable oak and ash of luxuriant growth. *Plâs Côch*, another seat in this parish, the property and residence of Sir William Bulkeley Hughes, was originally built by Hugh Hughes, attorney-general in the reign of Elizabeth: it is a noble antique mansion, presenting a fine specimen of the architecture of that age; and over the entrance are the arms of the family of Hughes, with the date 1569. The parish, which is small, is fertile, and the land for the most part is inclosed and cultivated. *Limestone* of excellent quality is found in great abundance within its limits, and some very extensive quarries are worked, affording employment to a considerable number of the inhabitants: great quantities of this limestone, both for building and for the purpose of manure, are raised from these quarries, which extend along the shore of the Menai, and are shipped to Liverpool and other places in numerous vessels. Through the park of Plâs Newydd runs a bed of granite, in a state of decomposition, and so soft that it crumbles upon the slightest touch.

The LIVING is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Llanidan: the church is a small but neat edifice of great antiquity; and the churchyard is one of the most beautiful in North Wales, and remarkable as containing the remains of the Rev. Henry Rowland, the eminent antiquary. There are two day schools, one of which, containing 60 boys, and for which a room was lately built at the expense of the Duchess of Kent, is supported by private contributions; and the other for 25 girls, is wholly maintained by the Marquess of Anglesey. *Bishop Rowland*, in 1616, bequeathed £6 per annum, charged on his estate at Plâs Gwŷn; *Lady Bailey* left a small annual sum, derived from the estate of Plâs Newydd; *Mr. Bagnal* bequeathed a rent-charge of 10*s.* on the same property; and *Mrs. Rowland*, in 1740, gave £100 in money: the three former of which, together with the produce of the latter, are annually distributed among the poor during the winter. The estate of Llŷsllew, in the parish, now producing £200 per annum, was given by the Bishop as an endowment to the free grammar school which he had founded at Bottwnog. Within the limits of the park of Plâs Newydd is one of the largest *cromlechs* in the island, supported on five upright stones, which have been stated by some writers to be six feet in height, but at present do not rise more than two above the ground: the tabu-

lar stone is about twelve feet in length, about the same in breadth, and four feet in thickness. Adjoining this is a smaller cromlech; and at no great distance, in the woods, is a large carnedd, which was opened some years since, and found to contain a vault, seven feet in length, and four in breadth, but, after a diligent search, no other relics were discovered. Near Maes Mawr Gâd, in making a fence in the year 1829, several Roman coins, fibulæ, buckles, and other vestiges of Roman antiquity, were dug up; and near Porthamel is a large mount, supposed by Mr. Rowland to mark the scene of Suetonius' sanguinary victory. Plâs Gwŷn in the parish, was the birth-place and residence of the *Rev. Henry Rowland*, the learned author of the *Mona Antiqua Restaurata:* that elaborate and interesting production was composed by the author at this his patrimonial estate, and the old oak chair in which he sat while writing it is still preserved in the house; he died here, and was buried in the churchyard, in 1725, as appears by the Latin inscription on his tomb, though his biographers state his death to have occurred in the year 1723, in which his work first appeared.

LLANEDY (LLAN-EDI), a parish, in the union of Llanelly, hundred of Carnawllon, county of Carmarthen, South Wales, 10 miles (s.) from Llandilo-Vawr; containing 1098 inhabitants. This parish is situated on the river Loughor, by which it is separated from the county of Glamorgan; and is intersected by the turnpike-road from Swansea to Llandilo-Vawr: it is bounded on the south-west by the parishes of Llandeilo-Tâlybont and Llangennech, on the north-west by those of Llandebie and Llannon, and on the north-east by Bettws and Llangyvelach; and extends nearly eight miles in length, and one mile and a quarter in breadth, comprising by measurement 5200 acres, of which about 1800 are arable, 2000 pasture, 700 wood, and between 600 and 700 common and waste. The surface is elevated and hilly, and the soil generally dry and light, and on the tillage lands very fertile, producing good crops of wheat, barley, oats, and potatoes; the scenery is extensive, varied, and picturesque, and beautified by the meandering of the river Loughor, through a rich and narrow vale on the south; the Gwilly, an inferior stream, passing to the north. There are mines of excellent anthracite coal, which until lately were worked only for the supply of the immediate neighbourhood, but they are now in operation on a larger scale, and the coal is exported in considerable quantity; an inferior kind is found in almost every part of the parish, but the principal mines lie at the northern extremity, where numerous hands now find employment. Iron-ore exists, but no works are carried on; and there is a quarry of excellent stone for building and other purposes. An annual fair is held on the 8th of November.

The living is a rectory, rated in the king's books at £8, and given by George IV., together with several other crown livings in the diocese, to St. David's College; present net income, £360. The church, dedicated to St. Edith, is pleasantly situated on an elevated hill, overlooking the Loughor, and commanding an extensive view of great variety and beauty; it has been recently repaired, and enlarged by a gallery at the west-end, affording an addition of one hundred and twenty free sittings, towards the erection of which the Society for the enlargement of churches and chapels contributed the sum of £100. There are places of worship for Baptists and Calvinistic Methodists. About 40 children are taught in a day school at the expense of their parents, and 12 gratuitously by local subscription; and there are three Sunday schools, one in connexion with the Established Church, the others appertaining to the dissenters, in each of which about 40 persons receive instruction. In the hamlet of Gwilly, about two hundred yards from the church, is a rock, with a curious recess, naturally formed, and traditionally called *Gwely Edi* or St. Edith's bed; it is superstitiously thought to have been occasionally used for repose by that saint. At a cottage near Forest Hall, a deserted mansion in the parish, was born, in 1721, the Rev. John Walters, M.A., the learned author of Dissertations on the Welsh Language, a Welsh and English Dictionary, and other works.

LLANEGRIN (LLAN-EGRYN), a parish, in the union of Dôlgelley, hundred of Tâlybont, county of Merioneth, North Wales, 4 miles (n.) from Towyn; containing 745 inhabitants. It is about eight miles in length and two in breadth, and comprises about ten thousand acres, part of which is mountainous land, while some is so low as to be subject to occasional inundation: the arable land, by admeasurement, comprehends 1365 acres, the pasture 2531, and the woodland 200, consisting of oak, ash, and alder. The beautiful little river Dysyni, which has its source at the foot of the lofty Cader Idris, meanders through it, and between the parishes of Towyn and Llangelynin, and pours its waters into the spacious bay of Cardigan. The village is pleasantly situated near the northern bank of the Dysyni, which is navigable for vessels of ten or twelve tons' burthen from the sea to beyond Peniarth Weir, near which stands the ancient mansion of Peniarth. The higher grounds command extensive and varied prospects, embracing a fine view of the Vale of Dysyni and Cardigan bay, and of the lofty hills on this part of the coast. About three-fifths of the land are uninclosed and uncultivated: in this portion, considerable quantities of peat are dug for fuel; the remainder is comparatively fertile and in a good state of cultivation: the prevailing soil is a strong clay. Slate abounds in the parish, and is quarried to supply the immediate neighbourhood; but the quality is not sufficiently good to make it an object of gene-

ral demand, nor is any of it exported. The *living* is a perpetual curacy, endowed with £400 royal bounty, which has been invested in the purchase of a tenement in Montgomeryshire, and £1000 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the Rev. Peter Titley, the impropriator, who pays the curate an additional annual stipend of £10; net income, £72. The *church*, dedicated to St. Egryn, and situated about a quarter of a mile from the village, on an eminence commanding a fine and extensive prospect, is an ancient structure, in the early style of English architecture; the chancel is separated from the nave by an elaborately carved screen and rood-loft, which are said to have been brought hither from Cymmer abbey, near Dôlgelley. Among the sepulchral monuments in the church are several to the memory of different members of the family of Owen, of Peniarth. There are places of worship for Independents and Calvinistic and Wesleyan Methodists.

The *free school* was established in 1659, under the will of Hugh Owen, Esq., of Tàlybont, who bequeathed £400 for its foundation and endowment: the latter consisting of £20 per annum, was augmented by Griffith Owen, Esq., who, in 1668, left £400 to be invested in the purchase of land, of which the produce was to be appropriated to the salary of a writing-master, the catechizing of poor children of the parish, and the apprenticing of boys from the school. The last bequest was laid out in the purchase of the tenements of Brŷn, Nant-Cynog, and Nant-y-Pool, and the whole income arising from it is about £81, including £14. 5. yearly derived from £475, three per cent. consols., an accumulation of the rents during a suspension of the school. A substantial school-room appears to have been built on the original foundation, which was surrounded by 2½ acres of land, but little or nothing was expended on repairs, nor has the endowment of Hugh Owen been paid since 1812, when the classical master resigned. The present master is allowed two-thirds of the income of the writing school, out of which he furnishes stationery for the children, about seventy of both sexes; and he is permitted to use the playground. Two boys on an average are apprenticed each year out of the funds, with premiums varying from £7 to £10; and a balance for this purpose has accumulated. The school is free to the lower division of the hundred of Tàlybont, containing the parishes of Llanegrin and Llangelynin, and part of Llanvihangel. There is also a grant of £4 per annum, by Hugh Owen, for distribution among the poor; and three Sunday schools are conducted gratuitously, in which about 260 persons are instructed by the dissenters. Tàlybont, in the parish, is supposed to have been anciently a mansion of the Princes of North Wales, and the residence of Llewelyn, who dated one of his charters from this place: on the farm belonging to this estate is a meadow named Waen Llewelyn, or Llewelyn's meadow; also a large artificial mound, on which a watch-tower is said to have formerly stood; and on the opposite bank of the river, in the parish of Towyn, is a similar station. On the Peniarth Mill farm, at the lower end of Cwm ŷch, or Oxen's glen, is a chalybeate spring: and there is also a spring called Fynnon y Vron, the water of which is in high repute for its efficacy in the cure of rheumatic complaints.

LLANEGWAD (LLAN-EGWAD), a parish, in the union of Llandilo-Vawr, partly in the lower division of the hundred of Cathinog, and partly in the higher division of that of Elvet, county of Carmarthen, South Wales, 7½ miles (w. by s.) from Llandilo-Vawr; containing 2113 inhabitants. This parish derives its name from the dedication of its church to St. Egwad, who is said to have lived here in seclusion and devotional retirement, probably near the spot still called "Eisteddva Egwad," where are the ruins of an ancient and very extensive mansion. The parish extends for nearly seven miles from north to south, and about four from east to west, and is intersected by the river Cothy, which falls into the Towy at this place. The lands, which, with the exception of a very small portion, are inclosed, are fertile, and in a good state of cultivation; and the village is pleasantly situated. Search was made by N. B. Jones, Esq., within the last few years, for copper-ore, of which a vein was discovered, but it dipped so considerably below the bed of the river as to render the working of it altogether impracticable. The living is a vicarage, rated in the king's books at £8. 13. 4.; patron, Bishop of St. David's: the tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £626. 2., of which £326. 16. 8. are payable to T. D. Berington, Esq., the impropriator, and £299. 5. 4. to the vicar. There are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, and Welsh and Wesleyan Methodists.

A day school, containing 50 boys and 20 girls, is partly supported by endowment and partly by voluntary contributions, together amounting to £11 per annum, towards the education of poor children, and £12 for clothing and apprenticing them, but the instruction is chiefly at the expense of the parents: there are also three Sunday schools, one in connexion with the Established Church, and the other two with dissenters, in each of which are about 60 persons. The late Rev. John Francis, of Bath, in 1825, gave a rent-charge of £25 for educating, clothing, and apprenticing six boys: for instruction £4. 4. are paid to a master; £9 are expended on clothing; two of the children are annually put out as apprentices with premiums of £5 each; and the residue of the income is distributed in small rewards to the most deserving. In 1676, Archdeacon William Jones, besides charging his lands with £3. 4., a former bequest of Griffith Lloyd, in 1633, for catechizing and for preaching a sermon, devised a farm in the parish of Llanpympsaint consisting of 72 acres, now let at

£40, which sum is distributed a week before Christmas, among the poorest and most infirm of the inhabitants, in various small sums, together with the money arising from a bequest of lands to this parish and that of Llanvynydd by Maud Watkins, in 1685, producing for Llanegwad £16. 2.; a rent-charge of 10*s.* by Evan Jones, in 1705; another of £1 by David Jones, in 1715; and the rent of a cot, let at 15*s.* by John Herbert, Esq.; making altogether about £60 per annum. The poor also partake, about the same time, of a distribution of 7 teals of barley, each containing four Winchester bushels, being the bequests of William David Jenkin, John Rice, David Rees Thomas, and William Lewis John, respectively. A few minor charities have been lost. Near Cothy bridge are the remains of an ancient dilapidated edifice, formerly a chapel of ease to the mother church, but now converted into a stable: there were anciently several other chapels in the parish.

LLANEILIAN (LLAN-EILIAN), a parish, in the hundred of Twrcelyn, union and county of Anglesey, North Wales, 2 miles (E.) from Amlwch; containing 1439 inhabitants. This parish is of considerable antiquity, and early in the fifth century was the residence of Caswallon Law-Hîr, Prince of North Wales, who had a palace on the summit of Llaneilian mountain, the site of which is at present occupied by a small cottage, called from that circumstance "Llŷs Caswallon." It derives its name from St. Eilian, who, in 450, founded a church here, which was munificently endowed by Caswallon, and adjoining to which that prince erected a chapel; and these edifices, with the exception only of Llanbadrig church, were the earliest places of Christian worship erected in the principality. St. Eilian, who was bishop of Lindisfarne, was celebrated for the sanctity of his life; and the high veneration in which his memory was held drew multitudes from the remotest parts of Britain to this place, in which he had resided, in order to obtain, by their pilgrimage and votive offerings, the highly appreciated benefit of his favour and protection. The offerings of the pilgrims upon these occasions amounted annually to a large sum, and were received in a chest kept in the church for that purpose, and called *Cŷff Eilian*, from the contents of which the church of St. Eilian and the chapel of Caswallon were elegantly rebuilt, and two farms purchased, the rents of which, till within a very recent period, were applied to keeping them in repair. It was the custom of the devotees to visit a well called *Fynnon Eilian*, situated in a barren part of the parish, among wild and broken rocks, on the eve of the saint's festival, and, after drinking the water, to kneel for some time before the altar of a small chapel erected over it; they afterwards repaired to the parish church, where they performed other ceremonies, concluding with an offering to the saint. This custom even at present prevails to a small extent, and though the spring is nearly dried up and the chapel in ruins, many persons still annually resort to this place, for the purpose of imploring the intercession of the saint for persons labouring under grievous sickness; and their offerings upon these occasions are annually distributed among the poor.

The *parish*, which is extensive, is situated at the northern extremity of the island, upon the shore of the Irish Sea, into which a part of it considerably projects, forming a headland, called by Caswallon, in honour of his tutor, Hilary's Point, a name it still bears; and off the coast is good anchorage for coasting vessels, of which many are employed in conveying copper-ore and other mineral produce from the Parys mountain, which is partly in this parish. The surface is varied, and, with the exception of the mountainous portion, and several acres of turbary and moor land, is generally inclosed and cultivated. Several attempts have been made at various times, on Llaneilian mountain, to discover copper-ore, of which a considerable vein has recently been found on Rhôs Myneich, and several men are at present employed in working it for a Cornish mining company. The *living* is a discharged rectory, with the perpetual curacies of Coedanna and Rhôsbeirio annexed, rated in the king's books at £14. 1. 8.; present net income, £400, with a glebe-house; patron, Bishop of Bangor. The *church*, dedicated to St. Eilian, is an elegant structure, partly in the early and partly in the decorated style of English architecture, with a tower surmounted by a spire; the entire edifice, which is embattled, is handsomely and substantially built of gritstone, with quoins and cornices of freestone. It comprises a nave and chancel, the roofs of which are internally of ancient carved oak, that of the latter resting upon finely sculptured corbels of angels playing on musical instruments. A splendid screen of richly carved oak, ornamented with a portrait of St. Eilian, but much defaced with paint, separates the chancel from the nave, in the former of which are four stalls of tabernacle-work, with the date 1533, and an altar-piece of carved oak, of inferior execution. The east window, of three lights, enriched with tracery, and surmounted by an elegant ogee canopy, contains some portions of ancient stained glass.

Within a few yards of the church, and now communicating with the chancel by means of a covered passage, which greatly disfigures the appearance of the building, is the small *Chapel of Caswallon*, a beautiful structure, containing an altar-piece of oak, richly and elaborately carved, and ornamented with an east window of elegant design: in this chapel is kept the oak chest, called *Cŷff Eilian*, in which are still deposited the offerings of the devotees at the shrine of this saint. About the middle of the seventeenth century, a considerable sum of money was expended for oil paintings of the Apostles and St.

Eilian, of which that of the latter is the only one now remaining. In digging a grave in the churchyard, many years since, a deep trench was discovered, extending about twenty yards in length, and containing a great quantity of human bones, supposed to be the place of interment of a number of sailors, who at some remote period perished upon this coast in a storm. There is a place of worship for Calvinistic Methodists; and about 200 children are instructed gratuitously in a Sunday school. The parish is possessed of two farms, but how they became its property, or for what purpose, cannot now be ascertained with accuracy, as the minister's house, containing the documents, was burned down about a century since. One farm, situated in the parish of Llanvechell, contains about sixteen acres and three-quarters, and is let, with two small houses contiguous, at £13 per annum; the other is let to the curate at £6. 10., and contains, with another small parcel of land, six acres and a quarter: but only the rent of the latter farm is at present appropriated to the benefit of the poor, as the tenant of the former advanced £120 for the repairs of the church, a great portion of which sum still remains unpaid. The village wakes, commonly called Gŵyl Mâb Saint, formerly continued for three weeks, and though now lasting only for about half that time, are still very numerously attended.

LLANELHAIRN, or LLANHAIARN (LLAN-AELHAIARN), a parish, in the union of Pwllheli, hundred of Uwchgorvai, county of Carnarvon, North Wales, 7 miles (N.) from Pwllheli, and 13 (S.) from Carnarvon; containing 660 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated on the shore of Carnarvon bay, is bounded on the north-east by the parish of Clynnog, on the north-west by the bay, on the west by the parish of Pistill, on the south-west by that of Carngiwch, and on the south-east by that of Llangybi; and comprises by computation 4850*a.* 3*r.* subject to tithes, and 1628 free, making together 6478*a.* 3*r.*, of the former of which portions 846 acres are arable, and the rest meadow and pasture, with the exception of about two acres of woodland. The soil in the valleys is rich and fertile, producing excellent crops of barley and oats, and there is some good pasture land, upon which many cows, oxen, and horses are reared for the market; a large part of the land is turbary, and wet; but on the hills numerous flocks of sheep find pasture. This is an extensive mountainous district, and comprehends the lofty range of mountains called Yr Eivl, or the Rivals, the conical summits of which are conspicuous from every elevated point in this part of the principality. These mountains, which are three in number, the central one having an elevation of one thousand eight hundred and sixty feet above the level of high water, rise abruptly from the shore of St. George's Channel, in which they form boldly projecting promontories, separating the districts of Arvon and Lleyn. The mountain nearest to the church, the southernmost of the three, is called "Mynydd Tre'r-Cawri," and "Tre'r-Caerau," signifying the Mountain of the Town of the Giants, and Town of the Fortresses; the more distant, in a western direction, is named "Mynydd Gorllewin;" and the central or middle mountain "Y Garn-ganol:" they are situated on the right of the road leading to Nevin; and on the left, opposite to the Rivals, is another mountain named Mynydd Carngiwch. There is a range of four other mountains, which served as a sure retreat to the Britons in ancient times; they are situated in a northern direction from the church, and are called respectively Mynydd Penllechog, Caer-Tyddyn mawr, Gyrn-ddû, and Mynydd Bronmiod. Between the two last is a wide pass or defile, Bwlch-mawr, where a manganese mine has been opened, and within the last two years, a great quantity of the ore has been forwarded to Port Llanaelhaiarn, and shipped to Liverpool. During the season of the herring fishery several boats are employed here, and crabs and lobsters are also taken on the coast; and in a river to the south-east of the church is an abundance of fine trout. In 1827, a wooden pillar was erected on the highest point of the central mountain of the Rivals, by a company of engineers employed by government to make a trigonometrical survey of this part of the coast; a similar staff was erected on the summit of Rhiw mountain, visible from hence, and another on the top of Snowdon. The village which is small, is pleasantly situated on the turnpike-road from Carnarvon to Pwllheli; and the parish contains a wool-factory and two corn-mills: the rateable annual value of the parish has been returned at £2195. 10.

The living is a discharged rectory, rated in the king's books at £8, and endowed with £200 private benefaction, and £200 royal bounty, with which sums a farm called Tŷmawr, in the parish of Mallwyd, in the counties of Montgomery and Merioneth, consisting of 175*a.* 24*p.*, was purchased in 1743, and is now let for £60 per annum; and the tithes having been commuted for a rent-charge of £195, in 1838, the present gross annual income of the rectory is £255; patron, Bishop of Bangor. The church, dedicated to St. Aelhaiarn, is a spacious and venerable cruciform structure, in the later style of English architecture, measuring 48 feet by 15, and the north and south transepts together, 60 feet by 15; and contains sittings for about 100 persons; the interior, which is appropriately arranged for the performance of divine service, possesses some interesting architectural details, and the building is kept in excellent repair. There are places of worship for Calvinistic Methodists and other dissenters. About twenty-five children are taught in a day school at the expense of their parents; and there are three Sunday schools appertaining to the dissenters: in the Calvinistic Methodists' school are about seventy

children; in the Independents', forty; and in the Baptists', twenty; all of whom receive gratuitous instruction. A rent-charge of 20*s.* was devised by Anne Jones, in 1703, to be expended in bread for the poor of Penmorva; and she also bequeathed £200, to be laid out in the purchase of lands, one moiety of the rents of which was to be appropriated to apprenticing boys of Festiniog or Criccieth, or to their poor, and the other moiety to this parish for the same purpose; but this charity is at present in abeyance, though it was decreed, after a trial at Beaumaris, in 1735, that it should be carried into effect. Some cottages and parcels of land, yielding a rent of £9. 7. 4., were left for church purposes, and the rents are applied to the repairs of the church, providing wine for the communion service, &c. &c. The late Rev. Dr. Lewis, also, left a few tenements in the parish for charitable uses.

Through the Eivl mountains is the celebrated pass into Vortigern's Valley, across which extends an immense rampart of stones; and on Tre'r Cawri are the remains of one of the most extensive British fortifications in Wales. This strong military post is defended on the side on which alone it is accessible by triple ramparts, of which the two innermost are nearly entire. The foundations of buildings, of various forms and dimensions, are scattered over the whole summit of the mountain, which is almost level, and also on the declivities. Within the walls of defence are the foundations of several circular buildings, about thirty-two feet in diameter; the upper wall is about twelve feet in height, and, in some places, fourteen in thickness at the top. Nearly the whole of the inclosed area is filled with cells of various forms, round, oval, oblong, and square. Several other mountains in the neighbourhood are fortified in a similar manner, though not with equal strength, from which circumstance it is supposed that Tre'r Cawri was the principal of a chain of military stations, and most probably the principal stronghold of the native Britons, driven into this part of the country by the victorious arms of the Saxons. The mountains abound with copper-ore and manganese. Under the Eivl mountains, and less than a quarter of a mile from the church, on the left side of the road towards Nevin, is a very copious spring, called Fynnon Aelhaiarn, contained in a square inclosure, surrounded by a wall: the water of this spring, which was anciently in high estimation for its sanctity, is still in some repute for cold bathing.

LLANELIDAN (LLAN-ELIDAN), a parish, in the union and hundred of Ruthin, county of Denbigh, North Wales, 5½ miles (s.) from Ruthin, on the road to Corwen; containing 962 inhabitants. It is situated in the upper part of the Vale of Clwyd, where the mountains assume a bolder and more rugged character than in the lower section of that pleasing valley: the parishes of Llanvair-Dyfryn-Clwyd and Clocaenog bound it on the north, that of Derwen on the west, and Brŷn-Eglwys on the south; and it comprises by computation 4000 acres, of which one-half is arable, one-fourth pasture, and the remaining fourth wood. The soil, though in some parts rather shallow, is in other places a deep and fertile earth; the surface is mostly hilly, presenting much mountainous and side land; and the scenery from the heights is very fine, the Clwydian hills being in the distance on the one side, and those of Merionethshire on the other, with some fine intervening plantations, principally oak. There are some quarries of limestone. The rateable annual value of the parish has been returned at £3880. The river Clwyd, of which the source is about three miles distant, separates this parish from Clocaenog, and flows through the vale into the sea: and there are several other streams, celebrated for trout of very superior flavour. Nant Clwyd, the ancient seat of the Kenrick family, though large, is by no means remarkable for its architecture, and is at present partially occupied by a farmer. The living is a rectory, consisting of two comportions, each rated in the king's books at £8: one is in the patronage of the Bishop of Bangor, and is of the net annual value of £252, with a glebe-house; and the other is appropriated by letters patent of the 32nd of Elizabeth to the grammar school at Ruthin: the tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £600, which is equally divided between the governors of Ruthin school and the rector, who has also a glebe of half an acre, valued at £1 per annum. The church, dedicated to St. Elidan, is an ancient and spacious structure, enriched with some elaborate carving in oak, and having the east windows embellished with some fine specimens of stained glass; it has two side aisles, and contains several handsome white marble monuments, among which are some to the memory of the families of Thelwall, Kenrick, and Jones. On the south side of the church are the arms of Queen Anne, with the name of Llanelidan inscribed upon them. There are places of worship for Baptists and Calvinistic and Wesleyan Methodists. About 50 children are taught in a day school at the expense of their parents, and a Sunday school where the children are taught to read Welsh; and all the boys in the parish are entitled to gratuitous instruction in the free grammar school at Ruthin. Several charitable donations and bequests, amounting in the aggregate to £340, were, in 1764, invested in the purchase of a farm, called Garth-y-Groes, now producing £25 per annum, which sum, together with the interest of £34, secured upon the Ruthin turnpike trust, is distributed on St. Thomas's-day and Good Friday, among the poor of the parish, according to the will of the several testators. There appears to have been an estate belonging to the poor, called Brŷn-Sion, in the parish, of the gift of which nothing is now known. In 1839, a Friendly Society for this and the neighbouring parishes was esta-

blished, which consists of about 150 members; and there is likewise an Odd Fellows' club in the parish.

LLANELIEU (LLAN-ELIEU), a parish, in the union of Hay, hundred of Talgarth, county of Brecknock, South Wales, 5 miles (s. w. by s.) from Hay; containing 103 inhabitants. This parish derives its name from the dedication of its church to St. Ellyw, grand-daughter of Brychan, Prince of Brycheiniog, who ruled over this territory about the commencement of the fifth century, and was distinguished chiefly for the number and the piety of his children. It is bounded on the north by the parishes of Glâsbury and Hay, by that of Tàlgarth on the south and west; and by the Black Mountains on the south and east; and comprises by computation about 1860 acres, of which nearly 700 are arable, 450 pasture, 200 woodland, and the remainder sheep-walks on the Black Mountain. The surface of the ground is extremely uneven and irregular, and the soil is consequently various, but in general a red loamy earth: producing, besides the ordinary grain, peas, turnips, and potatoes. A considerable portion of the parish being mountain land, affords only pasturage for sheep, cattle, and small horses; these tracts are in some parts intersected by deep narrow glens or valleys, in which corn is grown; but the farmer depends more for his support upon his flocks and live stock than upon the agricultural produce of his lands. Of the rateable annual value, the return is £826. The surrounding scenery is bold, and in some parts romantic; and the view of the mountains by which the parish is bounded, and of those in the distance, is strikingly grand and beautiful. The wood consists of oak, ash, alder, and Scotch fir; and numerous brooks water the parish. There were formerly several ancient mansions, but they have been all abandoned as family residences by their proprietors, and are at present occupied as farm-houses: one of these called Llanelieu Court, which is situated near the church, and formerly belonged to a family of the name of Aubrey, has on the sides of the entrance gateway to it the following inscriptions,—"*Excitus acta probat*, 1676;" "*Sic hora sic vita;*" "*Deus nobis hæc otia fecit, R. A. W. M. Anno Domini* ——;" "*Noctua II vola*, 1676, *W. A. H. I.;*" "*Non Jupiter quidem omnibus placet;*" "*Spes alit exules.*"

The living is a discharged rectory, endowed with £200 royal bounty; patron, Earl of Ashburnham: the tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £100, subject to rates, averaging £3 per annum; and there is a glebe of 28 acres, with a parsonage-house. The church is a small ancient edifice, consisting of a nave and chancel; and is situated in a mountain dell, sheltered on the south-east by the Black Mountains, to the base of which the cultivated portion of the lands extends; from the churchyard is obtained a beautiful and extensive view of the chain of mountains comprising the Brecknockshire and Carmarthenshire Beacons, with the fertile tract intervening between it and the Black Mountains. Walter Watkins, of Cwm, in Glâsbury, by will, in 1775, charged certain lands called Tîr Jenkin Perrot, in this parish, with the payment of the annual sum of ten shillings to two of the poorest legitimate children in it, but the charity has been lost for many years. The parish is, however, one of those which are entitled, under the ample and benevolent bequest of the Rev. Rice Powell, to the advantages of the Boughrood charity at St. David's, Brecon, for apprenticing poor children, although not more than three or four children from this place received benefit from the charity during the ten years ending in 1835. Within a cairn in a field on the Porthaml estate, the property of Lord Ashburnham, in the parish, was found, some years since, a spear-head of flint, nearly seven inches in length, and two inches broad in the widest part, which had been rudely chipped into its artificial form, and appears to have been made before the use of iron was known in this country. In the same cairn was a coarse earthen vessel, which, in the eagerness of the workmen to discover the treasure it was supposed to contain, was broken.

LLANELIAN-YN-RHÔS (LLAN-ELIAN), a parish, in the union of Aberconway, Uchdulas division of the hundred of Isdulas, county of Denbigh, North Wales, near the road from Liverpool to Holyhead, 6 miles (w. by s.) from Abergele; containing 604 inhabitants. The parish is situated in the midst of a very mountainous district, where agriculture affords the principal employment: the rateable annual value is returned at £1882. The living is a discharged rectory, rated in the king's books at £11. 1. 8.; patron, Bishop of St. Asaph. The tithes have been commuted for five rent-charges together amounting to £543. 2. 5.: a sum of £327. 4. is payable to the rector, subject to rates, averaging £37. 18. 4., and he has also a glebe of three acres, with a house, the whole valued at £15 annually; another sum of £160. 19. 6., subject to rates, averaging £23. 13. 9., is payable to the Bishop; £35. 12. 6., less £5. 2. 6. rates, belong to the vicar of Llandrillo-yn-Rhôs: £17. 17. 9., less £1. 17. 9. rates, belong to the rector of Llysvaen; and the parish-clerk receives £1. 8. 8. The church is dedicated to St. Hilary. About 20 children are instructed in a day school at the expense of their parents; and there are two Sunday schools, appertaining to the dissenters, in which 130 persons are taught gratuitously. The interest of divers small benefactions, amounting in the whole to about £150, and made for the benefit of the poor, is distributed among the most deserving objects annually on St. Thomas's-day; the principal, previous to 1827, was in private hands, but was then laid out on mortgage at five per cent., at the recommendation of the vicar

and churchwardens. Fynnon St. Eilian, a well notorious as being resorted to for the practice of invoking vengeance upon the heads of such as have given grievous offence, is situated near this place, but in the parish of LLANDRILLO, the article on which contains an account of it.

LLANELLTYD (LLAN-ELLTYD), a parish, in the union of DÔLGELLEY, hundred of ARDUDWY, county of MERIONETH, NORTH WALES, 2 miles (N. W.) from Dôlgelley, on the road to Barmouth; containing 502 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated on the eastern bank of the river Maw, or Mawddach, near its confluence with the Wnion, extends for nearly five miles in various directions from the church, and comprises some fine tracts of meadow and arable land. An act of parliament was obtained, in 1809, for reclaiming the common and waste, under the provisions of which four thousand one hundred and sixty-four acres have been inclosed. The Eden falls into the Mawddach about three miles above the village, and the scenery throughout the parish is richly diversified; the views along the banks of the rivers are beautifully picturesque, in some places even highly romantic, and have acquired much additional beauty from the extensive and flourishing plantations recently made. There are several ancient mansions in the neighbourhood, inhabited by opulent families; and the venerable remains of the abbey of Cymmer, nearly opposite to the church, on the other side of the river, form an interesting feature in the village. Within three miles and a half of the village, near the road to Trawsvynydd, is the celebrated waterfall of Rhaiadr Dû, more generally called Dôlymelynllyn, from its proximity to a house of that name, and of which a description is given in the article on DÔLGELLEY. The principal of the neighbouring seats are, Hengwrt and Dôl-uwch-Eogrŷd, which latter was erected by one of the family of Nanney of Nannau; and has been recently rebuilt: a stone, on which is the inscription "*Non Domus Dominum, sed Dominus Domum,*" has been transferred from the old building, and is now in the front wall of the present handsome edifice. Peat is found in abundance, affording an ample supply of fuel. The river Mawddach is navigable for vessels not exceeding twenty tons as far as Maesygarnedd, about a quarter of a mile from the village, but the tide flows occasionally up to the bridge of Llanelltyd; several small craft come up from Barmouth. The road from Dôlgelley divides into two branches at the village, one on the left leading down the vale along the river side to Barmouth, and another on the right towards Trawsvynydd and Tan-y-Bwlch. The living is a perpetual curacy, endowed with £1000 royal bounty; net income, £62; patron and impropriator, G. H. Vaughan, Esq. The church, dedicated to St. Illtyd, is an ancient structure, and contains a much admired monument, to the memory of the late Sir Robert Howel Vaughan, Bart., of Hengwrt and Nannau. There are places of worship for Independents and Calvinistic Methodists; and Mr. Vaughan has recently built a handsome school-house, in which the children of the poor are educated in the principles of the Established Church, and the master of which is paid by voluntary subscriptions. A Sunday school is also held in the same building; and several males and females (partly adults) are instructed in two Sunday schools, supported by the voluntary contributions of the Independents and Methodists. Mr. Richard David, in 1770, bequeathed a small portion of land, the rent of which he directed to be paid to his nearest relative in the first degree, legally settled in this parish.

Cymmer abbey, or, as it is called by the Welsh, Y Vaner, and Yr hên Vonachlog, was founded in 1198, by Meredydd and his brother Grufydd, sons of Cynan ab Owain Gwynedd, for monks of the Cistercian order, and dedicated to St. Mary. Llewelyn ab Iorwerth, who was a great benefactor to this establishment, augmented its endowments, and gave to the abbot Esau and his brethren an ample charter, confirming all preceding grants, and conferring additional and very extensive privileges. From this period it continued to flourish until the dissolution, at which time its revenue was £58. 15. 4. The site remained in the possession of the crown till the reign of Elizabeth, who granted it to her favourite, Robert, Earl of Leicester. The present remains of the conventual buildings consist principally of the abbey church, of which the roofless walls are yet standing: at the east end are three lofty, narrow, and sharply-pointed windows, above which are three of smaller dimensions, thickly overspread with ivy; on the south side of the east end are several niches, in which were anciently statues. The great hall and part of the other buildings have been converted into a farm-house, and the approach is formed by a noble avenue of stately lime trees. These remains form an interesting and picturesque ruin, and, as seen from the parish church, and from many points on the opposite side of the river, have a truly venerable and romantic appearance. On a small circular eminence, near a place called Pentre, and within a short distance of the abbey, stood the ancient castle of Cymmer, erected by the sons of Uchtryd ab Edwin, and demolished, in 1113, by the sons of Cadwgan ab Bleddyn, between whom and the founders hostilities had arisen. There are no remains of this fortress, except the site, which is still called Tommen, or "the Tumulus." Hengwrt was formerly the seat of Robert Vaughan, Esq., an eminent antiquary, who published various works on British antiquities, and collected and transcribed a vast number of Welsh manuscripts, which are still carefully preserved at this ancient mansion, and which were augmented by a large collection made by Mr. Jones, of Gelli Lyvdy, according to a mutual agreement between those gen-

tlemen, that the survivor should possess both. Mr. Vaughan was a correspondent of the learned Usher, Selden, Sir Simon D'Ewes, and other eminent men of his time; he died in 1666, and was buried in the parish church of Dôlgelley.

LLANELLY, a parish, in the union and hundred of Crickhowel, county of Brecknock, South Wales, 5 miles (w. by n.) from Abergavenny, on the road to Merthyr-Tydvil; composed of the hamlets of Aberbaidon and Maesgwartha, and containing 7366 inhabitants. This parish which derives its name from the dedication of its church, is pleasantly situated on the river Usk, and consists of arable, pasture, wood, and mountain land, that portion which constitutes the Vale of Usk being the most fertile, and the mountainous and mineral districts very barren: it is divided into two nearly equal parts by the river Clydach, a mountain torrent, which, descending with impetuosity through a deep channel obstructed by rocks, forms many picturesque falls in its course through the parish. The surrounding scenery is strikingly and richly diversified, combining features of romantic grandeur and enchanting beauty; the *Vale of the Clydach*, which extends nearly the whole length of the parish, is deep, narrow, and winding; and the scenery on the banks of the Clydach, in particular, though seldom visited by the tourist, and consequently little known, is remarkably picturesque and beautiful. The banks of this rapid stream rise precipitously to an immense height, and are richly clothed with wood, and in some parts with timber of majestic growth, forming, in the luxuriance and variety of the foliage, a pleasingly striking contrast to the rugged and barren summits of the mountains that rise above them. The Clydach, in its progress through the narrow *cwm*, or vale, which they inclose, forms two interesting falls, and there was formerly a third, called *Pistyll Mawr*, which, however, has been destroyed by the sinking of a coal-mine, within the last few years, at the head of the rock from which the water was precipitated, when the channel of the river was bored some distance higher up, and the stream, carried through a tunnel, now emerges at the bottom of the rock. Of the two others, called respectively *Pwll Crochan* and *Pwll Cwn*, the latter is by far the more picturesque, being formed by the precipitation of the river from a considerable height into a basin worn in the rock by the continual action of the water, from which it descends with great force from an elevation of thirty feet into a pool encircled with impending rocks and thick underwood, over which a few aged yew trees cast a sombre shade. The chief hills are those named the Gilwern, Disgwilva, Dinas, and Brŷnmawr, on which last is a considerable number of houses.

The parish abounds with mineral wealth of various kinds, in procuring and manufacturing which the inhabitants are principally employed; and its rateable annual value is returned at £6987. In the mountains that inclose the small but picturesque Vale of Clydach, coal, iron-ore, limestone, sandstone, and fire-clay are found in great profusion. The Clydach *collieries*, which are very extensive, and employ about a hundred hands, belong to the Brecknock Boat Company, and supply the town of Brecknock and the surrounding country to a great distance with bituminous coal. An immense quantity of coal is also raised here by the Clydach Iron Company, for the supply of their extensive works; it is all worked by levels, brought down the mountain steeps by means of inclined planes, and conveyed in trams by the railroad belonging to the canal company, either for the supply of the iron-works, or to the Brecknock and Abergavenny canal, for conveyance to Brecknock and its vicinity. The Clydach *iron-works*, originally established about two hundred years ago, by a member of the family of Hanbury, of Pontypool, in the county of Monmouth, are conducted upon a very large scale, affording employment to upwards of a thousand hands; and comprise four blast furnaces for smelting the ore, worked by a steam-engine of seventy horse power, and by a water-wheel forty feet in diameter: the forges, in which charcoal is employed, are supplied with air by a steam engine of smaller power, and by a water-wheel of the same diameter; and the rolling-mills for converting the pig iron into bars are set in motion by the water-wheel alone. Great facilities of communication between the mineral and manufacturing districts of this parish and other parts of the kingdom are afforded by the road from Abergavenny to Merthyr-Tydvil, by the Brecknock and Abergavenny canal, and by a railroad from the aqueduct below Aberclydach to the Beaufort iron-works, in the parish of Llangattock. This *railway*, which is the property of the canal company, and about eight miles in length, winds up Cwm Clydach, and communicates along its whole course with tram-roads from the different works in the neighbourhood. The *Brecknock and Abergavenny canal*, after traversing a distance of sixteen miles from the town of Brecknock, with a fall of sixty-eight feet, by means of six locks, is here conveyed over the valley and stream of the Clydach, at an elevation of little less than a hundred feet above the bed of the river, by a strong aqueduct of stone, supported by a prodigious embankment raised upon an arch, twenty-two feet in the span, built over the Clydach in 1799; the whole forming a prominent feature in the scenery of the vale. Clydach House, the residence of the manager of the iron-works, is a handsome building; and of the other mansions in the parish may be named Tŷ Mawr, Aberbaidan, Glâslyn, and Dyfryn Mawr.

The *living* is a perpetual curacy, united, with that of Llangeney, to the rectory of Llangattock; and the tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £423. The *church*, dedicated to St. Elliw, a small

ancient structure, in the early style of English architecture, with a low massive tower, consists of a nave and one aisle, the one much older than the other, separated by a series of pointed arches, and contains about three hundred sittings: it is situated on an exposed eminence, about a mile south of the Usk, and a little westward of the Clydach; and the churchyard is inclosed by yew trees of ancient growth, and commands a charming prospect over the Vale of Usk, which abounds with richly varied and highly picturesque scenery. There are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, Calvinistic Methodists, and English and Welsh Wesleyans. About 150 children are instructed in five day schools, at the expense of their parents; a school-room has lately been erected by the National Society for the education of the poor; and there are five Sunday schools, supported by public collections among the various denominations of dissenters, aided by gratuitous teachers. *Edward Lewis*, of Aberclydach, Esq., in 1713, bequeathed a rent-charge of £3, payable out of the produce of his estate of Pant Dreiniog, for six Welsh sermons to be preached annually in the church of Llanelly, by some clergyman other than the incumbent or his curate, "as long as the Church of England shall continue in this country;" *Mr. William Lewis*, of Llanelly, in 1760, left £2 per annum, charged on a tenement called Llandewi Ysgŷryd, in the county of Monmouth, and which his sister *Anne* afterwards extended to £4, to such poor persons not receiving parochial relief as may be thought most deserving. *Harry William*, or Harry William Jenkin, of Llanelly, in 1687, bequeathed to the poor certain lands, called Tîr yr Hooper, containing from 10 to 12 acres of arable and pasture, let at £25 per annum; and a tram-road has been recently cut through the upper part of the property, for which a rent of £1. 4. 5. is paid in addition to the above: after an expenditure for repairs, the surplus is distributed, first among the poor relatives of the testator, in sums varying from 5*s.* to £1. 10. On a hill called the Gaer, overlooking the Vale of Clydach, are the remains of an ancient *encampment*, supposed to be of British construction; and on a rock opposite to it are some vestiges of another military post, called *Dinas*. Mr. Edward Llwyd, who examined the coal and iron mines throughout the county of Brecknock, more than a century since, discovered near the mines in this parish, a singular *fossil* production, consisting of a cylindrical piece of limestone, about eight inches in length and three inches in diameter, having the surface ornamented with narrow and equidistant circular cavities, in each of which was a circle of small diameter, with a small stud in the centre: various spars are also frequently found among the iron-ores in the neighbourhood.

LLANELLY (LLAN-ELLI), an incorporated sea-port and market-town, a parish, and the head of a union, in the hundred of Carnawllon, county of Carmarthen, South Wales, 15 miles (s. e. by s.) from Carmarthen, on the road to Swansea, and 216 (w. by n.) from London; containing 11,155 inhabitants, of which number, 7123 are in the borough hamlet. This place, which appears to be of great antiquity, derives its name from its church being dedicated to St. Elliw: it was probably an ancient British town of some importance, and remains of British fortifications may be distinctly traced in the immediate neighbourhood. The town is situated on the northern bank of the Loughor river, which forms an expansive estuary, and constitutes the boundary between the counties of Carmarthen and Glamorgan; and though formerly described as a small and insignificant place, inhabited chiefly by sailors and persons employed in the adjacent coal-mines, has, from the convenience of its situation on a navigable river, and from the richness of the mineral productions of its vicinity in iron, coal, and limestone, risen into manufacturing and commercial importance, and is still rapidly increasing in population and extent. An act of parliament was obtained in 1807, by which an inclosure of the commons of that portion of the parish immediately dependent on the town was effected, and the land, with the exception of one-fourteenth, allotted to the owner of the lordship of Kidwelly, was vested in trustees chosen by and from the burgesses, to be let on lease, and the proceeds applied to the improvement of the town and harbour: this property now produces £600 per annum, and is capable of being much increased in value. Respectable houses have been erected in almost every direction; as also have numerous others of inferior character, which are occupied as soon as they can be finished. The town has been recently paved, and is amply supplied with water from the river Lliedi, which flows through it, and an act for lighting it with gas was passed in 1835. Its prosperity will be further augmented by a railway to the anthracite district, and floating dock, lately completed, and by a new turnpike-road from Loughor to Carmarthen, now in progress, which will pass through it.

Llanelly is supposed to be situated in or near the centre of the mineral basin of South Wales, which is calculated to contain no fewer than forty-two beds of *coal*, incumbent upon each other, with intervening strata of stone, &c.: upon these beds are found numerous fossil remains. The abundance of excellent coal, anthracite and bituminous, in the vicinity, has already caused the establishment here of two extensive *copper-works*, called the Llanelly, and the Cambrian, Works; and of two large iron-foundries: the Llanelly Copper-Works are remarkable for having an immense chimney, of the extraordinary height of two hundred and twenty feet, and of a pyramidal shape, and which, from its loftiness, forms a conspicuous and imposing object in the view of the town. Several large *collieries* are in full operation,

and are equally distinguished for the quantity and the superior quality of their produce, consisting of bituminous and free burning coal, and culm. The PORT, which exercises paramount jurisdiction over those of Carmarthen, St. Clear's, Laugharne, Kidwelly, and Penbrey, as dependent members, has been greatly improved under the provisions of an act of parliament dated 1813, prior to which it was only open beach. In 1812, an act was passed authorizing the formation of a navigable canal, called the *Llanelly canal*, to connect the port and town with the Kidwelly canal, at Spudder's Bridge, and of a line of *railway* from the upper end of the Kidwelly canal to the coal and limestone works in the Great Mountain, with several other branches of canal or railroad; which designs have been accordingly carried into execution. In 1828, the Llanelly *Railway and Dock Company* obtained an act enabling them to make a railway from the Llangennech collieries to Llanelly harbour, and to construct a floating-dock at the latter place. The railway was completed in 1833, and, including the branches, is about four miles in length; and at its termination to the eastward of the harbour, an extensive *floating-dock*, with other works, was commenced, which, notwithstanding the difficulties that presented themselves, arising from quicksands and other obstacles, was opened in July, 1834. The dock consists of a basin capable of holding fifty sail of ships, and is always kept full of water by means of a pair of lofty stop-gates, of African oak: the entrance is formed by wing and entrance walls, substantially composed of ashlar masonry, and secured by inverted arches, permitting a vessel of 1000 tons' burthen to pass in with perfect safety; the depth of water upon the silt during neap tides is 16, during ordinary spring tides 22, and during high spring tides 26, feet. It communicates with the sea by an outer tide basin, and an entrance channel, or ship canal, about half a mile in length: the outer basin was constructed with a view to avoid the inconvenience and delay of crowding the canal with vessels, and in it light vessels wait until the loaded ships have passed out of the dock into the entrance canal, which is itself an artificial cut through the beach. Owing to its peculiar position, and the protection afforded to the estuary by the projecting coast of Glamorganshire, vessels can enter or leave the dock in almost any state of the weather. At the eastern side of the dock is a large reservoir, so situated as to be filled by the sea when required; by means of a sea-sluice it is made available for scouring out the mud and silt from the entrance canal and outer basin. The facilities for shipping coal in this dock, tide-basin, and canal, are very great, and there is abundant accommodation for any increase of the trade of this improving district. The principal article of import is *copper-ore*, the produce of which, after having been here manufactured, is shipped off to the value of £300,000 per annum: more than a hundred thousand tons of *coal* and *culm* are also annually exported, some of the coal, owing to its peculiarly fine quality, being shipped to France, Spain, India, and the West Indies, for the use of the steamboats. Besides the large dock previously described, there are three *other docks*, one of which is a floating basin, capable of admitting fifty vessels of five hundred tons' burthen. The improvement of the navigation of the *rivers* Burry, Loughor, and Lliedi, is regulated by the act of 1813, by which commissioners are empowered to scour, enlarge, and deepen them, to erect buoys and lights, and to regulate the pilotage and mooring of vessels, for which a small tonnage-rate is paid by such vessels as enter the bar of Burry. A small impost is also levied on all goods imported into, and exported from, the harbour of Llanelly. The *markets*, which are abundantly supplied with provisions of every kind, are held on Thursday and Saturday, and are much frequented: the fairs are on Holy Thursday and September 30th, and are in general numerously attended.

Llanelly is a BOROUGH by prescription, and most probably received its corporate privileges from its ancient lords, though no evidence of any regular charter having been granted to it has yet been discovered. Two courts leet are held annually, one in the spring and the other in the autumn, by the steward of the lordship of Kidwelly, within which the borough is comprised: at these courts the jury, who are selected by the steward from among the burgesses, present to him whomsoever they think fit for admission to the freedom; and at the court which takes place in the spring they nominate a burgess to serve as portreeve, who is sworn in for the ensuing year: thus the government of the town is vested in a portreeve and an indefinite number of freemen. By the act of 1832, for "Amending the representation of the People," the borough was united with Carmarthen in the return of a member to parliament: the right of voting is vested in every male person of full age occupying, either as owner or as tenant under the same landlord, a house or other premises of the annual value of at least ten pounds, provided he be capable of registering as the act directs: the number of tenements of this value, within the limits of the borough, which are minutely defined in the Appendix to this work, is above 200. A court for the lordship is held every alternate Monday, before the lord's officers, for the recovery of debts under forty shillings, contracted within the liberty. By the Boundary Act, Llanelly was made a polling-place in the election of the knights for the shire.

The *parish*, which is bounded on the north by those of Llangendeirn, Llannon, and Llandarog, on the east by Llangennech, and on the west by Penbrey, contains about twenty thousand acres, and is divided into five hamlets, called the Borough, Berwick, Glyn, Hengoed, and Westoac; about one-third

part of the land is arable, under the cultivation of wheat, barley, oats, and potatoes, and the remainder pasture and wood; the surface for the most part is uneven, and the scenery, which is of a varied character, and interspersed with fine plantations of fir and other kinds of timber, is in many situations highly picturesque: among the principal mansions are Stradey, Great House, Llundain Vâch, and Glanmor. The LIVING, which is rated in the king's books at £6. 6. 8., as a discharged vicarage, is really a perpetual curacy, with a net income of £96; and in the patronage of Rees Goring Thomas, Esq., who is owner of both the great and small tithes, which have been commuted for a rent-charge of £270, and attached to which is a glebe of forty acres, worth £80 per annum: the vicar has also a glebe of nine acres, with a house, the whole valued at £20. Previously to the Reformation, when the tithes were alienated from the church, there was a chapel in each of the five hamlets into which the parish is divided: of these, the chapel in the borough, the only one remaining entire, at present forms the chancel of the parish church, to which two transepts have been added, and other additions made; the whole constituting an irregular edifice, having a tower surmounted by an embattled parapet. There are four services in the church on Sunday, two in Welsh and two in English; and two lectures in the week, one in each language. The patron, Mr. Thomas, has recently rebuilt the chapel of St. John or Capel Juan, and made provision for the maintenance of a clergyman; and other small chapels in connexion with the Church have just been erected. There are three places of worship for Baptists, and one each for Independents and Calvinistic and Wesleyan Methodists. A National school, in which are about 100 boys and as many girls, is supported by endowment and subscription; there are fourteen other day schools in the parish, in which about 420 children are taught at the expense of the parents; and eleven Sunday schools contain about 1500 persons, who receive gratuitous instruction. The sum of £4 per annum was bequeathed by Mr. Allen, of the parish, to be expended in the purchase of Bibles for the poor, which was for some years regularly applied to that purpose; but the payment of it has lately been discontinued, under the operation of the Mortmain Act. The *poor law union*, of which this town is the head, was formed Oct. 24th, 1836, and comprises the seven parishes of Llanelly, Llannon, Penbrey, Llangennech, Llanedy, and Kidwelly, in the county of Carmarthen; and Loughor, in the county of Glamorgan: it is under the superintendence of 16 guardians, and contains a population of 20,178.

On a small promontory projecting into the Loughor river, a little below the town, which was formerly an island, a *monastery* is supposed to have been erected by St. Peiro, about the year 513; this saint constituted himself first abbot, and was succeeded by Samson, a disciple of St. Illtyd: the farm-house of Machynis, the name of which is thought to be a contraction of Mynach Ynys, or "Monk Island," is conjectured to occupy the site of this ancient religious house. *Pen Castell*, in the immediate neighbourhood of the town, is considered to be the vestige of an old British fortification. Near the church is *Great House*, a fine old mansion, formerly belonging to Sir John Stepney, Bart., who for many years, during the reign of George III. was ambassador at the courts of Dresden and Florence: after being for more than sixty years deserted by the family, during which time it was let out in different tenements, and the conservatory converted into a market-house, it came into the possession of William Chambers, of Bicknor, in the county of Kent, Esq., who at considerable expense has restored it, and who has also erected a market-place for the accommodation of the town. The seat *Stradey*, prior to its becoming the property of the father of the present owner, belonged to the Mansels, who had extensive possessions in this and the adjoining parishes: two of this ancient family were created baronets in 1621, but one of the titles is extinct, the other being enjoyed by the present Sir John Mansel.

LLANELWETH (LLAN-ELWEDD), a parish, in the union of BUILTH, hundred of COLWYN, county of RADNOR, SOUTH WALES, nearly 1 mile (N. E.) from Builth; containing 197 inhabitants. This parish is pleasantly situated on the river Wye, by which it is separated on the south and south-west from the parish of Builth, in the county of Brecknock; and is intersected by the turnpike-road from that place to Newtown, in Montgomeryshire, from which, soon after it enters this parish, branches a road up the eastern bank of the Wye to Rhaiadr, and further on, near the church, branches another road to New Radnor, Kington, Presteign, and Leominster. The surface is generally undulated, with some abrupt eminences of considerable height, and the lands, with the exception of some elevated commons and a small rocky district, are inclosed and in an excellent state of cultivation. The surrounding scenery is pleasingly varied; and the views from the higher grounds, and especially from the rocks beyond Wellfield, are extensive and extremely rich: in the neighbourhood are a few gentlemen's seats. *Llanelweth Hall*, the ancient residence of the Gwynnes, of Garth, in the county of Brecknock, (of which family was Marmaduke Gwynne, a judge on the North Wales circuit, who died in 1712,) has been deserted by its proprietor, and is now in the occupation of a tenant. *Wellfield House*, erected in 1787, by David Thomas, Esq., of London, descended from a branch of the family of Thomas, of Llwyn Madoc, in Brecknockshire, is a spacious and handsome mansion, with a portico of the Tuscan order, finely situated on a lofty eminence, and embosomed

in flourishing plantations, forming a prominent object from every point of view, and strikingly contrasted with the rugged barrenness of some of the adjacent heights: the grounds are pleasingly ornamented with shrubberies and walks, and command a fine prospect, including the rivers Wye and Irvon winding through their respective vales, with the town of Builth and the adjacent country. From the summit of an eminence on this estate is one of the most extensive and magnificent panoramic views in any part of the principality; comprehending a circle of more than twelve miles in the radius, entirely inclosed with lofty hills, and embracing a vast number of interesting objects, and a rich variety of beautiful and picturesque scenery: to the east are the Black Mountains, of dreary and rugged appearance, with the acclivities of others of more softened aspect; and to the west are the mountains of Tregarn and Garn Wen, the former said to be the highest ridge, next to the Beacons, in this part of South Wales, and the latter remarkable for its conical form, and the cairn that crowns its summit. About a mile to the north of Wellfield is *Penkerrig House*, which has been recently enlarged and partly rebuilt, and embellished with a new front in the Elizabethan style; it is pleasingly ornamented with a rich plantation of ever-greens, and is sheltered in the rear by a hill of considerable elevation, with stately timber: in the grounds, which are laid out with great taste, is a fine sheet of water, covering about six acres; and the view from the house, though not extensive, is picturesque.

This parish constitutes a prebend in the collegiate church of Brecknock, rated in the king's books at £6. 10., and in the gift of the Bishop of St. David's. The *living* is a perpetual curacy, endowed with £800 royal bounty, and in the patronage of T. Thomas, Esq., as lessee of the tithes under the prebendary; net income, £70. The *church*, dedicated to St. Matthew, a small edifice not distinguished by any remarkable architectural details, is situated on an eminence near the high road, and on the bank of the river Wye. Lady Hartstrong, or Hartstongue, bequeathed a small farm, called Bailey Bedw, in the parish of St. Harmon, in this county, now producing £16. 15. per annum, for the gratuitous education of poor children of Llanelweth, and from this rent is supported a small charity school, containing from 13 to 17 boys and girls. A child, also, is annually apprenticed from the funds of the Boughrood charity, this being one of the sixteen places entitled to partake of that benefaction. On the summit of the eminence near Wellfield House are the imperfect remains of a semicircular intrenchment, once defended by a rampart of loose stones, and to which a walk has been constructed from the grounds on that seat; and on the confines of this parish and of those of Disserth, where the desperate battle between Rhŷs ab Tewdwr and the three sons of Bleddyn ab Cynvyn is supposed by some to have been fought, may be seen, from this eminence, the square moat of Cwrt Llêchryd, so called, perhaps, from a monument erected there to the memory of Riryd ab Bleddyn, who was slain in that battle. At a short distance is a tumulus, called by the Welsh "Castell," of which nothing historical is with certainty known: by some it is thought to have been surmounted by an *arx speculatoria*, and by others to be only sepulchral. There are also some remains of a fortification on the hill behind Penkerrig House, but they are in a very imperfect state. On the farm belonging to the Wellfield estate, are two remarkable quarries; in one is obtained a kind of transitional clay slate, which displays some curious marine impressions of a species of the Trilobite; the other produces a hard kind of clay, or stone, perforated with small holes emitting a fine black powder; the external appearance of the substance indicates the action of fire, and in the clay are found some fine specimens of crystals, some of them very beautiful and perfect.

LLANENDDWYN (LLAN-ENDDWYN), a parish, in the union of Dôlgelley, hundred of Ardudwy, county of Merioneth, North Wales, 5 miles (N. N. W.) from Barmouth, on the road to Harlech; containing 940 inhabitants. The village is pleasantly situated; and the inhabitants are partly engaged in the manufacture of webs, partly in the working of mines of manganese, which metal is found in the parish, and partly in agriculture. An act of parliament was obtained, in 1810, for the inclosure of the waste lands, under the provisions of which two thousand three hundred and seven acres were allotted; and a considerable portion of this tract has been brought into a good state of cultivation. Within the last 10 years a great number of cottages have been erected in the parish. The living is a rectory, with the perpetual curacy of Llanddwywau annexed, rated in the king's books at £10. 18. 1½.; present net income, £287, with a glebe-house; patron, Bishop of Bangor. The church, dedicated to St. Enddwyn, is an ancient structure. There are places of worship for Independents and Calvinistic and Wesleyan Methodists. A school was erected in 1810 upon about half an acre of ground given by the late Sir Thomas Mostyn, Bart., in consequence of a bequest of £200 by Ellen Humphreys, in 1805, for teaching the poor children of this parish, and those of Llanddwywau; the master and mistress reside in the school-house, which was built by subscription, and have a salary of £23, made up in a similar way, in aid of the original endowment of £8 from Humphreys' bequest: from 50 to 60 children of both sexes attend. There are also three Sunday schools, appertaining to the dissenters, and conducted by voluntary teachers, in which are about 440 persons. Several small benefactions have been granted at different periods for the poor; among which are £2. 13. 4., arising from a bequest of Mrs. Jane Wynne; a rent-charge of £1. 10. from an unknown

donor; £2 from the above Ellen Humphreys' bequest; £1. 5. from a bequest of Elizabeth Price; and £1 from a gift of £20 by Mrs. Catherine Pugh; with a small sum to be distributed in bread, by David Griffith. Near the high road is a great stone, called Coeten Arthur, or "Arthur's Quoit." The waters of a spring called St. Enddwyn's well are thought to be efficacious in the cure of rheumatic affections. The distinguished Archdeacon Prŷs was for some years rector of the parish; and Colonel Jones, one of the "judges" who passed sentence of death on Charles I., was buried in the churchyard.

LLANENGAN (LLAN-EINGION), a parish, in the union of Pwllheli, chiefly in the hundred of Commitmaen, but partly in that of Gaflogion, Lleyn division of the county of Carnarvon, North Wales, 7 miles (s. w.) from Pwllheli; containing 1063 inhabitants. This parish, which comprises the headland, or promontory, of Penrhyn Dû, extending into St. Tudwal's Roads in St. George's Channel, is pleasantly situated at the southern extremity of the county, and is bounded on the east and south by Cardigan bay, and on the west and north by the parish of Llangian; it is about four miles in length and three in breadth, and comprises by measurement 3098, of which about 1000 are arable, 500 waste, and the remainder pasture. The soil is of various qualities, in some places consisting of a stiff clay, in others of sand, and in more of a fine loam; and is generally better suited for barley than any other grain, but wheat and oats are grown to a small extent; the surface is varied, much of the land being hilly, while some near the river Sôch is so low and flat as to be subject to frequent inundations; the scenery in many situations is bold and beautiful, and the views from the more elevated grounds are very fine, particularly that of Cardigan bay on the east, with the hills of Merionethshire in the distance. There are five or six quarries of iron-stone, which, at different periods of the year, occupy a greater or lesser number of men, and of which the produce is conveyed to Cardiff to be smelted; and extensive veins of lead-ore have been discovered, and several attempts have been made to work them; but the influx of water into the mines was so great that the expense in many instances exceeded the profits, and owing to the difficulty of obtaining the ore, the works were discontinued in 1839. The Sôch, the only stream by which the parish is watered, divides it from the parish of Llangian, and discharges itself into the sea at a place called Abersôch, where is a small creek for vessels. Of the rateable annual value of the parish the return made amounts to £1926. 14. 2. At a small distance from the shore are two islands, upon the larger of which are the remains of an ancient chapel, now converted into a barn, which was dedicated to St. Tudwal, from whom the roads off this coast derive their name. St. Tudwal's Roads afford good anchorage for the largest ships, and are so extensive and secure that the whole of the British navy might ride here in perfect safety during the heaviest gales. The bay, which is the finest in the channel, affords an excellent asylum for vessels that put in here when in danger of being driven into the adjoining exposed bay, called "Hell's Mouth," or upon the extensive ridge of sand called Sarn Badrig, or "Patrick's Causeway," which stretches from the shore of Merionethshire nearly into this bay.

The living is a discharged rectory, rated in the king's books at £17. 6. 5½.; patron, Bishop of Bangor. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £412; and there is a glebe of nearly 13 acres, with a house, the whole valued at £21. 15. per annum. The church, dedicated to St. Einion, a spacious structure, principally in the later style of English architecture, with some portions of a much earlier date, consists of a nave, chancel, and north and south aisles, and is remarkable as the only parish church in the county having a tower and a peal of bells. According to an inscription, now nearly obliterated, it appears to have been built by Einion, King of Lleyn, who flourished about the commencement of the sixth century, and who is said to have founded a college at Penmon, which he placed under the superintendence of his nephew Seiriol, and to which the Scandinavian wanderers on the neighbouring coasts are said to have resorted for instruction in the Christian faith. The rectory-house stands in an inclosure called the "Prior's Field." There are places of worship for Independents and Calvinistic Methodists. A National school, commenced in 1833, and in which there are 115 children of both sexes, is principally supported by the rector, aided until recently with some funds, amounting to £5. 12. 6. per annum, awarded to the use of the school by the Commissioners of Charities; there is another day-school, in which 30 males and 10 females are instructed at the expense of their parents: a Sunday school which has been kept in an aisle of the church since 1807, is attended by from 30 to 40 children, and 350 males and 200 females are taught gratuitously in four other Sunday schools, two of which appertain to the Methodists, and two to Independents. The produce of a few small charitable donations, of which some are invested in land, is annually appropriated towards the support of the National school, and a few other bequests have been lost. Upon the sea-coast are two tumuli, or barrows, called by the inhabitants Castellau, or small forts, but which are probably the graves of some warriors of remote times.

LLANENGHENEDL (LLAN-ENGHENEL), a parish, in the hundred of Llyvon, union and county of Anglesey, North Wales, 2 miles (w.) from Bôdedern; containing 445 inhabitants. This parish forms a level and fertile district, watered by numerous rivulets, and comprises a considerable

extent of inclosed and well-cultivated land. The village is pleasantly situated on the old Holyhead road, and the new line of road to that place passes through a considerable portion of the parish. The surrounding scenery, though not distinguished by any peculiarity of feature, is generally pleasing, and the adjacent country is finely varied. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the rectory of Llanvachreth. The church, dedicated to St. Enghenel, commander of the British forces under Cadvan, in the memorable battle of Chester, in 603, and said to have been erected about the commencement of the seventh century, is a small but lofty edifice, situated on a rock, close to the road leading from Llangevni to Holyhead; several parts of the present structure display marks of very great antiquity. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans: about 25 children are instructed in a day school at the expense of their parents; and there is a Sunday school held in a room built by Calvinistic Methodists, in which 70 children are taught gratuitously. Several small charitable donations and bequests have been made by various benefactors for the relief of the poor.

LLANERCHILA (LLANERCH-ILA), a hamlet, in that part of the parish of LLANSANTFRAID-YN-MECHAN which is in the upper divison of the hundred of DEYTHUR, county of MONTGOMERY, NORTH WALES, 8 miles (W. by N.) from Llanvyllin; containing 94 inhabitants.

LLANERCHLLWYDOG (LLANERCH-LWYDOG), a parish, in the union of CARDIGAN, hundred of KEMMES, county of PEMBROKE, SOUTH WALES, 4 miles (E. S. E.) from Fishguard; containing 214 inhabitants. This place derives its name from Clydawc, one of the reguli of the county, by whom, according to Mr. Fenton, the church was originally founded, and who, while pursuing the diversion of the chase in this vicinity, was treacherously murdered, and afterwards interred in the churchyard. The parish is romantically situated on the river Gwayn, which, after pursuing a north-westerly course, falls into Fishguard bay: it comprises a large tract of land, which, with the exception of a mountainous district, is wholly inclosed, and in a good state of cultivation; and the rateable annual value amounts to £639. 10. The surface is finely undulated, and the surrounding scenery is pleasingly diversified, and in some parts highly picturesque. The living is a discharged rectory, with that of Llanllawer annexed, rated in the king's books at £8; present net income, £155; patron, Thomas Lloyd, Esq. The church, dedicated to St. David, is not distinguished by any architectural details of importance: in the churchyard are two upright stones of great antiquity, which are supposed to mark the grave of Clydawc. There are places of worship for Baptists and Calvinistic Methodists.

LLANERCHROCHWELL (LLANERCH-FROCH-WEL,) a hamlet, in the parish of GUILSFIELD, lower division of the hundred of POOL, county of MONTGOMERY, NORTH WALES, 2½ miles (N. W.) from Welshpool: the population is returned with the parish. It lies near the road from Guilsfield to Llanvair, which is here crossed by another from Welshpool to Meivod. Many respectable residences are situated in the township, and there are a few houses of singular appearance in a pass between the mountains, termed Bwlch Aeddan, from having been anciently fortified by the chieftain whose name it bears. The ground in the vicinity, though hilly, is well cultivated: the township is within the liberties of the borough of Welshpool; and its tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £197, of which £147 are payable to the Dean and Chapter of Christ-Church, Oxford, and £50 to the vicar of Guilsfield.

LLANERCHYMEDD, a market-town and chapelry, chiefly in the parish of AMLWCH, but partly in those of LLANBEULAN, LLÊCHCYNVARWYDD, and CEIDIO, in the hundreds of LLYVON, MENAI, and TWRCELYN, union and county of ANGLESEY, NORTH WALES, 14 miles (W. N. W.) from Beaumaris, and 263 (N. W. by W.) from London: the population is returned with the respective parishes. This town, of which two-thirds are situated within the parish of Amlwch, is, in respect of population, the second in the Isle of Anglesey, and appears to have derived its progressive increase in extent and importance from its central situation. Previously to the commencement of the parliamentary war, it had become a very populous village, and as such it is set forth in a petition which, during the protectorate of Cromwell, was presented for the establishment of a market, which was granted in 1657, and confirmed by Charles II., in 1665. This market, with the exception of that of Beaumaris, was the only one in the whole island, and constituted a chief source of the prosperity of the town until the year 1785, when a market was granted to Llangevni, the still more central situation of which renders it more convenient for the general resort of the inhabitants of the island. Llanerchymedd is pleasantly situated on the high road from Bangor to Amlwch. The making of shoes is carried on to a very considerable extent, affording employment to more than two hundred and fifty men; and the manufacture of a high dried Welsh snuff, closely resembling in its quality the celebrated Irish snuff, commonly called Lundy Foote's, for which it has partially become a substitute, has recently been established upon an extensive scale; the business, however, is not conducted upon a plan calculated to ensure to the inventors all the advantages of which, under better management, it might be made productive. The market, which is well attended, is on Wednesday; and five annual fairs are held under the same letters-patent by which the market was granted, but the days are not fixed with certainty,

being frequently changed to suit the convenience of the dealers, who are thus enabled to drive the cattle to the English fairs: the nominal days are, January 1st, March 10th, April 4th, May 6th, June 23d, the three Wednesdays before August 7th, and the 14th of that month, October 2nd, November 13th, and the three first Wednesdays after the last-mentioned day. The vill of Llanerchymedd, forming that portion of the town which is in the parish of Llanbeulan, now deemed extra-parochial, and containing sixty-four inhabitants, consists only of six acres of glebe land, which, together with the houses built on them, belong to the rector: the rest of the parish is five miles distant, being separated from this detached portion by several intervening places. The living is a curacy, annexed to the rectory of Llanbeulan: the chapel, dedicated to St. Mary, is a spacious structure, with a lofty square tower at the western end, and is the joint property of the families of Llwydiarth and Bôdlewyddan, who have always kept it in a tolerable state of repair without any charge to the inhabitants of the town. There are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, and Calvinistic and Wesleyan Methodists. A National school, capable of receiving about 160 children, and in which fifty-four boys and sixty girls are gratuitously instructed, was built in 1824, and is liberally supported by subscription. Children of the adjoining parishes of Coedanna and Ceidio are eligible to this school.

LLANERVUL (LLAN-ERFUL), a parish, in two divisions, Lower and Upper, in the union of Llanvyllin, upper division of the hundred of Mathraval, county of Montgomery, North Wales, 5 miles (w. n. w.) from Llanvair-Caereinion, and 12 (w. by n.) from Welshpool; containing 993 inhabitants. This parish, which derives its name from the dedication of its church to St. Ervul, of whom there is no satisfactory account, appears to have been a place of some importance at a very early period, and abounds with vestiges of British and Roman antiquity. It extends nearly eight miles in length and three in breadth; is bounded on the east and south by the parish of Llanvair, and on the west and north-west by Llangadvan; and is pleasantly situated in the vale of the river Banwy, the whole of which, with its encircling hills, is included in this and the adjoining parishes of Llangadvan and Garth-beibio; the surface is boldly and beautifully undulated. The lands in the upper division are but partially inclosed and cultivated, and the hilly parts, which afford only pasturage for sheep, ponies, and young cattle during the summer, are claimed as sheep-walks by the several farmers whose lands are contiguous. There is nearly an equal quantity of arable and pasture, with a large portion of wood, consisting of natural covers and artificial plantations, growing oak, ash, birch, alder, hazel, firs, larch, and willows: the soil of the lower grounds is tolerably fertile, but that of the upper is poor, resting chiefly on a stiff clay or brittle slate, requiring the process of paring and burning, with an unusual quantity of manure, to render it capable of producing grain of any kind: the inhabitants obtain turf from the hills for winter firing, and harvest it in June. The rateable annual value of the parish has been returned at £2689.

On the Drûm are three pools, of which one is called *Llŷn y Grinwydden*, "the pool of the withered tree," or "pool of the white cliff," situated on a rocky hill, and said to be of unfathomable depth; it is about two hundred yards in length, and contains no fish but eels and carp. *Llŷn Hîr*, or "the long pool," is about five hundred yards in length, and a hundred and fifty in breadth: the upper end of it is so firmly crusted over with the slough brought down by the floods from the turbaries above it, that sheep and men can walk upon the surface; but what it loses in extent from this circumstance, it gains at the opposite extremity by the violent action of its waters, driven by the west winds, against the banks, which are of peat earth: this pool affords great attractions to sportsmen for shooting wild duck, which breed here, and contains excellent red trout, but in very hot summers it is nearly dried up; on the north side is a stone inscribed MET. II. 1430, at present seven feet distant from the bank, which space is supposed to have been gained by the receding of the waters since that date. *Llŷn y Bugail*, or "the shepherd's pool," abounds with eels, but is not distinguished by any peculiar characteristics. Within this parish, on the border of that of Llanbrŷnmair, is a pool, called *Gwyddïor*, or Cadivor, of remarkably clear water, which formerly contained great numbers of fine trout, but these have been extirpated by the introduction of pike. This pool, which is about a mile in circumference, is situated on an eminence extending in a direction from north to south: to the west of this ridge are some very deep hollows, open to the south-west and north-west, within which the collected winds burst impetuously through an opening in the ridge, parallel with the direction of the pool, and agitate its water with great violence.

The *wool* produced here is generally coarse, especially on the higher hills, on which the hardiest breed of sheep in the principality is fed: these hills are covered with heath, and among them are found extensive turbaries, sufficient for the supply of the surrounding district. In 1797, a company of adventurers began to sink for *coal* at Cyvylchau, in this parish, but their enterprise was not attended with success, and the attempt was discontinued: the rock on which the trial was made is black, very much resembling coal in colour, flake, and texture, and will bear the fire well, and get red hot, but will not burn. In the absence of lime rock and freestone, which always exist in the neighbourhood of coal-

fields, and neither of these being found within a distance of twenty miles, it is the opinion of Professor Sedgewick, who visited and examined the district, that coal is not to be obtained in the parish. About the same time a few specimens of copper-ore were dug up in the township of Coed-Talog, but no regular works have been established. Llŷsyn and Neuadd-Wèn, formerly gentlemen's mansions, are now farm-houses. The turnpike-road from Welshpool to Machynlleth and Dôlgelley passes through the village; and the London mail from Shrewsbury to Aberystwith reaches it every day at noon. An annual fair takes place on the 7th of May, and the petty-sessions for the upper division of the hundred of Mathraval are held occasionally.

The *living* is a rectory, rated in the king's books at £9. 2. 11.; present net income, £308; patron, Bishop of St. Asaph. The *church*, dedicated to St. Ervul, is an ancient structure, in the early style of English architecture, 63 feet in length and 21 in breadth: in the churchyard is an old monument, commonly supposed to have been erected in memory of the patron saint, bearing a mutilated inscription, which, however, as far as it is legible, does not at all support this conjecture; on the contrary, it is affirmed, and with more probability, in a Welsh work, styled "Gwyliedydd," to have been erected in memory of a daughter of St. Padarn, who flourished about the year 900: the monument is three feet in the ground, and four above the surface, and one of the finest yew trees in the principality overhangs it. There was formerly an ancient chapel at Dôlwen, in the hamlet of Cevnllŷs Uchâv. There are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyan Methodists. Mrs. Priscilla Forster, a descendant of the family of the Herberts of Llŷsyn, bequeathed £300 for the instruction of poor children of the parish; which sum has been invested in the purchase of a farm, consisting of forty-one acres, twenty-three of which are morass recently drained, with an allotment of twenty acres of common; the whole producing £35 per annum to a master, who instructs about eighty-six males and sixty females: the present dwelling and school-house, under one roof, was erected about forty years since, by the sale of timber cut down on the estate, to the value of £200, and £100 raised by subscription in the parish. Five Sunday schools, attended by nearly 300 children, are supported by subscription. A few small charities, which produced about £1. 2. 6. per annum, have been lost.

On the summit of an eminence called *Moel-ddolwen*, in the hamlet of Cevnllŷs Uchâv, are the remains of a strongly fortified camp, including an irregular quadrilateral area, about a hundred yards in length, and guarded on the west, on which side is the entrance, by an advanced work about twenty yards in diameter: the camp is defended, on the sides where it is most easily accessible, by fosses of greater depth, the earth having been thrown up to form a breast-work. In the same hamlet was, until lately, a fortified eminence called *Gardden*, having a circular rampart, which inclosed an area seventy yards in diameter. The entrances of these strongholds, both of which were of ancient British construction, were on the most accessible sides of the hill, and, from their breadth, appeared to have been contrived for the admission of the chariots armed with scythes, which were in use among the ancient Britons. There are also vestiges of two other strongholds, similar in all respects to these, one on the summit of the bold and commanding *Moel-pentyrch*, and the other on the opposite side of the vale, on the summit of *Neuadd Wèn:* of the four, Gardden was the most perfect, but recently the plough has levelled it with the ground. A ditch and rampart, equal in dimensions to Offa's Dyke, may still be traced crossing the vale of the Banwy near Rhôs-y-Gall. The *Roman road* from Caer-Sws to the present Chester, or from Caerlleon, in the modern county of Monmouth, to the same city, enters this parish on the hills of the Drûm, passes through a bog called Corsyvisog, now impenetrable from the accumulation of slough descending from the turbaries on the hills, and, traversing the moors in a direct line to Bwlch-y-Drûm, thence descends through Cynniwyll, crosses the Banwy below Neuadd Wèn, passes over Craig-y-Gov, and enters the parish of Llanvihangel at Rhŷd Pont-y-Styllod. Though concealed by long grass in the moorish grounds of the Drûm, this road may be easily discerned at a distance, in the recently ploughed lands in various parts of the parish, in which it forms a bold and conspicuous ridge, and in which the materials of its construction may be found a little below the surface.

On the common of Craig-y-Gov are vestiges of ancient *mines*, which are supposed to have been originally worked by the Romans; and at the foot of the declivity of the hill on which the common is situated, is a *cavern* termed Ogov Dôlanog, of which the entrance is so narrow as to prevent any person from penetrating far into it: the tradition is, that there was a subterraneous passage from this cavern to the mines on Craig-y-Gov common. There are two large tumuli and several carnneddau in the parish, but no particulars of their origin are recorded. *Neuadd Wèn*, now a farm-house, was anciently the mansion of Meredydd ab Cynan ab Owain Gwynedd, Prince of Wales, and appears, from the few remains of the old building which have been found among some rubbish at the back of the present house, to have been erected about the eleventh or twelfth century: among these vestiges were the ruins of an arched window, with mouldings of freestone, in the style of that age. This mansion was once called Llŷs Wgan, from a rivulet near the spot; and adjoining it is the farm of *Llŷsyn*, which appears to have derived its name, a diminutive of Llŷs, "a palace," from its vicinity to this residence. Near the church is a fine

well, dedicated to the patron saint, the water of which was formerly in great repute for its efficacy in the cure of various diseases. The *Rev. Joseph Thomas*, who married the daughter of Parkhurst, the Hebrew and Greek lexicographer, and who assisted him in the execution of his literary labours, was born at Llŷsyn.

LLANEUGRAD (LLAN-EIGRAD), a parish, in the hundred of Twrcelyn, union and county of Anglesey, North Wales, 6 miles (E.) from Llanerchymedd; containing 331 inhabitants. This parish, which is bounded on the east by the Irish Sea, was anciently much more extensive than it is at present; and not far from the church, upon the site of a farm called Park, are distinct traces of a town or large village, of which the foundations of the buildings alone remain. In the year 873, a memorable battle was fought at Brŷngoleu, within its limits, in which the Danes, who at that time made frequent descents on the coast of Anglesey, were defeated with great slaughter by Roderic the Great, who, after a sanguinary contest, obtained a signal victory over the invaders, and drove them to their ships. The soil of the parish is fertile, and the lands are inclosed and cultivated. The substratum is limestone, of which there are immense rocks; and extensive quarries of black and grey marble afford employment to a considerable number of the labouring poor; the situation of the place upon the coast affording a facility of exporting the produce, and great quantities being shipped to various parts of Great Britain.

The *living* is a discharged rectory, with the perpetual curacy of Llanallgo annexed, rated in the king's books at £9. 11. 10½.; present net income, £135, with a glebe-house; patron, Bishop of Bangor. The church, dedicated to St. Eugrad, is supposed to have been originally built about the year 605, by Eugrad, son of Caw-o-Vrydain, and brother of St. Alltgo, who, about the same time, founded the neighbouring church of Llanallgo: it is a small but somewhat stately edifice, of lofty proportions, and venerable appearance; and adjoining it is a small antique chapel. On the farm of Llugwy, in the parish, formerly stood a chapel of ease to Llanallgo, the small existing remains of which are called Capel Llugwy. The poor are entitled to one-third of the rent of a farm in the parish of Llanvair-Mathavarneithâv, arising from a bequest of John Williams, in 1721, and now let for £6. 12. per annum, which sum is annually distributed at Christmas; and there is also a small rent-charge of 5*s.*, a grant of John Griffith Lewis, which is similarly appropriated. Adjoining the ancient town above noticed are the remains of an extensive and well fortified camp, in which Roderic is supposed to have stationed his forces in his conflict with the Danes; and on the highest eastern point are some remains, consisting principally of a gateway and some portions of ruined walls, of an old building, in which that sovereign is thought to have held his court while engaged in repelling the Danes from this part of his dominions.

LLANFINNAN (LLAN-FFINAN), a parish, in the union of Bangor and Beaumaris, hundred of Menai, county of Anglesey, North Wales, 6 miles (W.) from Beaumaris; containing 153 inhabitants. This parish, which derives its name from the dedication of its church to St. Finnan, by whom it was originally founded in the early part of the seventh century, is pleasantly situated on the old line of road from London to Holyhead. It comprises a considerable portion of elevated ground, the substratum of which is limestone; and the lower lands, which are fertile and productive, are inclosed and in a good state of cultivation. The surrounding scenery is pleasingly varied, though not distinguished by any peculiarity of feature; and the views from the higher grounds extend over a large tract of country, abounding with interesting objects. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to that of Llanvihangel-Ysceiviog: the old church, a small plain edifice, which contained two monuments to members of the family of Lloyd, was rebuilt and opened for divine service on the 6th of July, 1841, and is now a plain structure in the old English style, with strong buttresses, which have a good effect, being so well suited to the exposed situation of the building. A Sunday school, containing about seventy males and females, is supported by subscription; and six of the poor children of the parish are taught gratuitously in the parochial school of Llanvihangel-Ysceiviog, under an endowment of the Rev. Dr. John Jones, Dean of Bangor, who was for some years curate of this place. Two rooms in an almshouse in the parish of Penmynnedd, founded by Lewis Rogers, in 1617, are appropriated to poor men of Llanfinnan; and a third room is alternately shared between this parish and that of Llanvihangel; each poor man also receives an annuity of £6 under the same endowment. A small bequest of Thomas William has been lost for many years.

LLANGADOCK (LLAN-GADOG-FAWR), a market-town and parish, comprising the hamlets of Above-Sawdde, Dyfryn-Cydrich, and Gwynve, in the union of Llandovery, lower division of the hundred of Perveth, county of Carmarthen, South Wales, 21 miles (E. N. E.) from Carmarthen; and 188 (W. by N.) from London, and containing 2604 inhabitants. This parish, which derives its name from the dedication of its church to St. Cadog, is of very remote antiquity; and the town, which was formerly of much greater importance than at present, was anciently distinguished for its castle, of which frequent notice occurs in the Welsh annals. By whom, or at what period, this fortress was originally erected is not known; but in the various struggles of the native chieftains of South Wales, for the extension of their territories, and in

the frequent dissensions which arose among them, it was invariably an object of the greatest importance, and the occupation of it was eagerly contended for by the adverse parties. In 1204, the castle of Llangadock was strongly fortified by Rhŷs ab Grufydd, from whom, however, it was soon taken by his uncle Maelgwyn, assisted by Gwenwynwyn, Prince of Powys; but these chieftains did not long remain in possession of it, as it was recovered in a successful assault by Rhŷs, who continued to hold it for some time. About the year 1208, Rhŷs Vychan, otherwise Rhŷs Grŷg, brother of Maelgwyn, having quarrelled with his nephews Rhŷs and Owain, turned his arms against them, and dispossessed them of this fortress, in which he placed a strong garrison; but the latter chieftains, on being apprised of the circumstance, marched against it with all their forces, and, putting the garrison to the sword, levelled it with the ground. The town suffered materially from the ravages of the English vassals, during the continuance of hostilities between them and the native inhabitants of this part of South Wales. The Welsh prince Llewelyn, having made his submission to Edward I., expectations were fondly entertained that the country would have enjoyed a respite from the continual depredations committed by the English who had settled in this part of the principality; but soon after the accession of that monarch to the throne, the oppressive tyranny of his officers at Aberystwith drove the inhabitants once more into open rebellion; and the brave Llewelyn again had recourse to arms. On this occasion, the archbishop of Canterbury endeavoured to adjust the differences which had arisen between the natives and the English; and to this prelate Rhŷs Vychan complained that, among other excesses, the English had attacked and plundered the church of Llangadock, wounded the priest, whom they left expiring before the high altar, converted that sacred edifice into stabling for their horses, and burned the houses in the town. After the entire subjugation of Wales by Edward, and the dispersion of the family of Dynevor, to whom the castle of Llangadock belonged, that fortress was most probably neglected, and suffered to fall into decay.

The TOWN is beautifully situated between the rivers Brân and Sawdde, over the former of which it has a neat stone bridge of three elliptic arches; and near its confluence with the river Towy, by which the parish is bounded on the west: it consists principally of one spacious street, containing several well built houses of respectable appearance, and is abundantly supplied with water, but neither paved nor lighted. Within the last few years Llangadock has been constituted a post-town; and a new line of road, over the Black Mountain, has been completed, connecting it with the coal and limestone works in that district, and with the Swansea canal at Pont-ar-Dawy. The road from Carmarthen and Llandilo to Llandovery and Brecon also passes through it; and among other improvements which have taken place, may be mentioned the erection of a stone bridge of five arches over the river Towy, which was completed in 1819, at an expense of £2300, defrayed by this parish and those of Llandilo, Llansadwrn, Llanthoysaint, and Mothvey, adjoining. The parish contains coal, limestone, and lead and iron ores, the two former of which are wrought on a moderate scale, employing from fifty to sixty persons each during the summer months: the coal is conveyed by the new road to the Swansea canal, by which it is forwarded to the port of Swansea, where it is shipped to various parts of the kingdom; and the lime is carried in waggons to Cardiganshire, the upper parts of this county, and to Brecknockshire. The market is on Thursday; and fairs are held annually on January 16th, March 12th, the last Thursday in May, July 9th, the first Thursday after September 11th, the second Thursday after old Michaelmas day, and December 11th. The town is under the jurisdiction of the county magistrates; and at the court leet of the lord of the manor, a portreeve is annually chosen and sworn into office, whose duties consist in collecting the tolls of the market and fairs, the mortuaries of freeholders, deodands, and other dues.

The PARISH comprises 22,642*a*. 3*r*. 7*p*., of which, by computation, 7000 acres are common, and, by admeasurement, 6812*a*. 3*r*. 7*p*. arable, 8000 pasture and meadow, and 830 woodland; the soil is a good loam, and the chief produce, wheat, barley, and oats. The appearance of the immediate vicinity of the town is much enlivened by the several streams passing through it, and the numerous gentlemen's seats on the banks of the Towy. The Sawdde, which has its source in the Black Mountain, and is celebrated for its fine trout, is crossed by a neat bridge of one arch, covered with ivy; underneath, the foaming stream, hurrying along the rich and beautiful valley leading to the interesting village of Pontarllechan, forms a striking feature in the diversified scenery; and the bold hills surrounding the hamlet, with the prospect of the Black Mountain in the distance, complete a picture comprehending several near and distant views of a highly pleasing character. Within two miles of the town are the mansions of Llansevin and Mandinham, the former of which has a lawn in the front, with an oak tree of immense bulk and venerable aspect; in the hamlet of Gwynve is a seat of the same name; and near the town also is Tan-yr-Allt. The LIVING is a vicarage, with Llanthoysaint annexed, rated in the king's books at £9; present net income, £181, with a glebe-house; patron, Bishop of St. David's: the tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £549. 8. 9., of which a sum of £244. 3. 5½. is payable to the Bishop, £122. 2. 1½. to the Prebendary of Llanvynydd, and £183. 3. 2. to the vicar, who has also a glebe of

5 acres, valued at £3 per annum. The church, an ancient cruciform structure, was designed, in 1283, to be made collegiate in honour of St. Maurice and his companions, and St. Thomas the Martyr, by Dr. Thomas Beck, Bishop of St. David's, for a precentor and twenty-one canons or prebendaries, of whom seven were to be priests, seven deacons, and seven sub-deacons, together with five clerks; but this design was frustrated by that prelate's death. The edifice, which has suffered much by injudicious repairs and alterations, measures 65 feet by 25, and contains 46 sittings, all of which are free; it was furnished with a good organ, built by the late David Jones, watchmaker, of this town, in 1804, at the expense of the parish, which, however, has been allowed to fall into dilapidation and disuse: the north transept has been converted into a private burial-place. In the hamlet of Gwynve is an endowed chapel, in the gift of the Vicar of Llangadock. There are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, Wesleyans, and Calvinistic Methodists; and in the different hamlets of the parish are five day schools, in which about 170 children are taught at the expense of their parents; and six Sunday schools, conducted by voluntary teachers, and affording instruction to more than 500 persons.

The ancient castle of Llangadock occupied the area of a large oval intrenchment on the eastern side of the waste of Carreg-Sawdde, called Castell-Meiris; and the keep was built on the summit of a high rock, upon the north side, scarped conically all round, and very deeply moated; the river Sawdde anciently defended the castle on the north-west side, and a morass, with the confined waters of the Feuris or Meiris brook, protected it on the south-eastern side: the materials of the castle were used many years since for building the farm-houses of Glan Sawdde and Caerhên, and no vestiges of it are now visible. The town is by some writers considered to have been the site of an *arx speculatoria*, or Roman watch-tower; and the Roman road called the *Via Julia Montana* took its course through the parish, or its immediate vicinity, in which it is thought there was probably a Roman station; but no traces of such a work are now discernible. To the south-east of the parish is a hill, called Tri Chrûg, or the "Three Hillocks," from three large carneddau, or heaps of stones, on its summit, which formed conspicuous objects in the distant view of this place, and are supposed to be the graves of some British chieftains, or of numerous warriors that may have fallen in some unrecorded battle fought near the spot; but only one of the tumuli now remains. Near this eminence are some remains of an ancient encampment termed Garn Gôch, enclosing a quadrangular area of considerable extent, defended by a rude rampart of loose stones, in some places ten feet high. In a field named Cae Castell, on the farm of Tîr Mawr, is a circular intrenchment, near which is Cwm Gwern-y-Gâd, an appellation denoting the scene of a battle. At Capel Tydist is an old chapel of ease, now used as a barn; Llansevin Issav is another, now used as a farm-house; on Cae Capel is the site also of a chapel of ease; and Cwrt-y-Plâs, near the church, was originally a nunnery, and afterwards a college for the education of candidates for the order of priesthood, which at the Reformation was suppressed, and granted to the proprietor of the Abermarles' estate: the portion of the roof of the refectory, still remaining, is an interesting specimen of ancient timber work. Both in the town and the immediate neighbourhood are also the ruins of several mansions of superior dimensions and style of architecture, evidences of the former grandeur and importance of this place, in which is thought anciently to have been situated a mansion called Llŷs Brychan, or "Brychan's Palace."

LLANGADVAN (LLAN-GADFAN), a parish, in the union of Llanvyllin, upper division of the hundred of Mathraval, county of Montgomery, North Wales, 7 miles (w. n. w.) from Llanvair; containing 1070 inhabitants. This parish derives its name from the dedication of its church to St. Cadvan, son of Eneas Lledewig, of Armorica, who flourished in the sixth century, and was regarded as the tutelar saint of warriors. It is pleasantly situated on the turnpike-road from Welshpool to Machynlleth, which passes by the noted posting-house called Cann Office, about three-quarters of a mile from the church; and comprehends a tract of nearly seven thousand acres, of which about five thousand are inclosed and cultivated, and of the rateable annual value of £3062. The surface is boldly undulated, and the surrounding scenery is strikingly varied, combining portions of cultivation and verdure with features of rugged sterility. At Moel Achles, in the hamlet of Cowny, a vein of lead-ore was discovered, and mines of that metal were for some time wrought with considerable success; but the works have been discontinued: peat is dug, and forms the principal fuel of the inhabitants. A branch of the river Vyrnwy flows through the village, and unites with the Banwy, near the church. In the neighbourhood are some handsome mansions, of which the principal within the parish is Llwydiarth House, formerly the seat of the family of Vaughan, descended from Aleth Hên, King of Dyved.

The *living* is a rectory, rated in the king's books at £9. 5., and in the patronage of the Bishop of St. Asaph: the tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £389; and there is a glebe of 26 acres, with a glebe-house. The *church* is a small venerable structure, in the ancient style of English architecture, and is appropriately fitted up for the performance of divine service. It is supposed that there were formerly chapels in the hamlets of Cyfin, Cowny, and Maesllymysten, which were served by

monks from the adjoining monastery of Cyfin; and, according to tradition, the inhabitants of these hamlets had no sittings in the parish church, the smallness of which appears to corroborate the account. The churchyard is also extremely small, and the soil so shallow that the want of a more spacious cemetery is much felt by the inhabitants. The old *parsonage-house* was burnt down in 1645, when Vavasor Powel was sent by the parliament to sequestrate the livings of the clergy in the county of Montgomery. There are places of worship for Independents and Calvinistic and Wesleyan Methodists. A circulating school, commenced in 1833, is attended by about 110 children daily and 140 on Sundays, and is endowed with £20 per annum, by Mrs. Bevan's trustees, for which all the children of the poor are instructed: about 15 children are taught in a day school at the expense of the parents; and there are six Sunday schools, conducted gratuitously, four of which appertain to Independents, and two to Calvinistic Methodists, and in which are 340 persons. Several small charitable donations and bequests have been assigned for distribution among the poor, which, being consolidated, yield an interest of £1. 16., annually, divided in small portions; and in the same manner those attending the church receive 2*s*. worth of bread every Sunday, arising from a gift of £104 by Mrs. Grace Edwards, in 1802, secured by a mortgage on the tolls of the second division of the Montgomeryshire roads. Three other small charities, amounting to £60, one of which was a bequest of £40 by the Rev. John Williams, in 1773, have been lost.

In the hamlet of Cyfin, in the parish, was a small *monastery*, probably dependent on the Cistercian abbey of Strata Marcella: among its endowments were the hamlet of Cevnllŷs Uchâ, in the parish of Llanervul, and that of Tŷrymynach, in Llanbrŷnmair, which, on its dissolution, became the property of the Vaughans of Llwydiarth. There are no remains of the building; but the site is still called Cae'r Mynach, and below it is a ford over the river Owddyn, a branch of the Vyrnwy, called Rhŷd-y-Bydê, which is by some thought to be a corruption of Rhŷd-yr-Abadau, "the ford of the abbots," or of Rhŷd-y-Badau, "the ford of the boats," from a pool adjoining, where boats were formerly kept. At Cann Office are the remains of a British *encampment*, the area inclosed by the defences of which is partly occupied by the present posting-house: a mound of earth, about seventy yards in circumference, extending along the bottom of the moat by which it was surrounded, is still remaining. Near Pont-y-Llogel, in the hamlet of Cyfin, and near the bank of the river Vyrnwy, are two cairns, the larger of which is nearly sixty yards in circuit, and has its outer circumference composed of upright stones, four feet in height, with the interior piled up to the height of five feet in the centre. In removing the stones, to furnish materials for the wall of Llwydiarth Park, a stone *coffin* was discovered in the centre, containing two skeletons, the head of one being placed by the feet of the other, and an urn, in which were some burnt bones and ashes.

There are numerous *carneddau* in this and the adjoining parishes of Garth-beibio and Llanervul, varying in diameter from ten to twenty yards, and a great number of smaller dimensions. In the centre of each of these, when opened, is found a cist-vaen, or stone coffin, over which the cairn is always more protuberant: the outer circumference, like that of the large one above-mentioned, is generally formed of large upright stones, and those contained within are piled loosely in circles around the tomb, the interstices being filled up with stones of a smaller size. Besides these, which are undoubtedly the sepulchres of native British chieftains, there is, on the neighbouring hills, and more especially on that called Pen Coed, a great number of *barrows*, supposed to be the graves of their followers; they all exhibit evident marks of fire, and in some the heat appears to have been so intense, that the stones were partly vitrified. In the hamlet of Moelveliarth are the remains of a small *fort* with intrenchments; and in Maesllymysten is a small *camp*, on the summit of a precipitous eminence, defended on the only side on which it is accessible by a deep ditch. On the summit of an opposite hill, called Mopart, and running completely across it, is a *ditch* as large as Offa's Dyke, probably intended to prevent incursions from the mountains above. A pair of ancient *mill-stones* was found in digging for turf in the hamlet of Cyfin, in the year 1828, at a depth of nearly two feet below the surface. *Fynnon Gadvan*, or "St. Cadvan's Well," was formerly in great repute for the marvellous efficacy attributed to its water, and was once covered with some building, of which the stones, of remarkably large size, were remaining within the last few years. There is a chalybeate spring in the township of Cyfin; but it is not much resorted to. *William Jones*, an eminent poet and critic, was born in the parish, in 1729, and was interred here in 1795; the Cambrian Register contains a sketch of his life, and some notice of a history which he published of this and the adjoining parishes of Garthbeibio and Llanervul.

LLANGADWALADR (LLAN-GADWALADR), or EGLWYSAEL, a parish, in the hundred of Malltraeth, union and county of Anglesey, North Wales, 7 miles (s. w.) from Llangevni; containing 553 inhabitants. This place, which derives its name from the dedication of its church to St. Cadwaladr, is situated on the road leading from Aberfraw to Llangevni, and on that from the former town to Carnarvon; and is bounded on the north-east by the parish of Trêvdraeth, on the north-west by that of Aberfraw, on the south-east by that of Newborough and Malltraeth sands, and on the south-west by the

parish of Aberfraw and the sea. It comprises by computation about 2132 acres, of which 100 are covered with trees, between 200 and 300 are rabbit-warrens, formerly a source of considerable profit, and the remainder is arable and pasture; the surface is boldly undulated and naked of wood except on the demesne of Bôdorgan, the prevailing south-west wind from the sea being unfavourable to the growth of trees; the surrounding scenery is pleasingly varied, and the distant views embrace, among numerous interesting objects, fine prospects of the whole range of the Carnarvonshire mountains and the bay. The soil is for the most part fertile; and the chief produce is wheat, barley, oats, and potatoes. Bôdowen, the ancient seat of the Owens of Orielton, in Pembrokeshire, was sold by Sir Hugh Owen, in 1808, to the late Mr. Hughes of Kinmel, father of Lord Dinorben, the present possessor; and the house, which was erected about the beginning of the seventeenth century, is now tenanted by a farmer. Bôdorgan, the seat of Owen Fuller Meyrick, Esq., rebuilt in a handsome style about 60 years since, is celebrated for a spacious and well-stocked deer-park, and a very superior garden, from which pines and other choice fruits have frequently obtained first-rate prizes at the horticultural shows in London. Common road and grit stone are quarried in the parish, which is watered by the stream of Frechwen, and contains the hamlet of Hermon, and a corn-mill.

The living is a discharged rectory, with Llanveirian annexed, rated in the king's books at £16. 7. 11., and in the patronage of the Crown; present net income £200, with a glebe-house, and glebe land valued at £15 per annum. The church, dedicated to St. Cadwaladr, was founded or built by Cadwaladr, the last of the Welsh kings of Britain, in 650, and is an elegant structure, 52 feet long and 16 wide, containing about 60 sittings, half of which are free, and consisting of a nave and chancel, with a north and south transept, called respectively the Bôdorgan and Bôdowen chapels, of more recent erection than the rest of the edifice, and in the purest character of the later style of English architecture. The Bôdorgan chapel, forming the north transept, was originally built by Richard Meyrick, Esq., in 1640, and rebuilt in 1801, in a style of inferior beauty, which exhibits a striking contrast to that of Bôdowen, constituting the south transept, which was erected by Anne, widow of Colonel Hugh Owen, of Bôdowen, in 1661. This last, in the beauty of its style and the richness of its details, is one of the most elegant specimens of ecclesiastical architecture in North Wales; the windows, two of which are large and in the perpendicular style, though partly divested of the richly stained glass with which they were originally embellished, are still strikingly beautiful. The window of the chancel is of elegant design, and was formerly enriched with brilliant stained glass, inserted at the expense of Meyric ab Llewelyn ab Hwlkyn, in 1535, as appears by an inscription below the figures; though greatly mutilated, there is still enough of the original glass remaining to bear testimony to its pristine beauty. On the lintel of the south door of the church is a rude inscription, which has been decyphered thus:—CATAMANVS REX SAPIENTISSIMVS OPINATISSIMVS OMNIVM REGVM. Catamanus was grandfather of Cadwaladr, and is said to have been buried in Bardsey Island; but the learned author of the "*Mona Antiqua Restaurata*," is of opinion that his remains were finally deposited here by Cadwaladr, who, perhaps, erected the church over his grave, and on that account invested it with the privilege of sanctuary. About three-quarters of a mile to the south of the church are the ruins of the ancient chapel of Llanveirian, which appears to have been originally a parish church, and afterwards a chapel, having been finally suffered to fall into decay, about the year 1775. The present rector has caused the cemetery to be inclosed with a stone wall, and some yew trees to be planted within the area, marking the site of the ancient edifice.

There is a place of worship for Independents, in which also is held a Sunday school, attended by about 90 children, who are instructed gratuitously. A National school has been established in the adjoining parish of Trêvdraeth, into which children of this place also are admissible: a suitable building, capable of receiving 150 children, was erected for its use in 1828; and there are at present 70 children in the school, which is supported by the gentry and clergy, aided by small payments from the parents. Mrs. Clara Meyrick left, in 1826, the interest of £227. 5. 5. three per cent. consols., to be expended in clothing for the poor at Christmas; and her grand-daughters, Mary Fuller and Clara Tapps, bequeathed, in 1831, a sum of £100 each, in the same stock, the dividends to be applied in a similar manner; but those charities, though placed in the names of the above parties, in fact emanated from the benevolence of Mrs. Fuller, the mother of the latter ladies, and the daughter of the first named. Sir Hugh Owen, of Bôdowen, Bart., bequeathed a rent-charge of £2, and Owen Jones, of Marian, one of 10*s*., both of which are distributed in small sums among the poor generally after Christmas. A grant of £5 by Griffith Williams, vested in the hands of the churchwardens has been lost to the poor. In 1728, the sum of £30 was bequeathed by Mary Maurice, spinster, to be laid out in land by the owner of Pantglâs Issa, and the produce to be distributed by him and the churchwardens, at Christmas, among six of the poorest parishioners; this, with the interest of £10, left by Thomas Humphreys, in 1731, is dispensed on the 1st of January in every year.

LLANGADWALODR, county of DENBIGH. —See LLANCADWALADR.

LLANGAFO (LLAN-GAFFO), a parish, in the union of CARNARVON, hundred of MENAI, county

of ANGLESEY, NORTH WALES, 5 miles (N. W. by N.) from Carnarvon; containing 139 inhabitants. This parish derives its name from the dedication of its church to St. Caffo, who flourished in this part of Wales about the middle of the sixth century. It is situated on the road leading from Newborough to the great Holyhead road, and which crosses it a little to the south-east of Llangevni; and is bounded on the north and north-west by the parish of Trêvdraeth, which is separated from it by the Malltraeth river, on the south-west and west by the parishes of Llangeinwen and Newborough, and on the east and south-east by that of Llanidan. It comprehends an extensive tract of land, of which a large portion is marshy, some part hilly, and the remainder inclosed, and in a fair state of cultivation. In 1790, an act of parliament was obtained for more effectually embanking the marshes called Malltraeth and Cors Ddeugae, under the provisions of which two hundred and thirty acres were allotted to the several owners of property in this parish. The arable land comprises by admeasurement 1007 acres, and the pasture 504; the soil is in general fertile, and the lower grounds afford excellent pasturage for cattle: the surrounding scenery, though pleasingly varied, is not distinguished by any peculiarity of feature, but the higher grounds afford some fine views over the adjacent country. About half a mile from the church is situated the ancient mansion of Dinam, the residence for a very long period of the ancestors of the Rev. Richard Pritchard, rector of Llanvair-Pwllgwyngyll and Llandysillio, who now occupies it.

The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the rectory of Llangeinwen; and the tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £205, subject to rates, averaging £6 per annum. The church, a small ancient edifice, situated on an eminence overlooking the Malltraeth marsh, is appropriately fitted up for the performance of divine service, and contains about 120 sittings, of which 80 are free, but is not distinguished by any architectural details of importance. Many poor children of the parish attend the Sunday school held in the Calvinistic Methodists' chapel on the borders of the neighbouring parish of Llangeinwen. Some small charitable donations have been made at various times, the principal of which are, a bequest, in 1623, of a rent-charge of 52*s.* to be distributed every alternate Sunday in bread, by Lewis Owen, Esq. of Twickenham, payable out of the lands of Dinam in this parish; and two benefactions, one of £20 by the Rev. Thomas Holland, and another of £10 by Owen Cadwallader, the interest of both which sums, together with 5*s.* from some other bequest, is paid by Holland Griffith, Esq. of Berw, and distributed in small sums at Christmas among such poor as receive no parochial aid. Two gold coins of the Emperor Constantine, in a good state of preservation, were found near the church, in the year 1829; and several silver and copper coins of that and other emperors have been discovered.

LLANGAIN (LLAN-GAIN), a parish, in the higher division of the hundred of DERLLŶS, union and county of CARMARTHEN, SOUTH WALES, 4 miles (S. S. W.) from Carmarthen; containing 403 inhabitants. This parish is beautifully situated on the north bank of the river Towy, which is here navigable for ships of considerable burthen; and comprises a large extent of arable and pasture land, inclosed and in a good state of cultivation. The soil is extremely favourable to the growth of corn, of which great quantities are raised of a quality not surpassed by that of any other part of the principality; and the surrounding scenery is richly diversified, the views comprehending a portion of the beautiful Vale of Towy, with the ivy-mantled ruins of Green Castle overhanging the river, and other picturesque and pleasing features. The living is a perpetual curacy, endowed with £800 royal bounty; net income, £85; patron and impropriator, F. Bludworth, Esq., whose tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £55. 18. The church, dedicated to St. Synin, is a neat edifice, occupying the summit of a lofty eminence above the Vale of Towy, which commands varied and extensive prospects over the surrounding country and the bay of Carmarthen. About 25 children are instructed in a day school at the expense of their parents; and 60 in a Sunday school gratuitously. Leland, describing the remains of Green Castle, says, "four miles from Llanstephan, on the same ripe, is a place or cliffe called Green Castle, where ships used to lie at anchor;" to which Camden adds, "it is also called Castle Mole, and supposed to be the Humphreys Castle of Dr. Powel, and built by Uchtred, Prince of Merioneth, A. D. 1138."

LLANGAMMARCH (LLAN-GAM-MARCH), a parish, in the union and hundred of BUILTH, county of BRECKNOCK, SOUTH WALES, 9 miles (W. S. W) from Builth, on the road to Llandovery; comprising the townships of Penbyallt and Trêvllŷs, and containing 1062 inhabitants. The western and southern parts of this parish are mountainous, and in some places the soil is boggy; but the country adjacent is, notwithstanding, far from being unproductive; and much stately and valuable timber is found in the vicinity. On descending into the Vale of Llangammarch from the Eppynt Hills, the north side of which is steep, and in some places even precipitous, the prospect is both luxuriant and picturesque, commanding a view of the Irvon from Llancamddwr to the influx of the river Dulas, throughout which part of its course its banks are finely wooded. The village is situated on the river Irvon, a powerful stream which flows into the Wye near Builth, and on the turnpike-road from that town to Llandovery. A small manufacture of fine flannel, employing only about a dozen persons, is carried on:

the rateable annual value of the whole parish is £2945, of which sum £1290 has been returned for the township of Penbyallt, and £1655 for that of Trêvllys.

Llangammarch forms a prebend in the collegiate church of Christ at Brecknock, rated in the king's books at £27, and belonging to the Bishop of St. David's, as Treasurer of the College, to which office the great tithes are appropriated. The *living* is a discharged vicarage, with the perpetual curacies of Llanwrtyd and Llanddewi-Abergwessin annexed, rated in the king's books at £8. 14. 5., and in the patronage of the Bishop; present net income, £209. The *church*, dedicated to St. Cammarch, is situated on a projecting rock between the rivers Irvon and Cammarch, and consists only of a nave and chancel, in a very dilapidated condition: it was formerly much larger, even within the memory of man, having an aisle, which, becoming ruinous, was taken down, and never rebuilt. The Welsh Calvinistic Methodists have two places of worship, one of which, situated at Cevn Llanddewi, is endowed with a tenement called Pen-llêch-vâch, in this parish, purchased by subscription among the congregation, and now let for £5 per annum to one of their own sect. *Margaret Jones*, by will dated May 22nd, 1782, bequeathed the reversion of £400 three per cent. annuities, on the death of Harriet, wife of John Robotham, of Hampstead, in the county of Middlesex, then upwards of sixty years of age, to the curate, churchwardens, and overseers of Llangammarch, in trust for the establishment and endowment of a free school, and also the reversion, on the death of the same party, of £200, the interest to be applied in clothing old persons; £50, the interest to be employed in clothing young people; and £50, the interest to be appropriated for an annual feast to the trustees. Mr. Hugh Perry, of Brecknock, in 1730, charged a tenement with the payment of twenty shillings annually, after the decease of his daughter, to be distributed among the poor of the parish; but it is not now paid. In the township of Trêvllys about 20 children are instructed in a day school at the expense of their parents; and in Penbyallt are two Sunday schools, in which the Welsh Calvinistic Methodists gratuitously teach 280 persons.

Near the ancient mansion of Caerau is a circular artificial *mount*, two hundred and forty feet in circumference, and eighteen feet high, supposed to have been the site either of an ancient British or a Roman fortress; but, as there are neither any remains of the walls nor of the fosse, it is impossible to ascertain its exact origin: no Roman coins, nor any antiquities of that people, have ever been discovered here; but, from its situation, it is not unlikely to have been the site of a watch-tower on the Roman road from Carmarthen to the station at Cwm, in the county of Radnor. *James Howel*, a voluminous writer and eccentric wanderer, author of the "Epistolæ Hoelianæ," the "Lexicon Tetraglotton," "Londinopolis," "Dodona's Grove," and other works, was born at Cevn-Brŷn, in the parish, as was also his elder brother, *Dr. Thomas Howel*, Bishop of Bristol: their father was curate of Llangammarch from 1576 to 1631. *Theophilus Evans*, author of several theological and other works, resided in the parish, of which he was vicar for many years: his first publication, entitled "Pwyll y Pader," appeared in 1739, and contained a comment on the Lord's Prayer, in several sermons written in the Welsh language; in the same year he printed his "Drŷch y Prîv Oesoedd," a brief history of the Britons, a work more read and admired in South Wales than any published in the vernacular language, and in 1752 he published, in the English language, a "History of the Modern Enthusiasm." He was a learned antiquary, and a man of great piety and benevolence, and devoted to study all the time which was not employed in the performance of his pastoral duties: being for many years afflicted with a scrofulous complaint, he was the first to discover the medicinal virtues, in such disorders, of the mineral waters in the neighbouring parish of Llanwrtyd, an account of which he published. In 1763, he resigned the living of Llangammarch in favour of his son-in-law, the father of the late *Theophilus Jones, Esq.*, the historian of the county of Brecknock, who was born in the parish: this gentleman's history of his native county evinces extensive acquirements, and great industry and perseverance; he died at Brecknock, but was buried at Llangammarch.

LLANGAN (LLAN-GAN), a parish, in the union of Narberth, chiefly in the lower division of the hundred of Derllŷs, county of Carmarthen, but partly in the hundred of Dungleddy, county of Pembroke, South Wales, 16 miles (w.) from Carmarthen; containing 640 inhabitants, of which number, 603 are in the Carmarthenshire, and the remainder in the Pembrokeshire, portion. On the banks of the Tâf, in this parish, anciently stood the famous Tŷ Gwŷn ar Dâf, or "the White House on the Tâf," an occasional residence of Hywel Dda, sovereign of all Wales, who, about the year 940, convoked at this place a grand national council, for the purpose of compiling and enacting the code of laws which has given so much celebrity to his reign, and which are still known as "the laws of Hywel the Good." In order to add great solemnity to this convocation, and to implore the divine wisdom to assist their counsels, the king remained here with his whole court during Lent, in the constant exercise of prayer and other acts of devotion. Soon after the destruction of the monastery of Bangor-Iscoed, in North Wales, and the slaughter and dispersion of the brethren of that extensive establishment by the Northumbrian Saxons, a religious society was settled at this place, under the auspices of Paulinus, son of Urien Reged, a disciple of St. Germanus, in which originated the abbey of Albalanda, or Whitland, afterwards

erected near the site, and called by the Welsh, after the name of the former institution, Tŷ Gwŷn ar Dâf, "the White House on the Tâf." According to some historians, this establishment, which was for brethren of the Cistercian order, was founded by Rhŷs ab Tewdwr, Prince of South Wales, in the reign of William the Conqueror; but Bishop Tanner, with more probability, ascribes it to Bernard, Bishop of St. David's, who presided over that see from 1115 to 1147. It is related in the Welsh annals, that Cadwaladr, brother of Owain Gwynedd, Prince of North Wales, during the disputes which arose between him and his nephews, the sons of Owain, entrusted the custody of his newly erected castle of Cynvael to the abbot of Tŷ Gwŷn ar Dâf, who defended it with obstinate valour against the assaults of the young princes by whom it was besieged. After a determined resistance, protracted till the walls of the castle were beaten down, and the whole of the garrison either slain or wounded, the abbot effected his escape from the ruins, through the assistance of some friends in the camp of the enemy, and retired into his monastery. The monastery, which was dedicated to St. Mary, and had an establishment of eight monks, continued to flourish till the dissolution, at which time its revenue was estimated at £153. 17. 2.; and its site was granted, in the 36th of Henry VIII., to Henry Audley and John Cordel.

The parish is pleasantly situated on the river Tâf, and intersected by the old Whitland road from Carmarthen to Haverfordwest; it comprehends a large tract of arable and pasture land, the whole of which, with a very small exception, is inclosed and in a good state of cultivation. The soil is fertile, and the surrounding scenery agreeably diversified, and in many parts highly picturesque. The rateable annual value of the hamlet of Llangan, situated in Pembrokeshire, is returned at £210. The parish constitutes a prebend in the cathedral church of St. David's, valued in the king's books at £7, and in the gift of the Bishop of St. David's. The living is a discharged vicarage, rated in the king's books at £3, and endowed with £400 royal bounty, and £1200 parliamentary grant; present net income, £86; patron, the Bishop. The tithes of the parish are divided between the prebendary and the vicar, the former of whom has two-thirds, and the latter one-third: a part of it, which anciently belonged to the abbey, is tithe-free. The church, dedicated to St. Canna, is a neat modern edifice, rebuilt in the year 1820, and consisting of a nave and chancel, the former erected by a parochial rate, and the latter at the expense of the lessee of the prebendal tithes. There are two Sunday schools, in which 110 children are taught gratuitously by the dissenters. The existing remains of the abbey are very inconsiderable, serving only to point out the site, in a sequestered valley sheltered by groves of stately growth, to the right of the present turnpike-road from St. Clear's to Narberth. Of the royal palace of Tŷ Gwŷn, which was comparatively a small building, designed chiefly for a hunting-seat, no vestiges at present are discernible.

LLANGAN (LLAN-GANNA), a parish, in the union of Bridgend and Cowbridge, hundred of Ogmore, county of Glamorgan, South Wales, 3½ miles (N. W. by W.) from Cowbridge; containing 238 inhabitants. The parish, which comprises by the last admeasurement rather more than eleven hundred acres, is on the north separated by the river Ewenny from the parish of Coychurch, and on the north-east by a rivulet, called the Canna, from that of St. Mary Hill: at the western end of it is situated the village of Treos. Its surface is rather flat, and its northern boundary is subject to inundation; the soil is fertile, and in some parts argillaceous, and intermingled with fragments of the limestone which forms the substratum; the entire parish consists of rich arable and pasture land. The limestone is worked to a considerable extent, as also was formerly the lead-ore found imbedded in it; but the latter is now neglected. The valuable mine of Tewgoed, now exhausted, was on an east and west vein, called, from the colour of its contents, "the red vein," which was joined obliquely from the north-west by three others, called "blue veins:" at the junction of each of the latter with the former was a body of rich steel-grained ore, but that of the blue veins was galena, or laminar potters' ore. The court leet of the manor is held by the Earl of Clarendon and the Earl of Dunraven, alternately.

The living is a discharged rectory, rated in the king's books at £12. 16. 0½., and in the alternate patronage of the Earl of Clarendon and the Earl of Dunraven; present net income, £244: the glebe contains about 60 acres of good land, with a glebe-house; and the tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £152. 10., subject to rates, averaging £26 per annum. The church, a small neat edifice, is dedicated to St. Canna, the mother of St. Crallo; the latter founded Coychurch, and was nephew of St. Illtyd, the founder of Lantwit-Major. In the churchyard is the stone head of a cross, sculptured, like those at Coychurch and Lantwit, within a circle, and which, although it bears no legible inscription, is considered, from those upon the latter, to have been erected in the fifth century, by Samson, pupil and successor of St. Illtutus in the college of Lantwit, to the honour of his patron and master. In front of the church is a fine cross, in the early style of English architecture, with an elegant shaft rising from a pedestal which is ascended by four steps, and ornamented in the capital with finely sculptured representations of the Nativity, Baptism, Transfiguration, Crucifixion, Resurrection, and Ascension, of our Saviour: this cross escaped the destruction to which, during the usurpation of Cromwell, these relics of

the religion of our ancestors were commonly devoted, as monuments of superstition, by the parliamentarian commissioners, both in the principality and in England. There is a place of worship for Presbyterians. About 40 children are taught in a day school, at the expense of their parents; and 50 gratuitously in a Sunday school, by members of the Independent denomination. A sum of £3. 15., is distributed at Whitsuntide among such poor as receive no parochial relief, and is the produce of the following charities; namely, a bequest of £10 by Florence Rees, in 1781, and two others of £15 and £5 by Margaret Davids, and an unknown donor, respectively, which sums were expended in repairs of the church, though the interest continues to be paid from the parish rates; the moiety of the rent of a cottage and two pasture fields, in St. Mary Hill parish, yielding £4 per annum, bequeathed by Edward Thomas, in 1778; and lastly the interest of £10, bequeathed by Lewis Thomas, in 1797: it appears also that Mrs. Mary Powell gave £100, the proceeds of which are applied to the same purpose.

LLANGANTEN (LLAN-GANTEN), a parish, in the union and hundred of Builth, county of Brecknock, South Wales, 2 miles (W.) from Builth; containing 177 inhabitants. This place has obtained a melancholy celebrity from the death of the gallant Llewelyn ab Grufydd, prince of North Wales, and the last independent sovereign of that country, who, after the brilliant success which attended his arms at the straits of Menai, came to his castle at Aberedwy, near Builth, to hold a conference with the chieftains of this district. While at this place, he was surprised by the unexpected arrival of an English army under the command of Sir Edmund Mortimer and John Giffard, who had obtained intelligence of his movements, and was compelled to make a hasty retreat to Builth, in the hope of finding security in the castle of that place till he could organize his forces to repulse the enemy. But being denied entrance into the castle by the garrison, he advanced westward for nearly three miles up the vale of the Irvon, and crossed the river a little below the church of Llanynis, by a bridge called Pont-y-Coed, intending either to return into North Wales through Llanganten, Llanaven-Vawr, and Llanwrthwl, and thence into Montgomeryshire, or probably to join his friends in the counties of Carmarthen and Pembroke, against whom Edward had sent an army under Oliver de Dyneham. Having passed the Irvon, he stationed the few troops that accompanied him on the north bank of the river, where the ground being higher and more precipitous than on the opposite side, and also covered with wood, a few men might defend the bridge against very superior numbers. In this situation he preserved a communication with the whole of Brecknockshire, and, relying upon the impracticability of passing the river during the winter season, he waited for reinforcements from the west. The English forces, who, in consequence of this delay, came up with Llewelyn, having made some fruitless attempts to obtain possession of the bridge, would probably have been compelled to abandon the pursuit, had not Sir Elias Walwyn discovered a place where the river was fordable, at some little distance, where a detachment of the English army, having crossed the river, unexpectedly attacked Llewelyn's forces in the rear, and easily defeated them. Llewelyn, either during the pursuit, or while watching the movements of the main body of the English army, which still remained on the opposite bank of the river, was attacked and slain in a small dell in this parish, about two hundred yards from the scene of action, by Adam de Francton, who plunged a spear into his body, and immediately joined in pursuit of the fleeing enemy. On his return from the pursuit, probably in search of plunder, he discovered that the person whom he had wounded, and who was still alive, was the Prince of Wales, and on stripping him, found a letter in cypher and his privy seal concealed upon his person. Elated with this discovery, Francton immediately cut off his head, and sent it as an acceptable present to the English king, then at Aberconway. The body of the unfortunate prince was dragged by the soldiers to the spot where the road from Builth now divides into two branches, one leading to Llanavan, and the other to Llangammarch, and there interred. The dell in which he was killed is to this day called Cwm Llewelyn, or "Llewelyn's dingle," and the spot where he was interred, Cevn Bedd Llewelyn, or "the ridge of the grave of Llewelyn," by which name the village at that place is known.

The parish, situated on the road leading from Llandovery to Builth, is bounded on the south by the river Irvon, which divides it from the parish of Llanynis, and on the north by the Whevri; and comprises by computation 2800 acres, of which about 580 are arable, the same number pasture, and an equal quantity meadow and woodland; the soil is in general light and gravelly, and the surface, though not hilly, considerably undulated: of the rateable annual value, the return is £707. The surrounding scenery is pleasingly varied, and, though not distinguished by any striking peculiarity of feature, is agreeably enlivened by the streams which nearly circumscribe the parish, and the banks of which are in many places richly clothed with wood: Kilmeri, in the parish, was formerly a place of some note, but time has changed it into a common farm-house. The living is a perpetual curacy, endowed with £1000 royal bounty; net income, £64; patron and appropriator, Prebendary of Llandarog, in the Collegiate Church of Brecknock: about four acres of glebe land are attached to the living, but there is no parsonage-house. The church, dedicated, according to some authorities, to St. Catherine, and to others, to St. Canten, from which latter the parish is supposed

to derive its name, is a small edifice, situated in a narrow dell near the south bank of the river Whevri; it contains no monuments, and is distinguished by no architectural details of importance. About 25 children are instructed at the expense of their parents in a day school, which is kept only four months in the year; and 35 in a Sunday school, supported by subscription. The sums of £2. 10. to the poor, and ten shillings to the minister for preaching a sermon, are paid annually at Christmas, arising either from the estates of Rees Price, Esq., or from those of William Price, Esq., who died in 1718. Mrs. Parry, in 1721, bequeathed a rent-charge of twenty shillings, issuing from a tenement in the parish of Llanthetty, to be paid to the poor of this parish on the Thursday before Easter, with power to distrain in the event of non-payment. On a promontory formed by an angle of the river Irvon, not far from its junction with the Wye, and occupying a strong situation on the bank of the former stream, is a mound of earth, surrounded by a moat, and nearly circumscribed by the winding of the river; this fortification is called Castell Caerberis, but there are no records either of its origin or its history. A mineral spring, of which the water is strongly impregnated with sulphur, was discovered in 1831, on the banks of the Whevri; it is covered when the water of the river is high, which circumstance may account for its having remained so long unnoticed. The soil in its immediate vicinity is clayey, and the substratum is composed of rotten clay slate, which, on the banks of the river, contains nodules or balls nearly circular, varying from four to twelve inches in diameter, in which, when broken, are found specimens of spar.

LLANGAR, or LLANGAER (LLAN-GAR), a parish, in the union of Corwen, hundred of Edeyrnion, county of Merioneth, North Wales, 1 mile (s. w.) from Corwen; containing 250 inhabitants. The name of this place, signifying "the church of the camp," is most probably derived from an ancient fortification which formerly occupied the summit of a hill called Carn Wèn, in the immediate vicinity of the church, and of which there are still some vestiges, though nothing is known of its origin or history. The parish is pleasantly situated near the confluence of the rivers Dee and Alwen, and on the turnpike-road from Corwen to Bala; it comprises about thirteen hundred acres of inclosed arable and pasture land, and an extensive tract of common and waste, producing abundance of peat, which is the principal fuel of the inhabitants. The surrounding scenery is agreeably diversified with lofty hills and pleasing vales. The living is a discharged rectory, rated in the king's books at £5. 7. 11.; patron, Bishop of St. Asaph: the tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £233. 4., subject to rates, averaging £8 per annum; and there is a glebe of six acres. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a neat ancient edifice, in the early style of English architecture. Five children of this place are eligible for gratuitous instruction in the school at the village of Cynwyd, in the parish of Gwyddelwern, under the will of Hugh Roberts, who bequeathed a sum of money for the support of that school, in 1807; and two poor women are fully clothed annually by Colonel Vaughan, of Rûg, under Mrs. Lumley Salesbury's charity, at Coûwen.

LLANGASTY-TÀLYLLŶN (LLAN-GASTY-TÀL-Y-LLŶN), a parish, in the hundred of Pencelly, union and county of Brecknock, South Wales, 5½ miles (e. s. e.) from Brecknock; containing 163 inhabitants. The name of this parish is derived from the dedication of its church to St. Gasty, or Gastayn, an eminent British saint, who flourished in the fifth century, and is said to have been preceptor to Cynog, son of Brychan, who was murdered on the Van mountain, in the parish of Merthyr-Cynog; and its distinguishing adjunct is descriptive of its situation in front of the beautiful lake called Savaddan, on the banks of which the church is agreeably placed. The manor was granted by Bernard Newmarch to Reginald Walbeoffe, and, after successively passing to the several families of Williams, Parry, and Davies, was, with the exception of the advowson of the living, sold by the last to Philip Champion Crespigny, Esq., from whom it passed to his descendant, Charles Fox Champion Crespigny, Esq., and has recently been purchased by the present proprietor, Major James Price Gwynne Holford, of Buckland. The surface of the parish, which comprises by computation about one thousand five hundred and forty acres, is partly hilly, and partly flat: the only river is the small stream of the Llynvi, but within the parish is included a considerable portion of Llŷn Savaddan. From the summit of a long dorsal eminence, called Gallt yr Esgair, partly in this parish, and partly in that of Llansantfraid, and which, from the imperfect remains of fortifications still visible, appears to have been occupied as a military post, is obtained a most magnificent prospect, which though less extensive than that from the Beacons, is infinitely more pleasing, and combines a richer variety of beautiful features. On the south it embraces the picturesque Vale of Usk, with the frequent windings of the river, of which the banks are richly clothed with verdure; on the west the town of Brecknock, with the adjacent country, skirted in the distance by Bwlch Aberbrân; on the north the mansions and grounds of Pont-y-Wall and Trephilip, and the country about Tàlgarth, with the Radnorshire hills in the back ground; and at the foot of the eminence is the beautiful lake of Savaddan, or Llangorse Mere, on the banks of which are the church and village of Llangorse, the church of Cathedine, the church of Llangasty-Tàlyllŷn, and the picturesque ruins of Blaenllyvni Castle, and at the distance of rather more than half a mile from the western extremity of the

lake is the beautiful village of Llanvihangel-Tâlyllŷn. The soil is generally light and gravelly, except near the margin of the lake, where it is rather wet and heavy. The high road from London to Brecknock, through Crickhowel, passes close by the south-western extremity of the parish; the rateable annual value of which has been returned at £1611. The living is a discharged rectory, rated in the king's books at £4. 18. 9.; patron, Rev. Richard Davies: the tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £260, and there is a glebe of six acres. The church is a dark, ancient, and decayed edifice, with a tower of more modern erection, containing four bells, beautifully situated on the margin of the lake; the interior is particularly well pewed, and the steps leading to the old rood-loft are still remaining. A day school of 25, and a Sunday school of 30, children of both sexes, commenced in 1830, are supported by the rector.

LLANGATHEN (LLAN-GATHAN), a parish, in the union of Llandilo-Vawr, lower division of the hundred of Cathinog, county of Carmarthen, South Wales, 4 miles (w. by s.) from Llandilo-Vawr; containing 1108 inhabitants. This parish is delightfully situated in a fertile district of considerable extent, celebrated for the richness and the diversity of its scenery; and is bounded on the north by the parish of Llanvihangel-Cîlvargen, on the east by those of Llandeveyson and Llandilo-Vawr, on the west by that of Lanegwad, and on the south by Llanvihangel-Aberbythic, from which it is separated by the river Towy, which winds gracefully through the beautiful vale of the same name. It comprises by admeasurement 5513 acres, of which 1873 are arable, 3400 meadow and pasture, and, by computation, 240 woodland and roads; the soil is in general clayey, and the cultivation of wheat, barley, and oats, with the rearing of cattle, forms the principal employment of the farmers. The parish, the surface of which is undulated, derives its chief attraction from the enchanting Vale of the Towy, which extends for upwards of thirty miles in length, comprehending every variety of scenery, and embracing some of the most interesting and magnificent views to be found in the principality. The village, situated on the turnpike-road from Carmarthen through Aberguilly to Llandilo-Vawr, has a cheerful appearance, and is much enlivened by the number of travellers passing through it; and the environs abound with richly wooded eminences and luxuriant plantations, belonging to numerous elegant villas and noble mansions, which derive from their situation a pleasingly picturesque appearance.

Near the margin of the Towy, the finest river in South Wales, is *Grongar Hill*, celebrated by the poet Dyer, and one of the most interesting objects in the vale, out of which it rises to a very considerable elevation: under the shelter of a black thorn, which is still remaining on its summit, Dyer is said to have composed his beautifully descriptive poem. From this spot is obtained the most enchanting prospect over the whole vale, through which the river is sometimes seen boldly sweeping round the base of some of the abrupt eminences for which the scenery is distinguished, and at others intercepted from the view by the projection of similar elevations, which rise in various parts of the vale. The hills on both sides are richly clothed with thriving plantations, chiefly of oak and fir, ornamented with stately mansions, and pleasingly varied with scattered villages of rural and picturesque appearance. This beautiful spot comprises two valuable farms, the property of Walter Philipps, Esq., of *Aberglâsney*, one of the most ancient and spacious seats in this part of the principality, and memorable as the early residence, if not the birthplace, of the poet, who, in his poem of the "Country Walk," alludes to its pleasant situation beneath "Grongar Hill." Sir Rice Rudd, Bart., formerly proprietor of this estate, conveyed by deed to the proprietor of Aberglâsney £25 per annum, in trust for a charity founded in the town of Carmarthen by Bishop Rudd and his widow; and in the event of the proprietor of Aberglâsney refusing to act, the owner of the Golden Grove estate, the Bishop and Chancellor of the diocese of St. David's, and the mayor and recorder of Carmarthen, are appointed trustees. In this parish also is *Court Henry*, the property and residence of the Rev. George Wade Green, who has enlarged and greatly improved the mansion; and on the elevated ground immediately behind, commanding one of the most beautiful prospects in the county, has at his own expense erected for the accommodation of his family and the surrounding neighbourhood, a church, consisting of a nave, capable of holding 150 persons, and a gallery, in which is placed an excellent organ. Court Henry is supposed to have derived its name, according to some writers, from its having been the residence of Henry VII., who, while Earl of Richmond, is said to have occasionally held his court here, but with greater probability from Henry ab Gwilym, whose daughter married Sir Rhŷs ab Thomas. It is pleasantly situated, the adjacent grounds partaking of the general character of the scenery which prevails throughout this highly interesting part of South Wales. The present proprietor of Aberglâsney has recently erected a neat and comfortable *inn* for the accommodation of visiters, who are attracted by the luxuriant and magnificent prospects for which the situation is celebrated, or by the remains of antiquity found in the vicinity. The other seats are, Havodnethyn, Brŷnhavod, and Bridshill. Limestone exists in great abundance, and lead-ore is frequently obtained in small quantities. Fairs are held on April 16th and September 22nd, and at Dryslwyn on July 1st and August 13th.

The *living* is a discharged vicarage, rated in the king's books at £6. 13. 4., and endowed with £200 parliamentary grant; patron and appropriator, Bishop

of Chester: the tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £390, of which £260 are payable to the Bishop, subject to rates, averaging £5. 6. 8., and £130 to the vicar, also subject to rates, amounting to £2. 13. 4. per annum. The *church*, dedicated to St. Cathan, and standing on a lofty eminence, accommodating 400 persons with sittings, of which the larger part are free, contains a stately monument to the memory of Bishop Rudd and his lady, whose effigies are finely sculptured. There are two places of worship in the parish for Calvinistic Methodists, who support two Sunday schools, in which 50 children are instructed gratuitously; and about 20 are educated in a day school at the expense of their parents. Upwards of 100 children are taught in Sunday schools connected with the Establishment; and the Rev. Mr. Green maintains a Sunday school in Court Henry church, attended by about 60 children, and also a weekly school of industry, at his own cost. In 1777, Diones, widow of the Rev. Thomas Lloyd, rector of Hornsea, bequeathed £400, or sufficient to produce £12 per annum, in the 3 per cent. reduced annuities, which she directed to be distributed among ten poor persons; and the vicar accordingly receives and divides it in May and November. On Grongar Hill is a very perfect encampment, comprising about eight acres, within a quadrilateral area, having two entrances in the shorter side of the parallelogram; and not far from it to the west, are the ruins of Dryslwyn Castle, crowning the summit of an abrupt hill in the vale; the remains of this castle, which was erected by the ancient princes of South Wales, and derived its name from its difficulty of access, are very inconsiderable, but nevertheless form an interesting and picturesque feature in the landscape. Near the church are some very slight vestiges of the ancient Cappel Pen Arw; and within a short distance is a spring, the water of which was formerly in high reputation for its efficacy in the cure of rheumatism and diseases of the eye.

LLANGATTOCK (LLAN-GATWG), a parish, in the union and hundred of CRICKHOWEL, county of BRECKNOCK, SOUTH WALES, 1 mile (s. s. w.) from Crickhowel; containing 4334 inhabitants. This parish, which forms a part of the beautiful Vale of Crickhowel, derives its name from the dedication of its church to St. Catwg, or Cadoc the Wise, an eminent British saint, who flourished in the sixth century. It is pleasantly situated on the southern bank of the river Usk, and immediately opposite to the town of Crickhowel, with which it is connected by a handsome stone bridge of thirteen arches, in the centre of which is the point of division between the two parishes. On this side of the Usk is a turnpike-road leading in a south-easterly direction down the vale to Llanelly, where, crossing the Brecknock and Abergavenny railway, it is continued over the river Clydach, by a bridge, and afterwards joins the turnpike-road from Abergavenny to Merthyr: the same road is continued up the vale, towards the north-west, through Llangynider, Llanthetty, and the adjoining parishes, to Brecknock. The parish comprises 12,300 acres by computation, of which 2500 are arable, 3500 pasture, 300 wood, and the remainder mountain and waste. The surrounding scenery is beautifully diversified, and the views from the high grounds extend over the picturesque Vale of Usk and the adjacent country, abounding with objects of interest, and with features of romantic beauty, among which is the fine and imposing contrast supplied between the rugged and lofty rocks of Llangattock, and the refreshing verdure of the adjacent valley. The soil rests on dry gravel, and the chief agricultural produceis hay, wheat, barley, and turnips: the rateable annual value of the whole parish, which consists of the hamlets or parcels of Penallt, Prysg, and Killey, has been returned at £6649. In the immediate environs are several *gentlemen's seats*, among which are Llangattock Park; Glanonney; Dany Park; Llanwysc Villa, a handsome house, built under the superintendence of Mr. Nash, by the late Admiral Gell, who, after his retirement from the naval service, passed the remainder of his days at this place; Llangattock Place, formerly the property of Dr. Ford, an eminent physician, and accoucheur to Queen Charlotte, consort of George III., who, on discontinuing his practice, retired to this parish, in which he purchased an estate; Glanusk Park, a handsome mansion in a park beautifully planted with wood, and well stocked with deer, and round which the river Usk winds itself in a semicircular form; and Llangattock Court: the wood growing on the different estates consists of oak and beech, and extensive plantations of young larch. The parish is rich in *mineral* treasure, abounding with iron-ore, coal, and limestone of excellent quality. On the bank of the river Ebwy Vawr, which separates this parish from that of Bedwelty, in the county of Monmouth, are the Beaufort *iron-works*, so called from their being established on lands let on lease for ninety-nine years by the Duke of Beaufort. At this place a furnace for smelting iron-ore was erected by Messrs. Kendall, in the year 1780, since which time three other furnaces, a forge, and other works have been added. Both the ore and the pit coal for working it, the latter of which is charred into coke upon the spot, are obtained contiguous to the works, and limestone is found within a short distance. These extensive works are now rented under the original lessees, Messrs. Kendall, by Joseph and Crawshay Bailey, Esqrs., the present proprietors, by whom they have been considerably enlarged; and they give employment to nearly 3000 persons. The machinery in them is set in motion by steam-engines of considerable power; and the mountains in the vicinity are intersected in all directions by railways and tram-roads, connected with the several depart-

ments of the works. The Brecknock and Abergavenny canal, which passes through the parish in its course from Llanelly to Llangynider, is continued to Brecknock, near which town it communicates with the Hay railway, and extends in the opposite direction to Pontymoel, near Pontypool, in the county of Monmouth, where it joins the Monmouthshire canal. There is also a tram-road and inclined plane for conveying limestone from the Darren rocks to the canal; and Messrs. Bailey have recently established a steam-carriage and tram-road for the carriage of coal from their mines in Monmouthshire to the wharf near the village of Llangattock.

The *living* is a rectory, with the perpetual curacies of Llanelly and Llangeney united, rated in the king's books at £31. 13. 9.; present net income, £1123, with a glebe-house; patron, Duke of Beaufort. The *church* is an ancient structure, in the decorated style of English architecture, with a remarkably strong embattled tower at the west end, supposed to have been erected in the reign of Stephen, and the ground area of which has lately been converted into a commodious and excellent vestry-room, and furnished at the sole expense of Joseph Bailey, Esq. of Glanusk Park. It consists of a chancel, and of two aisles, separated from each other by a range of columns and arches, and having originally distinct arched roofs of timber, which, being decayed, were, about half a century since, replaced by one plain flat ceiling, by which alteration the internal beauty of the church is greatly impaired, and its external appearance rendered heavy by the substitution of a single covering in place of the original double roof: the edifice measures 86 feet by 45, and contains about 700 sittings, of which some are free. From the "*Liber Llandavensis,*" it appears that a church was consecrated here about the close of the eleventh century, by Herewald, Bishop of Llandaf, of which probably the tower of the present church, apparently of more ancient date than the other parts of the edifice, is the only portion remaining. In the body of the church is a plain stone, inscribed to the memory of Dr. Ford, who died in 1795, aged 78. There are places of worship for Independents and other denominations of dissenters. A day and Sunday school belonging to the church is supported by subscription, and a site has been obtained for two new school-rooms to be erected at the expense of J. Bailey, Esq.

On the mountains in the parish are evident traces of the manufacture of iron at a very early period, most probably by the Romans; the sites of ancient blomeries may be easily distinguished by the heaps of cinders which are still remaining; and a vicinal Roman road leading through the iron-mines of Bryn Oer, probably to some Roman forges, once situated at Llanvyrnach, in the Vale of Usk, may be traced at no great distance. The mountain called Carno is noticed by Dr. Powell as the scene of a sanguinary conflict that took place, in the year 728, between Ethelbald, King of Mercia and Roderic Molwynog, Prince of North Wales, in commemoration of which two large heaps of stones, or "carnau," were raised, from which this eminence derived its name. One of these cairns was opened by the late Archdeacon Payne, some few years since, when a sepulchral kist was found, in which there was no deposite: the other had been previously opened by some workmen employed to build a lodge for a gamekeeper under the lord of the manor. The ancient park of Kille-Lan, now called Llangattock Park, was originally of great extent, and formed an appendage to the castle of Crickhowel, with the lands of which, on the opposite side of the Usk, it was connected by a private bridge, which has been long demolished: a great flood which happened here, about 60 years ago, by carrying away the soil, exposed to view the abutments of this bridge: in the upper part of the park are some very small remains of a moated building, at which place, a neat and elegant shooting-box has lately been built for the Duke of Beaufort. In a recess of the mountain called Tarren-y-Kille, within the limestone rock, is a cavern of considerable dimensions, but of no very singular appearance, called by the country people Eglwys Vaen, or "the stone church."

Among the incumbents of the parish were two successive bishops of Llandaf, namely, Dr. Hugh Lloyd, and Dr. Francis Davies. *Dr. Lloyd*, a native of Cardiganshire, and fellow of Jesus' College, Oxford, having become archdeacon of St. David's prior to the breaking out of the civil commotions of the seventeenth century, was ejected, for his attachment to the royal cause, from all his preferments, by the parliamentarians, who, in 1645, seized upon the revenue of the church of St. David's; but in 1660 he was promoted to the see of Llandaf, and restored to his archdeaconry of St. David's, which he was allowed to hold *in commendam:* in 1661, he was presented to the rectory of this parish, by Henry, Lord Herbert of Raglan, Chepstow, and Gower, which he also held *in commendam:* he died in 1667. *Dr. Davies*, a native of Glamorganshire, and likewise fellow of Jesus' College, held, at the commencement of the civil war, the rectory of Llangan, in Glamorganshire, from which he was ejected by the parliamentarians; but his piety and exemplary conduct recommended him so far to some of the leading men of the age, that he was allowed to retain a fourth part of the revenue of his rectory for a few years; he was afterwards appointed chaplain to the Countess of Peterborough, and at the Restoration was replaced in his former preferment, and subsequently promoted to the archdeaconry of Llandaf, of which see he was made bishop on the death of Dr. Lloyd, whom he also succeeded in the rectory of Llangattock, which he was allowed to hold *in commendam:* he died in 1674. The late *Rev. H. T. Payne, A. M.*,

Archdeacon of Carmarthen, and for upwards of thirty years rector of the neighbouring parish of Llanbedr, was a native of this place: he was no less distinguished for the strict discharge of the duties of his pastoral office, than eminent for his literary attainments, with which he united the most polished and engaging manners; he chiefly devoted his leisure time to antiquarian researches, and was ever ready to impart the result of his studies, for the promotion of science, or the propagation of knowledge; indeed, although he never concentrated the powers of his highly cultivated mind with a view to pecuniary emolument from the publication of literary productions, there has been scarcely any work on the antiquities and topography of Wales, published within the present century, which has not been largely indebted to his pen: he died on Easter Sunday, 1832, and was interred in the churchyard of Llanbedr, in the vault which contained the remains of his wife, who died in 1828.

LLANGEDWIN (LLAN-GEDWYN), a parish, in the union of Llanvyllin, Cynlleth and Mochnant division of the hundred of Chirk, county of Denbigh, North Wales, 10 miles (w. s. w.) from Oswestry, on the road from Shrewsbury to Bala; containing 335 inhabitants. This place was formerly a chapelry to Llanrhaiadr-yn-Mochnant, but was separated from it by act of parliament, and formed into a parish of itself, the rateable annual value of which has been returned at £1516. The village is pleasantly situated on the banks of the river Tanat; the neighbourhood abounds with pleasingly varied scenery; and in the environs are some good mansions, the residences of respectable families. Llangedwin Hall, the property of Sir W. W. Wynne, Bart., is a handsome house with ample grounds tastefully laid out. Slate of good quality has been recently discovered within the parish. The living is a perpetual curacy, endowed with £400 private benefaction, and £400 royal bounty; net income, £90; patron, Sir W. W. Wynne; appropriators, Dean and Chapter of St. Asaph: the tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £235. 2., of which a sum of £232. 2. is payable to the Dean and Chapter, subject to rates, averaging £28. 8. 10., and the remaining £3 are paid to the parish-clerk. The church, dedicated to St. Cedwyn, is a small neat edifice, surmounted by a cupola, containing one bell. A National school, erected in 1824, and containing 60 children daily, and 40 on Sundays, is partly supported by subscription, amounting to £9. 17. per annum, and partly by weekly payments of one penny each from 40 poor children, for which they are supplied with books; the rest of the children are instructed at the expense of their parents. Mr. Strangeways, in 1730, bequeathed to the poor £100, secured upon certain lands, the property of Sir Watkin Williams Wynne, through whose agent the interest is annually paid, and distributed with some smaller bequests among such parishioners as are named by the clergyman and churchwardens; and Mrs. Frances Williams Wynne also left by will in 1803, the sum of £100, vested in the three per cent. consols., the interest whereof provides coal at Christmas to poor families selected with the concurrence of the parochial officers; the coal is bought by the farmers, and delivered free of expense at the houses of the poor.

LLANGEINOR (LLAN-GEINWYR), a parish, in the union of Bridgend and Cowbridge, hundred of Ogmore, county of Glamorgan, South Wales, 7 miles (n. by e.) from Bridgend; containing 363 inhabitants. The rivers Ogmore and Garw run through the parish, which contains iron-ore and coal, but the latter only is worked, and that merely for local consumption. The living is a perpetual curacy, endowed with £600 royal bounty, and £200 parliamentary grant; net income, £71; patron and impropriator, C. R. M. Talbot, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. Gwinewr. There is a place of worship for Baptists. Robert Jenkins, Esq., in 1760, and his widow, Anne, in 1770, left £20 each, and the late Dr. Hoare, Principal of Jesus' College, Oxford, gave £127. 10., invested in the three per cent. Bank annuities, for the benefit of the poor; among such of whom as do not receive parochial relief, the interest of these sums, £6. 7. 6., is distributed on Christmas-eve: a sum of £47. 10., the grant of an unknown person, has been lost. In this parish is one of the ancient court-houses now generally called church-houses, which is appropriated to the residence of paupers.

LLANGEINWEN (LLAN-GEINWEN), a parish, composed of an Upper and a Lower division, in the union of Carnarvon, hundred of Menai, county of Anglesey, North Wales, 3 miles (n. w. by w.) from Carnarvon; containing 943 inhabitants. This parish, which is of considerable extent, derives its name from the dedication of its church to St. Ceinwen, a female who was distinguished for the sanctity of her life, about the middle of the fifth century. It is pleasantly situated on the shore of the Menai strait, which is here a mile in breadth, and opposite to the town of Carnarvon, to which there is a ferry from this place, called Tàl-y-Voel, and from which a road passes through the parish to join the Holyhead mail-road, and another from the same place runs by the church to the ancient town of Newborough. Llangeinwen has the parishes of Llanvair-y-Cwmmwd, Llangafo, and Llanidan on the north and north-east, that of Newborough on the north-west and west, and the Menai strait on the east and south; and comprises, according to a recent survey, 3519 acres, of which 2500 are arable, 416 meadow and pasture, and 603 common and woodland, the latter bearing a very small proportion to the former. The surface is varied, being in some parts composed of hills of considerable elevation,

and the surrounding scenery is finely diversified. The higher grounds afford interesting views, reaching over the adjacent country, and embracing the Menai strait, the bay of Carnarvon, and the Snowdon range of mountains, from the great Orme's Head to the extreme point of Lleyn, in Carnarvonshire; the lower lands, through which the Braint river runs into the strait, are wet and marshy, but in the other parts the soil is a deep rich loam, well adapted for grain and pasture, and produces good wheat and barley. The parish contains the seat of Maes-y-Portle, the residence of the Lloyd family, long settled in this place; Tàlgwynedd, a handsome mansion recently erected by the Rev. R. R. Hughes; and Menaivron, a neat and commodious mansion in the Elizabethan style, built about six years since: the only villages are those of Dwyrain and Groeslon Grin. The district abounds with limestone of excellent quality, of which extensive quarries are worked at Quirt, Gelliniog-Wèn, Rhŷd-y-Gaer, and Penrhyn Bâch, affording employment to a considerable number of men: the produce is partly burnt into manure for the supply of the neighbourhood, and great quantities are exported by the Menai to different places on the coast.

The living is a rectory, not in charge, with the perpetual curacy of Llangafo annexed, and in the patronage of Mrs. Hughes; net income, £664: the tithes of the parish have been commuted for a rent-charge of £540, and those of Llangafo for £205. The church, dedicated to St. Ceinwen, was originally built about the close of the sixth century, and, having fallen into decay, was rebuilt in the year 1812, and enlarged in 1839 by the addition of a cross building, and a handsome tower, containing a vestry-room on the ground-floor and a gallery above, by which the total number of sittings, including 187 for free use, was increased to 310: at the time of the enlargement, the old edifice, which measures 54 feet by 15, was thoroughly repaired, and stone window-dressings inserted in the early English style, to correspond with the new portion of the building. There are places of worship for Independents, and Calvinistic Methodists. In 1836 the present incumbent built at his own expense a school-room, and house for a master, in the former of which from 60 to 80 children are taught daily on Dr. Bell's system, and almost entirely at the cost of the rector: there is also a Sunday school attended by about 100 persons, and 160 are gratuitously instructed in Sunday schools belonging to the Methodists, collections being made for the purchase of books. The amount of several charitable bequests to the poor of the parish in money and land, on which latter a rent-charge of £3, by Ellen Owen, was appropriated to apprenticing a poor boy, is annually distributed at Christmas, according to the wishes of the respective donors; but nearly half of the money-benefactions have been lost by the insolvency of parties to whom different sums were lent. An allotment of two or three acres was awarded to the parish about twenty years since on the inclosure of the common lands, on which fifteen cottages were erected for paupers. At Quirt are the remains of a chapel, for many years used as a stable, and now converted into a dairy. Previously to its application to its present use, the figures of the apostles painted on the walls were remaining, and over the east window are still preserved allegorical figures of Time and Death. Near the boundary of the parish is a rude upright stone, with the inscription FILIVS. VLRICI. EREXIT. HVNC. LAPIDEM., supposed to be a monument to the memory of some chieftain interred beneath it. In the quarries at Gelliniog Wèn great numbers of human bones are frequently found, which are thought to be the remains of native inhabitants who at some period fell at this place in defending their country against the Danes.

LLANGEITHO (LLAN-GEITHO), a parish, in the union of TREGARON, lower division of the hundred of PENARTH, county of CARDIGAN, SOUTH WALES, 8 miles (N. by E.) from Lampeter; containing 431 inhabitants. This parish is beautifully situated on the river Aëron, and comprehends an extensive tract of country, abounding with richly diversified scenery, combining almost every variety of rural and picturesque beauty. It is bounded on the south by the Aëron, on the north by the chapelry of Blaen-Penal, on the east by the parish of Llandewy-Brevi, and on the west by Llanbadarn-Odwynne; and comprises about 3000 acres, of which two-thirds are arable, and the remainder pasture, with the exception of about 100 acres of woodland, producing chiefly oak and ash. The lands are inclosed, and the soil fertile and productive, and most of the farmers are the owners of the grounds they cultivate; the principal agricultural produce is barley and oats. The village of Llangeitho, strictly speaking in the neighbouring parish of Llandewy-Brevi, is sheltered nearly on all sides by hills of varied aspect of which the declivities and summits are in some parts richly clothed with wood of luxuriant growth, and in others covered with verdure; and in that part of it which is not shut in by the surrounding hills, commands a fine prospect, of the beautiful Vale of the Aëron. The old mansions of Court Mawr, and Parkea, are in the parish, the latter, the residence of an ancient family, but the former at present in the occupation of a farmer. Fairs are held on March 14th, May 7th, August 4th, October 9th, and the first Monday after November 12th.

The living is a discharged rectory, rated in the king's books at £6, and endowed with £200 royal bounty; present gross income, £154, with a glebe-house; patron, Bishop of St. David's: the tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £115, subject to rates, averaging £28. 7. per annum; and there is a glebe of above 20 acres, valued at £20 per annum. The church, dedicated to St. Ceitho,

and rebuilt in the year 1819, is a neat edifice, consisting of a nave and chancel, and is romantically situated on an isolated and richly-wooded spot, separated from the village by the river Aëron; it is appropriately fitted up, and contains about forty sittings, nearly all free, but it is not distinguished by any architectural details of importance. In the centre of the village is a large place of worship for Calvinistic Methodists, who have also a Sunday school, in which 50 children are instructed gratuitously. The Rev. Daniel Rowland was for some years rector of this parish, and was greatly esteemed as a popular preacher; but, from teaching particular tenets, he was suspended from the exercise of his pastoral functions, and became the founder of a sect, first called after him "Rowlandists," but now Calvinistic Methodists, and which is still numerous in this part of the principality; he died on the 10th of October, 1790, aged seventy-seven, and was interred in the churchyard of the parish; and a plain stone monument to his memory is affixed to the wall of the church, on the outside. In 1777, Mary Griffiths, widow, granted £600, with which a farm of 133 acres, named Gellyddewi, in the parish of Pencarreg, was purchased, producing £50 per annum, for the benefit of the poor of the Calvinistic Methodists of this place, and Talley, Llansawel, Convil, Cayo, and Llanvynydd: the portion received by this parish amounts to from £15 to £20 per annum.

LLANGELER (LLAN-GELER), a parish, in the union of Newcastle-Emlyn, higher division of the hundred of Elvet, county of Carmarthen, South Wales, 5 miles (E. by S.) from Newcastle-Emlyn; containing 1747 inhabitants. This parish, situated on the north-western extremity of the county, and upon the turnpike-road from Carmarthen to Cardigan, is bounded on the north by the parishes of Bangor and Llanvair-Orllwyn, in the county of Cardigan, from which it is separated by the river Teivy, on the south by the parish of Convil, on the east by that of Llanvihangel-ar-Arth, and on the west by that of Penboyr. It comprises by computation 6414 acres, of which nearly 2000 are arable, 3480 pasture, 900 waste, and the remainder woodland; the surface is undulated, and the surrounding scenery pleasingly varied, embracing a portion of the fertile and picturesque Vale of Teivy, with the windings of that river; besides which there are several brooks running among the hills, contributing materially to the interesting appearance of the locality. Llŷs Newydd, is an elegant mansion, beautifully situated in grounds tastefully laid out, and comprehending much pleasing scenery; and there are two other mansions of recent erection. A few hands are employed in a slate quarry, and about half a dozen in two small factories.

The living consists of a rectory and a vicarage: the rectory, which is a sinecure, rated in the king's books at £12. 18. 9., and of the net annual value of £176, was formerly in the gift of the Crown, but, after the foundation of St. David's College at Lampeter, it was appropriated to the Principal and Tutors of that establishment: the vicarage, which is discharged, is rated in the king's books at £6. 13. 4., endowed with £200 royal bounty, and of the net annual value of £136, with a glebe-house; and is in the patronage of the Bishop of St. David's. The tithes of the parish are divided into two portions, called respectively the Grange and the Gwlâd: of the latter, the Principal and Tutors receive two-thirds, and the vicar one-third; of the former, one-third belongs to the Llŷs Newydd family, and of the remainder, two-thirds are appropriated to the Principal and Tutors, and one-third to the vicar. The whole has been commuted for a rent-charge of £430, of which £244 are payable to the sinecure rector, subject to rates, which average £35. 16. 10. per annum, with a glebe of half an acre, valued at 10*s.* per annum; £122, subject to rates, averaging £17. 18. 5., are payable to the vicar, who has a glebe of 44 acres, valued at £40 per annum; and the impropriator's portion amounts to £64, less £9. 9. 11., annual rates. The church, dedicated to St. Celer, is a plain and neat edifice, in good repair, 60 feet in length and 18 in breadth, and containing 360 sittings, nearly the whole of which are free, a considerable number having been recently added, towards defraying the expense of which the Incorporated Society for the enlargement of churches and chapels granted the sum of £70. An ancient chapel of ease, dedicated to St. Mary, and thence called "Capel Mair," has been entirely demolished. A monumental stone, bearing an inscription in rude characters, and said to be in the Welsh language, is still remaining. There is a place of worship which is jointly appropriated to Independents and Presbyterians: a day school is maintained by the trustees of Mrs. Bevan's charity; and a Sunday school is supported by voluntary contributions, aided by gratuitous teachers. Near the church is a spring called St. Celer's, which was formerly in great reputation for its supposed medicinal virtues.

LLANGELYNIN (LLAN-GELYNIN), a parish, in the union of Aberconway, hundred of Llêchwedd-Isâv, county of Carnarvon, North Wales, 3 miles (S. by W.) from Aberconway; containing 270 inhabitants. This parish, which derives its name from the dedication of its church to St. Celynin, who flourished towards the close of the sixth century, is situated at the north-eastern extremity of the county, bordering upon Denbighshire. A memorable battle was fought at Cymryd, in the parish, in the year 880, between the forces of Anarawd, Prince of North Wales, and those of Edred, Earl of Mercia, who attempted the conquest of the country. In this conflict Anarawd was completely victorious; he drove the Mercians from the field of battle, and continued to pursue them until finally

expelled from the principality: the victory was called Dial Rhodri, or "Roderic's Revenge," as Anarawd thus fully avenged the slaughter of his father Rhodric in a descent of the Saxons upon Anglesey. The village, which is small, is beautifully situated in a fertile vale under the mountain called Tàl-y-Van. The surface of the parish is mountainous, the lands partially inclosed and cultivated, the soil various, and the surrounding scenery marked with features rather of boldness than of beauty: of the rateable annual value, the return made amounts to £1101. 12. 6.

The living is a discharged rectory, rated in the king's books at £7; present net income £212; patron, Bishop of Bangor. The church is a small ancient edifice, in a state of considerable dilapidation. There are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyan Methodists; also two Sunday schools, one of which, held in the church from March to September, and supported by the rector, contains about 30 children, and the other consists of about 130, and is maintained by the Independents. The Rev. Launcelot Bulkeley, in 1718, bequeathed £120, directing the interest to be appropriated to the clothing of six poor boys, and teaching them to read, two to be of this parish, and two of each of those of Caerhên and Llanbedr; and two from this place are accordingly taught and clothed in a school at Caerhên. The same benevolent individual also left a sum of £60, the interest to be paid to four widows, who are appointed at a vestry, and receive the donation.

LLANGELYNIN (LLAN-GELYNIN), a parish, in two divisions, Higher and Lower, in the union of Dôlgelley, hundred of Tàlybont, county of Merioneth, North Wales, 6 miles (s.w.) from Dôlgelley; containing 1032 inhabitants. This parish, which stretches along the coast of Cardigan bay, was anciently the residence of Ednowain ab Bradwen, of one of the fifteen tribes of North Wales, in the time of Edward I.: vestiges of his house, termed Caer Bradwen and Llŷs Bradwen, are still to be seen in the township of Cregennan; and near them are the remains of a Druidical circle. In the reign of Henry IV., Ednyved ab Aaron, grandson of Ednowain, entertained Owain Glyndwr after his defeat by that monarch, and secreted him in a cave near the church of this parish, which was from that circumstance named Ogov Owain, or "Owain's cave:" it is now almost choked up with sand. At a place called Castell, now a farm-house, near Rhôs-Levain, an important battle is said to have been fought at some remote period, but no particulars are recorded concerning it. The parish, the length of which is about eleven miles and the average breadth one mile, is bounded on the north by the parish of Llanaber, on the south by that of Llanegrin, on the east by that of Dôlgelley, and on the west by that of Towyn, from which it is separated by the river Dysynni; and comprises by recent admeasurement 8559 acres, of which, by computation, 2009 are arable, 2239 meadow and pasture, 99 woodland, and the remainder mountain sheep-walks. The lands in some parts are flat, and in others considerably elevated, and command views of bold and romantic scenery, the beauty of which is much increased by oak, ash, larch, and fir plantations; the soil is in general a red earth, but comprehends turbaries, from which the inhabitants obtain peat and turf. The parish contains the mansions of Arthog, Ynysvaig, Glanywern, Cevncamberth, and Hendre, all of which are modern except the last; and three villages named Llwyngwrd, Vriog, Tan-yr-Allt, and Pwll Arthog: there are four corn-mills, employing about two hands each. The sea has made great encroachments on the shore of this neighbourhood, from which a remarkable sand-bank studded with rocks, called Sarn-y-Bwch, stretches into the great bay of Cardigan, at the mouth of the river Dysynni.

The living is a rectory, rated in the king's books at £15. 10. 2½.; patron, T. R. J. Parry, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £400, subject to rates, averaging £66. 7. 6. per annum. The church, dedicated to St. Celynin, is an ancient structure, now much dilapidated, but the erection of a new one on a more convenient spot has been decided upon; its length is 56 feet and the breadth 21, and out of 219 sittings, about 160 are free. The proprietary chapel of Arthog, in the parish, situated on the road from Llwyngwrd to Dôlgelley, contains 140 sittings, of which 80 are free: there are places of worship for Independents, and Calvinistic and Wesleyan Methodists; and a burial-ground for the Society of Friends. The Rev. Mr. Morgan, in 1739, bequeathed a tenement called Tŷcroes, and Miss Elizabeth Thomas, another, in 1803, termed Pen-yr-Allt, in trust, for the education of poor children; and the rents of both, together with the interest of £69 vested in the parish funds, amounting altogether to £19. 9. per annum, are applied to the gratuitous instruction of 50 children, for which purpose a good school-house was erected by subscription, in 1831. About 20 children are taught in another day school, appertaining to Calvinistic Methodists, at the expense of the parents; and there are six Sunday schools, conducted by gratuitous teachers, in one of which are 30 males and females who attend the Established Church; the rest appertain to the dissenters, and afford instruction to about 470, but the number frequently varies. On a farm called Llanvendigaid, belonging to the Wynne family of Nanney, are the ruins of a chapel of ease; near the village of Llwyngwrd, in the parish, are vestiges of a British encampment; and on the hill above it, called Gwastad Merioneth, is a small plain, on which are numerous Druidical remains: from this plain a very extensive prospect is obtained of the surrounding country. In a turbary at Ty'n

Coed, opposite to Barmouth, a copper urn, nineteen inches deep, and fourteen inches and a half in diameter at the top, and eleven and a half at the bottom, was found in 1826. At the farm Tyddyn Bâch lived Mary Thomas, an invalid, who subsisted for several years without any solid food, and almost entirely without nourishment; and in the parish was born the noted astrologer named Arise Evans, an impostor of considerable fame among the class which so much prevailed during the reigns of Elizabeth and James 1.

LLANGENDEIRN (LLAN-GYNDEYRN), a parish, in the hundred of KIDWELLY, union and county of CARMARTHEN, SOUTH WALES, 5 miles (S. E.) from Carmarthen, on the road through Llannon to Swansea; containing 2624 inhabitants. The name is derived from "Llan," a church, and "Cyndeyrn," a Welsh saint, son of Arthog ab Ceredig, and whose festival occurs on the 25th of July. The place is thought to have been anciently the residence either of some of the native princes of South Wales, or of some chieftain of distinction in the earlier periods of Welsh history; and the remains of an old mansion, called Hên Blâs, or "the Old Hall," which have been converted into a stable, appear to confirm that opinion. The lands are, with the exception of a very small portion, inclosed and in a good state of cultivation; and the substratum of the soil consists of various valuable minerals, chiefly coal, iron, and limestone, the procuring of which affords employment to many of the inhabitants. A ridge of excellent limestone extends across the parish, in a direction parallel with the strata of coal, which rest upon it; iron-ore is found, and there are also strata of very fine black and speckled marble. The limestone is worked to a very large extent for the supply of the adjacent districts; the marble, which is of fine quality for chimney-pieces and other ornaments, is sent from the quarries in great quantities to Bristol, and to different parts of the principality; and the coal is also wrought on a considerable scale. All the marble burns into white lime, the bitumen with which it is coloured being sublimed by calcination. A fair is held annually on the 5th of August.

The living is a perpetual curacy, endowed with £600 royal bounty, and £1200 parliamentary grant; net income, £88; patron and impropriator, Rees Goring Thomas, Esq. The church, dedicated to St. Cyndeyrn, is a spacious and plain edifice; and the churchyard is one of the finest and most agreeably situated in the country. There are two places of worship for Independents, two for Baptists, and one for Methodists. A school for the gratuitous education of poor children was endowed by Mrs. Catherine Goldfrap, a native of the parish, in 1784, with money then producing £25 a year, but which, from the reduction of the rate of interest, now yields only £21. 17. 6., to which Sir Robert William Clayton, Bart., adds £3. 3. per annum; there are 80 boys and girls in the school, 45 of whom are taught by means of the endowment, and the rest at the expense of their parents. About 60 children are instructed in another day school, at their parents' cost; and there are eight Sunday schools, appertaining to the dissenters and conducted gratuitously, in which are 470 males and females. Glynn Abbey, a private house in the parish, is supposed to occupy the site of an ancient religious establishment, of which there are no remains, and of which the only existing memorial is the name. Formerly there were numerous seats in the parish, within which no fewer than seven magistrates were resident; but they have all been deserted by their proprietors, and most of them converted into farm-houses.

LLANGENEY (LLAN-GENEU), a parish, in the union and hundred of CRICKHOWEL, county of BRECKNOCK, SOUTH WALES, 1½ mile (E. by S.) from Crickhowel; containing 427 inhabitants. This place derives its name from the dedication of its church to St. Ceneu, one of the daughters of Brychan, Prince of Brycheiniog, who, devoting herself to a life of religious retirement, had an oratory here, and was canonized after her death. The parish, which comprises about 1000 acres, is bounded on the south by the river Usk, and is intersected by the stream Grwyney, which, after flowing in a southerly direction for two miles through it, falls into the Usk at this place. The surrounding country is agreeably diversified; and the prevailing scenery is characterized by features of beautiful simplicity: the vale of the Grwyney, in which the village is embosomed, is inclosed by lofty hills clothed with the richest groves, and the stream is bordered on each side by meadows of fine verdure. In the neighbourhood are several good mansions and handsome villas; and within the parish are situated Court-y-Gollen, a spacious mansion, built by the Rev. Richard Davies, at a convenient distance from the turnpike-road to Crickhowel; and Sunny Bank, a handsome modern house, erected by its late proprietor, Robert Williams, Esq., and since considerably enlarged and improved. At Grwyney is a small carding and spinning establishment, in which not more than six persons are engaged; and on the river from which this small village derives its name are two paper-mills, for the manufacture of the coarser kinds of paper, affording occupation conjointly to about sixteen persons. Near the village is an iron forge, which formerly gave employment to a considerable number of men, in converting into bars the pig iron made at the Sirhowy works, but which, from some litigation, has been suspended. The rateable annual value of Llangeney has been returned at £2220. The turnpike-road from London to Milford traverses the southern part of the parish.

The living is a perpetual curacy, united with that of Llanelly, to the rectory of Llangattock; the tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £320;

and there is a glebe of about 8½ acres, valued at £14 per annum: a certain portion of the tithes is paid to the sexton, who claims it by a prescriptive right, recognized in a terrier dated 1720. The church, situated on the western bank of the river Grwyney, over which is a stone bridge of one arch, is a neat and substantial edifice, in good repair, consisting of a nave, chancel, and south aisle, which last appears to have been built or repaired about the commencement of the seventeenth century; the nave is separated from the aisle by a series of five pointed arches, resting upon octangular pillars. There is a place of worship for Calvinistic Methodists; and a day school, in which are 30 children, and a Sunday school, attended by from 40 to 50, both commenced in 1826, are supported by the curate. John Howel, in the year 1620, bequeathed two fields, called Dwygae Llangeney, in trust to the wardens, to appropriate the rents to the repairs of the church and the two neighbouring bridges, in equal portions, after deducting a part to be distributed among the poor at Christmas; the fields contain about five acres, two of which are woodland held by the parish, and whence timber was cut in 1836 for the repairs of the church of the value of £42; the other portion of the land, which lies on the north-west side of the river Grwyney, is let at £1. 12. per annum.

In a field on the confines of this parish and those of Crickhowel and Llanbedr is a stone inscribed, in Roman characters, to the memory of one "Turpilius;" and in the grounds of Court-y-Gollen, near the turnpike-road, is a large Maen Hîr, a rude erect stone, thirteen feet high, three feet three inches broad, and eighteen inches thick. Some vestiges of an encampment may be traced on an eminence in the parish, called Pen-y-Prisc, which is supposed to be of Roman origin, but no satisfactory account of it has been recorded. On the farm of Pen-y-Darren is Fynnon Geneu, or "Ceneu's Well," to the water of which was formerly attributed great efficacy in the cure of diseases of the eye; and another well near Sunny Bank is said to possess petrifying qualities. Near Fynnon Geneu a farmer, some years since, in removing the remains of an old building, which was thought to have been the oratory of St. Ceneu, discovered a very ancient bell of singular form and construction, conjectured to have been used by that saint in calling the people to prayers; this curious piece of antiquity was in the possession of the late Venerable Archdeacon Payne, by whose permission it was exhibited before the Society of Antiquaries in London, in the year 1809.

LLANGENNECH (LLAN-GENNECH), a parish, in the union of Llanelly, hundred of Carnawllon, county of Carmarthen, South Wales, 4 miles (E. N. E.) from Llanelly; containing 893 inhabitants. This parish is situated on the western margin of the river Loughor, by which it is separated from the county of Glamorgan; and is intersected by the rivulet called Morlais, a tributary to that stream, and also by the turnpike-road from Swansea to Llanelly. The surface is varied; the lands for the greater part are inclosed and cultivated, and the soil is generally fertile. The surrounding scenery is pleasingly diversified; and within the parish is Llangennech Park, formerly the property of the Stepneys of Llanelly House. Coal of very superior quality, which obtains a high price in the London market, is found in the parish; and works upon an extensive scale have been established by the Llangennech Coal Company, who, in addition to the fine beds discovered on the Park estate, have recently opened new pits of coal, and also of culm, of which considerable quantities are exported. The river Loughor is navigable at spring tides, for vessels of two hundred tons' burthen, to the quay belonging to the Coal Company, who have greatly improved it, and rendered it very commodious; they have also lately constructed a railway to, and a floating-dock and other works at, Llanelly, which are described in the article on that town. Two fairs are held annually on June 16th and October 23rd, in the village. The living is a perpetual curacy, endowed with £200 royal bounty, and in the gift of Edward Rose Tunno, Esq., of Llangennech Park, who is also impropriator, and who has lately augmented the income of the benefice, previously £82, with a farm producing £40 per annum. The church is dedicated to St. Gwynog. There is a place of worship for Independents; and a day school, commenced in 1831, contains 50 children of both sexes, and is supported by Mr. Tunno.

LLANGENNITH (LLAN-GENYDD), a parish, in the union and hundred of Swansea, county of Glamorgan, South Wales, 16 miles (W. by S.) from Swansea; containing 429 inhabitants. This place derives its name from the dedication of its church to St. Cenydd, in whose honour, also, a priory was founded in the parish, according to Bishop Tanner, by Roger de Bellomont, or Beaumont, Earl of Warwick, who is said to have conquered the territory of Gower, in which ancient lordship this place is included, in the reign of Stephen. This priory, of which the present parochial church was most probably the chapel, was annexed to the abbey of St. Taurinus, at Evreux, in Normandy, and, as an Alien priory, was seized in the time of Henry V., by whose unfortunate son and successor it was granted, in 1441, to the Warden and Fellows of All Souls' College, Oxford, in whose possession it now remains. From the frequent mention, in ancient deeds, of the names "East Town," "West Town," "Prior's Town," "Druid's Moor," &c., with reference to this place, it would appear to have been originally of much greater extent than at present.

The village, of which the houses, though scattered, and in general of a poor description, have a cleanly appearance, and are whitewashed, as is com-

mon in the county of Glamorgan, is situated near the south-western foot of Llanmadoc hill, and commands a fine view of the adjacent country, through which flows the Burry, a small rivulet that has its rise at Burry Head, and falls into the Loughor, below the church at Cheriton, giving to that river its own name, the Burry, during the finest part of its course extending from the ferry at Loughor to its mouth: the town of Loughor is seen in the distance, between the hills. The soil of the parish is fertile, and the lands are almost entirely inclosed, and in a good state of cultivation. The living is a discharged vicarage, rated in the king's books at £5. 16. 8., and endowed with £400 royal bounty; present net income, £51; patrons and impropriators, Warden and Fellows of All Souls' College. The church, a spacious structure, preserves some characteristics of its original importance, as connected with the priory; and in its chancel are several ancient monuments. The glebe-house is supposed to occupy the site of the residence of St. Cenydd, and is still called the College. On Holmes' island, which is contiguous to this part of the coast, are the remains of an old chapel, formerly belonging to the church. In the small village of Burry's Green is one of Lady Barham's meeting-houses for dissenters, with a neat house adjoining for the minister.

LLANGERNIEW (LLAN-GERNIEW), a parish, in the union of Llanrwst, partly in the hundred of Isaled, and partly in that of Isdulas, county of Denbigh, North Wales, 8 miles (w. by n.) from Denbigh; containing 1114 inhabitants. This parish is situated on the banks of the river Elwy, and comprises a large portion of one of the most rugged and mountainous parts of the country. The mansion of Hâvodunnos, within its limits, is stated to have been originally a religious foundation; but no authentic account has been preserved of such an establishment, nor are there any vestiges of the ancient buildings: the present edifice is in the Elizabethan style. There is also another good old mansion in the parish, called Pennant. Several attempts to procure lead and copper ore have been made, but the quantity found has been considered insufficient to afford an adequate remuneration to the adventurers. That part of the parish in the hundred of Isaled comprises the Upper and Lower divisions, and is returned of the rateable annual value of £2372; and that which is in the hundred of Isdulas forms the hamlet of Marchaled, and is returned at £587. Fairs are held on March 29th, May 16th, June 28th, September 29th, and November 29th.

The living is a discharged vicarage, rated in the king's books at £7. 6. 0½.; present net income, £275, with a glebe-house; patron, Bishop of St. Asaph: the rectory is an impropriation, attached to the Precentorship in the cathedral church of St. Asaph. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £538. 8. 8., which sum is equally divided between the rector and the vicar; and the latter has also a glebe of 20*a.* 1*r.* 21*p.*, valued at £25 per annum. The church, dedicated to St. Digain, is a large edifice in excellent repair, and contains some good monuments of the Lloyds of Hâvodunnos. There are places of worship for Independents, Wesleyans, and Calvinistic Methodists: about 35 children are instructed in a day school at the expense of the parents; and there are three Sunday schools, in which 360 males and females are taught gratuitously by the Methodists. Numerous small benefactions for the benefit of the poor, were invested in 1748 in the purchase of a plot of land called Tŷ'n-y-Caeau, then about 17 acres, and now increased to twenty-eight by various encroachments made on the common previously to the last 25 years. These investments amounted to £115, with £15 added from the poors'-rate, and at present produce about £18 per annum. The chief contributor whose name is recorded on the benefaction table in front of the gallery in the church, was Mrs. Ursula Lloyd, whose donation was £50. A small part of the annual fund is laid out by the vicar and churchwardens in bread distributed in Lent to some of the most aged poor, and the remainder provides clothing for the most necessitous parishioners, among whom it is dispensed on St. Thomas's-day.

LLANGEVNI (LLAN-GEFNI), a market-town and parish, in the hundred of Menai, union and county of Anglesey, North Wales, 13 miles (w.) from Beaumaris, and 248 (n. w. by w.) from London; containing 1754 inhabitants. This place, which derives its name from the river Cevni, upon which it is situated, was, towards the close of the last century, but a small and inconsiderable village, consisting only of two or three solitary houses; but owing to its central situation, and the establishment of a market here, it has, since that period, amazingly increased in extent and population, and is at present one of the best market-towns in the island. It is beautifully situated in a rich and fertile vale, watered by the river, (which nearly encircles the town, and over which two handsome bridges of stone have been erected), and upon the old Holyhead road, at the distance of a mile from the new line of road from the Menai bridge to Holyhead, which has been constructed under the authority of government for the more expeditious conveyance of the mail. The parish has that of Trêgayan on the north, that of Llanvihangel-Ysceiviog on the south, that of Llanfinnan on the east, and those of Hêneglwys and Llanwillog on the west and north-west; and comprises about 2300 acres, by computation, of which half consists of arable, and grass land used for hay, and the remainder of pasture, with the exception of 20 acres of woodland. The greater portion is inclosed and cultivated, though one part forms a tract of common, which affords good pasturage for cattle

and sheep; the soil in general is a rich loamy earth producing wheat, barley, oats, &c., and the pasture lands supply excellent grass for black cattle, sheep, and horses. The surface is flat, and the local scenery tame and uninteresting; but some fine views may be obtained of the Carnarvonshire mountains in the distance: the parish contains the mansions of Tregarnedd, Vron, and Pencraig; and the principal estates are in several places studded with trees of oak, ash, elm, and fir. The town is well built and of prepossessing appearance, consisting of several regular and well-formed streets, with a neat market-house. On the river Cevni is a small factory for carding and spinning wool, and for bleaching and weaving woollen cloth, which is manufactured on a limited scale. The market, which was formerly on Friday, is now on Thursday, and is well supplied with provisions of every kind: it was instituted in the year 1785, and is one of the best attended in the island. Fairs are annually held on March 14th, April 17th, June 10th, August 17th, September 15th, and Oct. 23rd; and six great cattle markets take place on the six market days preceding Christmas. A post-office under that of Bangor, from which place it is distant eleven miles, has been established in the town, for the accommodation of its greatly increased population; and under the act of 1832, for "Amending the representation of the People," Llangevni is a polling-place in the election of a knight for the shire.

The *living* is a discharged rectory, with Trêgayan annexed, rated in the king's books at £9. 13. 4.; patron, Bishop of Bangor; present net income, £446. The *church*, dedicated to St. Cyngar, is a spacious and handsome structure, 33 yards long and 10 wide, in the later style of English architecture, with a lofty square embattled tower, crowned with pinnacles; it was rebuilt in 1824, by subscription, aided by a grant of £250 from the Incorporated Society for the building and enlargement of churches and chapels, to defray the cost of three hundred and eighty-three additional sittings, of which two hundred and ninety-seven are free; making the total number of sittings between 500 and 600, and of free sittings betwen 300 and 400. The late Lord Bulkeley gave the land on which the church is built, and £300 towards its erection; also a plot of ground on which to build a glebe-house, with the grounds attached to it, and a portion of land for the enlargement of the churchyard. The Rev. Evan Williams, M.A., the rector, built, in 1822, an excellent, commodious, and well-planned rectory-house, and contributed £100 towards the building of the church; and the proprietors of land in the parish subscribed liberally towards the accomplishment of the same work. There are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, and Calvinistic and Wesleyan Methodists. A day and Sunday National school, which is held in a large room over the market-place, built expressly for that purpose by the late Lord Bulkeley, was established in 1818, and is supported by subscription, for the gratuitous education of poor children, of whom 160 at present attend; and there are three other day schools, in which about 50 children are instructed at the expense of the parents; and four Sunday schools held in the dissenters' chapels, each of which contains from 70 to 100 males and females. Numerous small donations and bequests have been made by various benefactors for the relief of the poor; but they have all either been lost, or expended in building cottages, with the exception of £1. 15. per annum, which is distributed according to the intention of the donors. There are three small houses in the parish, built in 1796, which are occupied by poor families rent-free; and in 1812 an allotment of six acres of Rhôs-y-Meirch common, was assigned to the inhabitants under an inclosure act, but the soil being of a clayey nature and not adapted for supplying fuel, six cottages were erected on the plot, at the expense of the parish, with stone drawn from three quarries on the property.

About a mile from the town, within the limits of the parish, is situated Trêgarnedd, anciently the residence of *Ednyved Vychan*, the valiant commander of the forces and chief councillor of Llewelyn the Great, and ancestor of Owain Tewdwr, and of the sovereigns of that house who subsequently succeeded to the throne of England. Trêgarnedd, which took its name from a large carnedd, a sepulchral heap of stones, in an adjoining field, was also the birth-place of *Sir Grufydd Llwyd*, grandson of Ednyved, who was knighted by Edward I., in 1284, on announcing to that monarch, then at Rhuddlan, the intelligence of the birth of Prince Edward, in the castle of Carnarvon. Sir Grufydd was greatly distinguished by the royal favour, both in the reign of Edward and during part of that of his son; but in 1317 he attempted to form an alliance with Edward Bruce, who had assumed the crown of Ireland, and in 1322 openly revolted, ravaging the whole country, and committing various acts of atrocity: the English giving him battle, in which he sustained considerable loss, he retreated to his fortress of Trêgarnedd, which he had previously garrisoned, and also constructed another strong hold, called Ynys Gevni, in the marsh at a short distance from his mansion, and surrounded it with a broad and deep fosse, of which part is still remaining. In this strong position he maintained himself for some time, but was finally taken prisoner, and conveyed to Rhuddlan castle, where he was soon afterwards beheaded. The site of *Trêgarnedd* is now occupied only by some mean farm-buildings; but the whole extent is clearly marked by the intrenchments which encircle it, and which inclose an area of nearly five acres: part of the moat on the north-west side is quite perfect. The adjacent carnedd, which consisted of an extensive pile of stones, surrounded by a circle of upright

stones about eighty-six yards in diameter, was wholly removed in 1822, for the purpose of building a wall to divide the field. Of the fortress in the marsh, the site of which is still called *Ynys Gevni*, nothing but some small vestiges of the intrenchments are now visible, the continued overflowing of the river having swept away every vestige of the ancient buildings.

About a mile from the town are considerable remains of a paved road, which may be traced for a distance of two miles, in parts in a very perfect state, being paved in some places with large masses of jasper, which is found in a quarry at no great distance, intermixed with grit-stone. It is supposed by some antiquaries to be part of a *Roman road* that anciently led from the Moel-y-Don ferry across the Menai to the station at Holyhead. In taking down the old church, in 1824, a large stone was discovered beneath the foundation, with a very curious inscription in rude Roman characters, of which, owing to its mutilated condition, the following part only is legible; CVLIDON. IACIT. SECVND. . . . .: it is now placed upright in the churchyard, upon the spot where it was found. In 1829, in removing a small fence at Glànhwva, near the town, forty human *skeletons* were dug up, which, from the position in which they lay, appeared to have been hastily interred; and in the adjoining field great numbers of human bones are scattered in every direction: these are thought to be the remains of the men who fell at the siege of Ynys Gevni. Adjoining the town is a chalybeate *spring*, formerly in great repute, but now, owing to an admixture of other water, by which its medicinal efficacy is weakened, altogether disused.

LLANGIAN (LLAN-GIAN), a parish, in the union of Pwllheli, hundred of Gaflogion, Lleyn division of the county of Carnarvon, North Wales, 7 miles (s. w. by w.) from Pwllheli; containing 1144 inhabitants. It is four miles in length and three in breadth, and is pleasantly situated near the south-western extremity of the county, and in the centre of the promontory which shelters on the west St. Tudwal's Roads, in the bay of Cardigan. It comprehends a very extensive tract of land, of which a considerable portion is uninclosed and uncultivated: the remainder, which is rich and fertile, has been brought into a good state of cultivation. An act of parliament was obtained, in 1808, for inclosing the common called Mynydd Mynytho, comprising from six to seven hundred acres, of which by far the greater portion is within this parish. The surrounding scenery is pleasingly varied, and in some places highly picturesque; and the views from the higher grounds over the bay of Cardigan on the south and east, and over the adjacent country on the north, combine many objects of interest and features of beauty. Nanhoron, in the parish, is an elegant mansion, beautifully situated in grounds tastefully disposed, and surrounded with woods of stately growth, and with thriving plantations, that form a prominent and highly ornamental feature in the scenery of the place. The inhabitants, with the exception of such as are engaged in the herring fishery, which is carried on here during the season, are principally employed in agriculture. Some indications of lead-ore have been observed in several parts, but no mines have yet been opened, nor any works established. The rateable annual value of the parish has been returned at £2741. 16. 8. A fair is held on June 28th. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the rectory of Llanbedrog: the church, dedicated to St. Cian, is a spacious and well-built edifice, containing several good monuments to the family of Edwards of Nanhoron, of which one to the memory of Captain Edwards, R. N., who died at sea, is remarkable for its elegance. There are places of worship for Independents, Wesleyans, and Calvinistic Methodists; and four Sunday schools, appertaining to the dissenters and conducted by gratuitous teachers, in which 350 males and females are instructed. Richard Hughes, in 1642, bequeathed in trust to the heirs of Tŷ'n-y-Cae and Nanhoron Issa £40, the interest of which, together with that of a few other small charitable donations and bequests, is annually distributed among the poor. The parish is also in the possession of two cottages, one of which with an acre of ground is let at £3 per annum, and the other occupied by a pauper.

LLANGINNING (LLAN-GYNIN), a parish, in the higher division of the hundred of Derllŷs, union and county of Carmarthen, South Wales, 2½ miles (w. n. w.) from St. Clear's; containing 405 inhabitants. This parish, which derives its name from the dedication of its church to St. Cynin, or from its situation on the river Cynin, by which it is bounded on the eastern side, contains a considerable tract of land, and with the exception of a very small portion, is inclosed and in a good state of cultivation. A fair is held on January 18th. The living is a perpetual curacy, endowed with £800 royal bounty; net income, £74; patron, J. Lewes Philipps, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £200, payable to All Souls' College, Oxford, and subject to rates, averaging £23. 12. per annum. The church has no architectural claim to particular description. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists; and from thirty to forty children are instructed in a day school at the expense of the parents.

LLANGLYDWEN (LLAN-GLEDWYN), a parish, in the union of Narberth, lower division of the hundred of Derllŷs, county of Carmarthen, South Wales, 9 miles (n. w.) from St. Clear's; containing 338 inhabitants. This parish, which derives its name from the dedication of its church to St. Cledwyn, one of the sons of Brychan, Prince of

Brycheiniog, is pleasantly situated on the west of the river Tâf; the surrounding scenery is richly diversified, and the adjacent country well wooded; and some parts are in a high state of cultivation. Dôlwylim, is a handsome modernized mansion, romantically situated in a deep vale, through which flows the Tâf, forming here a boundary between the parishes of Llanglydwen, Llanboidy, and Killymaenllwyd; the grounds are tastefully laid out, and from the house may be seen the venerable Druidical remains described in the article on Llanboidy, where they are situated. The woods surrounding Dôlwylim abound with squirrels: on the estate are some indications of lead-ore, but no attempt has yet been made to work it. The living is a discharged rectory, rated in the king's books at £2. 13. 4., endowed with £200 royal bounty, and £200 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the Crown; present net income, £96. The church, dedicated to St. Cledwyn, is a small neat edifice, and was repaired and beautified some years since, at the expense of the family at Dôlwylim. There are a day school, containing from thirty to forty children of both sexes, and supported by the trustees of the late Mrs. Bevan; and a Sunday school, in which from ninety to one hundred males and females are taught gratuitously, and furnished with books, &c., by a dissenting congregation.

LLANGOED (LLAN-GOED), or LLANGOURDA, a parish, in the union of Bangor and Beaumaris, hundred of Tyndaethwy, county of Anglesey, North Wales, 3 miles (N. by E.) from Beaumaris; containing 604 inhabitants. This place, the name of which signifies "the church in the wood," is situated on the shore of the Irish Sea, by which it is bounded on the north, and forms an inclosed and well-cultivated tract. The surrounding scenery is agreeably varied, and the views over the sea and the adjacent country are extensive, and abound with interesting features. Plâs yn Llangoed, in the parish, is a spacious mansion, occupying a delightful situation, embracing within its demesnes a rich variety of scenery, and commanding, from various parts of the grounds, extensive prospects of considerable beauty. On the sea-shore are very large quarries of black and grey marble, and of limestone, from which the government works at Port Patrick and other places are supplied. From the former are raised blocks of marble weighing ten tons, and slabs of large dimensions, susceptible of a high polish; and from the latter, stone of excellent quality for building, and also for burning into lime. These quarries, which are worked upon an extensive scale, afford employment to more than a hundred men, exclusively of others who are engaged in the navigation of ten vessels, which are constantly employed in transporting the larger blocks to Ireland, and the smaller pieces to Liverpool. The situation of the quarries near the sea-shore affords great facility for shipping off their produce; and on this part of the coast is good anchorage for vessels, while waiting to receive their freight.

The living is a perpetual curacy, with those of Llanvihangel-Din-Sylwy and Llaniestyn annexed, endowed, conjointly, with £200 private benefaction, £600 royal bounty, and £900 parliamentary grant; net income, £104; patron and impropriator, Rev. Robert J. Hughes. The church, dedicated to St. Cawrdav, is of very ancient foundation: the present structure was erected in 1613, at the expense of Henry Johnes, Esq., to whom James I. granted the tithes of this parish. It is a spacious and elegant cruciform edifice, in the later style of English architecture, consisting of a nave, chancel, and north and south transepts, and containing some good monuments to the memory of deceased members of the families of Johnes and Hughes. There are places of worship for Baptists and Calvinistic Methodists. About 40 children are instructed in a day school at the expense of the parents; and there are three Sunday schools, conducted by gratuitous teachers, and appertaining to the dissenters, in which are about 210 males and females. William Wynne, by deed in 1670, gave a tenement called Tyddyn Llwyn, in Bethgelart, in the county of Carnarvon, the rent of which he directed to be appropriated to the apprenticing of two boys either of this parish or that of Penmôn adjoining, and also for the purchase of six coats annually, to be given to six poor men at Christmas, and of six penny loaves to be distributed weekly on Sunday: the property is now worth £200 per annum, but no appropriation of its rental to the objects for which it was given has been made since 1826. There were several other benefactions to the poor, the proceeds of the whole of which are either lost or misapplied, except a small rent-charge of 5*s.* payable out of a part of the estate of Tros-y-Marian, which is distributed in bread among the poor at Easter and Christmas. Plâs Newydd, a very extensive farm in this parish, was left by the foundress of Llandwrog almshouses, in Carmarthenshire, towards their support, and is now become a very valuable property.

LLANGOEDMORE (LLAN-GOED-MAWR), a parish, in the lower division of the hundred of Troedyraur, union and county of Cardigan, South Wales, 1 mile (E.) from Cardigan; containing 985 inhabitants. The name of this place, signifying "the church of the great wood," is derived from its situation in a district abounding with timber of ancient and luxuriant growth, and with groves of stately oaks and other trees, for the number and beauty of which the immediate vicinity is eminently distinguished. Soon after the death of Henry I., a memorable battle was fought near Crûg Mawr, a conical hill in the parish, between the Welsh, commanded by Grufydd ab Rhŷs, and the English, in which the latter

sustained a signal defeat. The parish is pleasantly situated on the river Teivy, on the turnpike-road from Cardigan to Newcastle-Emlyn, and contains, in addition to the large proportion of woodland above noticed, a considerable portion of arable and pasture land, which is inclosed and in a good state of cultivation; the whole forms rather a hilly surface of about five thousand acres, having a variety of soils, among which clay prevails. The surrounding scenery is richly diversified, and in some parts highly picturesque; and the views of the adjacent country combine many features of pleasing character. The parish contains the hamlets Church, Cawrence, Blaenwennen, Penyboyn, and Poorlan, called also Weddva; and in the vicinity are several handsome seats and villas, beautifully situated, and embracing extensive prospects.

Coedmore, is a noble residence, situated on a lofty eminence overlooking the river Teivy, commanding a fine view of the venerable remains of Kîlgerran castle, and sheltered in the rear and on the sides by an extensive wood of stately and well-grown trees: contiguous to this seat formerly stood Castell Cevel, the ancient mansion of the lords of Coedmore. The name of this house, once written Coed-Mawr, signifies "the great wood," and was probably bestowed on it from the luxuriant and extensive forest in which it was built. The baronage of Coed-Mawr was conferred by Edward III. on Sir Robert Langley, constable of Aberystwith castle, and lieutenant of the county of Cardigan, from whose family it passed by exchange to the Mortimers, of whom Llewelyn Mortimer, the first of that name who owned this estate, espoused Angharad, daughter of Meredydd ab Rhŷs, Prince of Cardigan. Rowland, the sixth in descent from Llewelyn Mortimer, assigned it to his brother-in-law, Sir John Lewis, in exchange for Castell Llwyd, in Laugharne, county of Carmarthen; and it subsequently came into the possession of the Lloyds, by marriage of an ancestor of the present proprietor with Jane, daughter of Col. James Lewis, a gentleman who was rather actively engaged during the civil commotions of the seventeenth century. *Llangoedmore Place*, a handsome mansion, built by John Lloyd, Esq., of Plymouth, is delightfully situated in grounds beautifully laid out, commanding an interesting view of the town of Cardigan, the village of St. Dogmael's, the river Teivy, covered with shipping, and other picturesque objects. *Trêvorgan*, is a substantial mansion, pleasantly situated in grounds comprising much varied scenery; and there are also some other gentlemen's residences on a smaller scale. Slate of good quality is found within the parish, and some quarries have been opened, and worked, with considerable success; the river Teivy, which is here navigable, flows near the quarries, and affords every facility for the exportation of their produce.

The living is a rectory, rated in the king's books at £12. 18. 6½., and in the patronage of the Principal and Tutors of St. David's College, Lampeter: the tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £440. The church, dedicated to St. Cynllo, was entirely rebuilt in the year 1830, and is a neat structure, in the later style of English architecture, consisting of a nave and chancel, with an elegant little tower of two stages, rising from the centre of the nave, and surmounted by a delicate and finely proportioned spire; the expense of its erection was defrayed by a parochial rate, and the interior is well arranged and appropriately fitted up for the performance of divine service. There is a place of worship for Baptists, who have also a Sunday school, in which about 110 males and females are gratuitously instructed; and there is another Sunday school in connexion with the Established Church, which is attended by about 90. Near Trêvorgan is a spring called St. Cynllo's Well, to which extraordinary healing properties were formerly ascribed.

LLANGOLLEN (LLAN-GOLLEN), a market-town and parish, in the union of Corwen, Nant-heudwy division of the hundred of Chirk, county of Denbigh, North Wales, 21½ miles (s. e. by s.) from Denbigh, 13½ (s. e. by s.) from Ruthin, and 183 (n. w.) from London; comprising the two principal divisions of Glyn-Traian and Llangollen-Traian with Trevor-Traian, each supporting its own poor by a separate assessment, and containing, conjointly, 4897 inhabitants, of which number, 3948 are in the latter, which includes the town of Llangollen. The name of this place is derived from the dedication of its church to an ancient British saint named Collen. The town, which is beautifully situated in a deep and narrow valley, inclosed by lofty mountains, and watered by the noble stream of the Dee, appears to have been formerly protected by the neighbouring fortress of Castell Dinas Brân, situated on the summit of a vast conical hill, which rises from the side of the vale immediately opposite to the town, and is supposed to have been erected by some of the native Welsh lords of Yale, who made it their principal residence for several centuries. Madoc ab Grufydd Maelor, one of these lords, about the year 1200, founded in a neighbouring dell the famous abbey of Valle Crucis. His son and successor, Grufydd, in the reign of Henry III., taking part with the English against his countrymen, was compelled to immure himself in the fortress of Dinas Brân, to secure himself from the resentment of the latter. After the death of Grufydd ab Madoc, Edward I. gave the wardship of his two sons to John, Earl Warren and Roger Mortimer, who, causing them to be murdered, received from the king a grant of the possessions of each of their late wards. This monarch, by a charter to Roger Mortimer, dated July 16th, 1284, also granted to the manor of Llangollen a weekly market, to be holden on Sunday, and two annual fairs, each

of which was to continue for three days. In 1390, the castle of Dinas Brân was inhabited by a celebrated beauty, named Myvanwy Vechan, descended from the house of Tudor Trevor, and celebrated in an elegant and impassioned ode, still extant, by a poetic suitor named Einion Lygliw. The possession of Castell Dinas Brân was an object of frequent contention, in the reign of Henry IV., between Owain Glyndwr and the vassals of the English king. When it was deserted or dismantled is uncertain; but it is described by Leland, in the time of Henry VIII., as being then in a ruinous condition.

The houses of the TOWN are in general old and of mean appearance, though occasionally interspersed with some handsome modern dwellings; and there is excellent accommodation for the numerous visiters who frequent the neighbourhood during the summer season, few of whom in their excursions of pleasure, fail to pass some time at this place: they are for the most part built of a dark shaly stone, which gives them a very dull aspect. There is a stone bridge over the Dee, consisting of five pointed arches, erected in the year 1345, by John Trevor, Bishop of St. Asaph, and which was anciently regarded as one of the wonders of North Wales: the largest of the arches is twenty-five feet in span: the two smallest are placed in the centre: the piers are triangular, and rest on a bed of slippery rocks. The situation of Llangollen on the mail-coach road from London through Shrewsbury to Holyhead causes it to be enlivened by the daily passage of travellers; and its inhabitants derive considerable advantage from the number of persons who visit it in the summer season, and make this their temporary abode, for the purpose of enjoying the scenery of the neighbourhood, which is equally pre-eminent for its grandeur and sublimity, and for its picturesque and romantic beauty.

The *parish* comprises by admeasurement 16,386*a.* 2*r.* 0*p.* of which 3040 acres are arable, 4069 pasture, 2160 grass for hay, 5500 sheep-walks, and the remainder rough waste; the soil is light and gravelly, and the chief grain cultivated, barley and wheat; the grounds are interspersed with trees of oak, ash, elm, sycamore and fir, and are watered by several minor streams, the chief of which is the Ceiriog, running along the southern boundary. The district is wild and mountainous, and contains among other portions remarkable for rural grandeur, the VALE OF LLANGOLLEN, which comprehends, in proportion to its extent, a greater variety of interesting objects, and a more beautiful and striking combination of the milder and nobler features of pleasing and majestic scenery, than probably any other in the principality. The *river Dee*, winding through the vale, which is environed by hills of stately elevation, glides along, in some parts of its course, in a broad and unruffled surface, and in others rushes impetuously over the shelving rocks that interrupt its progress, adding equal beauty and fertility to this charming tract, which is richly diversified with verdant meadows, highly cultivated fields, barren hills, and luxuriant woodlands, stretching from the banks of the river, or depending in varied slopes from the lofty eminences that rise on either side, and finely interspersed with thriving plantations and rural villas. At the eastern extremity of the vale is *Wynnstay Park*, the seat of Sir W. W. Wynne, Bart., the grounds of which are skirted by a thickly-wooded dingle, called Nant-y-Bele, "the dingle of the martin," but commonly termed and better known as Nant-y-Bellan, on a projecting rock in which has been erected an ornamental tower of white freestone, forming a conspicuous and pleasing object in the view. To the west of Wynnstay the banks of the Dee are beautifully fringed with wood, and over the river is a bridge on the road from Chirk to Ruabon, designated *New-bridge*, beyond which is the straggling village of Cevn, where another ornamental tower has been erected on the Wynnstay estate. On the southern side of the vale runs the great road from London to Holyhead, which, within the last few years, has been diverted from its former course at the village of Chirk, and carried, by means of excavations and embankments, along the acclivity of the mountain, instead of its former rapid descent into the bottom of the vale. In the Llangollen part of the vale the Ellesmere canal is conveyed across it by the splendid aqueduct of *Pont-y-Cysylltau*, a beautiful and stupendous structure of nineteen lofty arches. From this point upwards the left side of the vale is bounded by a lofty barren mountain, at the base of which the lands on the bank of the river are divided into small inclosures of great fertility; and on the right the lands, which are less elevated, and in a state of high cultivation, are occasionally interspersed with farm-houses and cottages, and ornamented with the plantations and pleasure-grounds belonging to various gentlemen's seats, among which *Trevor Hall*, the ancient residence of the Trevor family, is conspicuous; and romantically situated, almost at the water's edge, stands the small but picturesque mansion of *Plâs-y-Pentre*. On the summit of an isolated rocky mountain, rising precipitously on the northern side of the vale to the height of one thousand and forty-five feet above the level of the sea at low water, are the magnificent ruins of *Castell Dinas Brân*, occupying the whole summit of the mountain, the base of which is washed by the river, here about two hundred and fifty feet above the same level, on the opposite bank of which is the town of Llangollen, beautifully sheltered by a continuous chain of hills. Above the town the valley of the Dee becomes exceedingly rich, and on the northern side is joined by the picturesque Vale of *Eglwyseg*, the charms of the scenery in which are heightened by the beautiful and interesting ruins of *Valle Crucis Abbey*, situated in a small fertile plain,

watered by a winding rivulet, and embosomed among hills, the sides of which are richly covered with verdure, affording luxuriant pasturage to numerous flocks of sheep. Beyond the picturesque ruins of the abbey the vale is bounded on the right by the *Eglwyseg rocks*, extending for a considerable distance, and towering above each other in successive tiers to the height of one thousand five hundred feet above the sea. Of these stupendous rocks, which assume a rude and grotesque appearance, and in the fissures of which trees of stately growth have taken deep root, Craig Arthur, Craig yr Adar, and Craig y Vorwyn, or "the Maiden's Rock," are the most remarkable: the last obtained its name from the circumstance of a young woman of the neighbourhood having precipitated herself from its summit in despair arising from the inconstancy of her lover. On the left hand the vale is bounded by richly-wooded eminences: in the centre flows the river *Brân*, in beautiful windings; and at the extremity is the venerable mansion of *Plâs Uchâv*, erected in the reign of Elizabeth.

On the banks of the river Dee is an extensive factory, in which the first attempt to manufacture *cotton* fancy goods by power-looms was made by Mr. Turner, but the undertaking having passed successively into various hands, at last failed, and the building is at present used for making *flannel*, for which two other factories also exist in the parish; the three employing respectively about 130, 80, and 12 hands. The neighbourhood abounds with *coal* and *iron-stone;* and *limestone* is found in great abundance in the townships of Trevor Isâv and Uchâv: diligent search has been made for *lead* ore, but without success, it having been only discovered in small detached nodules. In the village of Cevn coarse *earthenware* is manufactured, and there are some *collieries;* near New-bridge are large *iron* works; and on the side of the mountain close to the Holyhead road are extensive *lime* works upon the Chirk Castle estate. A branch of the *Ellesmere canal* extends up the vale, on the northern side, and, passing above the town of Llangollen, is continued along the left bank to the parish of Llantysillio, within a quarter of a mile of the church, where, arriving at nearly a level with the Dee, it receives a supply of water by means of a well-constructed weir, thrown across in the form of a semicircle. This and the main canal afford a ready means of conveyance for the produce of the various manufactures of the parish. The *aqueduct of Pont-y-Cysylltau* was projected, designed, and executed under the superintendence of Mr. Telford; the first stone was laid on the 25th of July, 1795, and the work was completed and opened to the public on the 26th of November, 1805, with the ceremony of a grand procession, led by the Earl of Bridgewater in his barge, accompanied by his Countess, Sir Watkin Williams Wynne, Sir Foster Cunliffe, Bart., Colonel Kynaston Powell, and his lady, and several other gentlemen and ladies of the vicinity, followed by boats full of people, and by two empty boats, which, after being loaded with coal on the north side, were taken across the aqueduct with flags flying, accompanied by the firing of guns and other demonstrations of joy. This magnificent work of art, formed with a view to continue the canal in a straight line to Chester, which was soon found impracticable, owing to the broken nature of the country, is one thousand and seven feet in length, and one hundred and twenty-six feet eight inches in height, supported on nineteen arches of cast iron, each forty-five feet in the span, resting on elegant piers of solid masonry; the water-course is wholly of iron, eleven feet ten inches wide, and five feet three inches in depth: at the southern end is an embankment of earth, one thousand five hundred feet in length, and seventy-five feet in height nearest the aqueduct. By this means the canal is conveyed over the river Dee and the Vale of Llangollen to the Ruabon collieries and Trevor lime-works, and, at the distance of three hundred yards, terminates in an extensive basin, from which are railways through the Acrevair collieries to the Plâs-Kynaston stone quarries: the height of the canal above low water at the Mersey is three hundred and thirteen feet. At the extremity of the aqueduct are spacious *wharfs* for coal, timber, and lime, with boat-builders' yards, and other accommodations connected with the navigation of the canal. The *market*, chiefly for corn, is on Saturday; and *fairs* are annually held on the last Friday in January, March 17th, May 31st, August 21st, and Nov. 22nd, for horses, cattle, pigs, butter, and cheese. By the act of 1832, for "Amending the representation of the People," Llangollen was made a polling-place in the election of knights for the shire.

The LIVING is a discharged vicarage, rated in the king's books at £9. 11. 10½.; patron, Bishop of St. Asaph; impropriator, Sir W. W. Wynne: the tithes of the whole parish have been commuted for various rent-charges, amounting altogether to a sum of £1290. 13., of which £888. 14. 9. are payable to the impropriator, and £401. 18. 3. to the vicar, who has also a glebe of six acres, valued at £8 per annum, and a glebe-house. The *church*, dedicated to St. Collen, is an ancient structure, partly in the early style of English architecture, consisting of a nave with one aisle, and a chancel, and measures 65 feet by 40; the pews, which are closely arranged, cover the area of the nave, and are all appropriated, but there is a gallery which contains about 100 sittings, all of which are free: the roof is of oak, pannelled and richly carved; the east window of the chancel is embellished with a half-length figure of the Saviour, in stained glass, by Eginton. The service is performed in the English language only on the second Sunday in each month. The churchyard is spacious and elevated, and commands a grand and pleasing

prospect of the town and bridge, rearing its lofty summit above which, is the isolated hill whereon stand the ruins of Castell Dinas Brân. There are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, and Calvinistic and Wesleyan Methodists. A *free* school was built in 1753, at the expense of the parishioners, upon a portion of the glebe adjoining the churchyard, which derives its small endowment from the three bequests respectively of John David, in 1731, Jane Owen, in 1732, and John Pritchard, in 1751, producing annually together, £4. 16.: for this sum 16 poor children, chosen by the vicar, are taught in English, but the master is allowed the use of the school-room for a convenient number of other scholars, whom he instructs upon his own terms for his further emolument. Two *National* school-rooms, for the education of the children of the poor in the principles of the Established Church, have been recently erected; one for boys, which is well attended, and the other for girls; and each capable of containing 100 children. There are seven other *day* schools, in which about 150, and a day and boarding school in which 25, children of both sexes are instructed at the expense of their parents; and several *Sunday* schools, in one of which, supported by the vicar, are from 60 to 70 males and females, who attend the Established Church.

The interest of various charitable bequests, amounting in the aggregate to about £80 or £90 per annum, for the entire parish, is annually distributed among the poor. The consolidated charities of the *Llangollen* and *Trevor* Traians, or districts, produce £42. 19. 8. per annum, which amount arises out of the donations of several individuals, made between the years 1697 and 1753, and is given on St. Thomas's-day in each year in clothing and money, among such persons as are selected by the clergyman and wardens, at a vestry held on the preceding day. In these Traians, also, a distribution is made on every Thursday morning during fifty weeks in the year, of bread to the amount of twenty loaves, made from one measure of corn, amongst twenty of the most deserving poor, men and women, in conformity with the will of Sir Thomas Myddelton, whose charities in this neighbourhood were marked by great liberality and discrimination. In the two weeks at Christmas time there is no distribution, on account, as is supposed, of the munificence of this ancient family to the poor at Chirk Castle, at that period of the year, rendering the donation in bread of minor importance. This bequest was provided for out of the family estates until 1819, when the Hon. Frederic West became possessed, in right of his lady, (one of the three daughters and co-heiresses of the late Richard Myddelton, Esq.,) of that portion of the property liable to the payment of it. In the *Glyn* district of the parish the same weekly donation of bread is made, emanating from the same benevolent testator, and also provided for out of Mr. West's estate; and various other charities, chiefly bequests of small yearly amount, are appropriated to the relief of the poor of this division. John Matthews, a resident here, but a native of the parish of Llanarmon, granted the residue of his estate, which produced £300, to purchase a plot of ground near the place where he was born, the proceeds to be applied to the education of four boys of his next kindred, and the vicars of Chirk and Llangollen to act as trustees and make the selection; and the estate, purchased in Llanarmon parish, now produces £36 per annum, which is applied to the education of the four boys, the next of kin being regularly advertised for on every vacancy.

The abbey of Valle Crucis, though forming a beautiful and prominent feature in the scenery of the neighbourhood, is situated in the adjacent parish of Llantysillio, under which head an account of it will be found, as also of the famous "Pillar of Eliseg," nearly adjacent, the earliest inscribed monument of British erection now existing. The ancient fortress of *Castell Dinas Brân*, from its peculiar situation, and the massive structure of such portions of its walls as are still remaining, appears to have been almost impregnable. Its remains, which are very extensive and highly picturesque, comprise a quadrilateral area, one hundred and ninety feet long, and one hundred and forty broad, forming the entire summit of the mountain on which they stand, and which on most sides is so precipitous that it can be ascended only with great difficulty: the side easiest of access is defended by a deep trench cut through the solid rock. The walls, though ornamented in some places with mouldings of freestone, are composed for the most part of the coarse and friable schistose stone abounding in the neighbourhood, which gives to the broken towers and shattered fragments yet remaining a strikingly rugged and picturesque appearance, and combines, with the conspicuousness of their situation, to render them one of the most remarkable objects in the surrounding scenery. At Pengwern, the seat of Sir Thomas Mostyn, Bart., are some remains of the mansion of *Llŷs Pengwern*, supposed to have been the residence of Tudor Trevor, Lord of Bromfield, in the early part of the tenth century, and which certainly formed that of Ednyved Vychan, one of his descendants. Close to the town stands the elegant little mansion of Plâs Newydd, lately occupied by *Lady Eleanor Butler* and *Miss Ponsonby*, two ladies of Irish extraction, who, in 1778, retired from the gaieties of fashionable society, and secluded themselves in this charming sequestered retreat, where they continued, devoted in their companionship, and seeking little intercourse with the neighbouring gentry, until the death of each. Lady Eleanor Butler died in 1829, and Miss Ponsonby in 1831, and both were interred in the churchyard of this parish: since the decease of the latter lady the estate has been sold by public auction,

and was purchased by two other ladies, Miss Lolly and Miss Andrews.

LLANGOLMAN (LLAN-GOLMAN), a parish, in the union of NARBERTH, hundred of KEMMES, county of PEMBROKE, SOUTH WALES, 8 miles (N.) from Narberth; containing 255 inhabitants. This parish, which derives its name from the dedication of its church to St. Golman, is pleasantly situated on the Eastern Cleddy river, in the eastern extremity of the county; and is bounded by the parish of Mynachlogdû on the north, by that of Llandissilio on the south, by Carmarthenshire on the east, and by the parish of Llandilo on the west. It is intersected by the turnpike-road from Newport to Narberth, and its northern part by that leading from Fishguard to Narberth; and comprises about 800 acres, of which 300 are arable, and the rest pasture, with the exception of a few acres of woodland; the chief produce is barley and oats, with a small portion of wheat. The surrounding scenery is pleasingly varied, and the views over the adjacent country embrace some interesting features: the gentlemen's seats are those of Llangolman and Plâs-y-Meibion. Slate of good quality is found within the parish, and some quarries are worked upon an extensive scale, affording employment to such of the inhabitants as are not engaged in agriculture. The rateable annual value of the parish has been returned at £1004. 8. 9. The living is a perpetual curacy, with that of Llandilo annexed, endowed with £800 royal bounty; net income, £97: the tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £110, of which £76. 6. 8. are payable to H. W. Bowen, Esq., the patron, and £33. 10. 4. to the vicar; both sums subject to rates, averaging on the whole £10. 1. 11. per annum. The church is a plain edifice, 45 feet long and 15 wide, in which all the sittings are free.

LLANGONOYD, or LLANGONWD (LLAN-GYNWYD), a parish, partly in the union of NEATH, and partly in that of BRIDGEND and COWBRIDGE, hundred of NEWCASTLE, county of GLAMORGAN, SOUTH WALES, 10 miles (S. E.) from Neath; comprising the townships of Bayden or Lower Llangonoyd, Cwmdû, Higher Llangonoyd; and Middle Llangonoyd; and containing 4153 inhabitants, of which number 339 are in Middle Llangonoyd. This parish, which is situated near the source of the river Llynvi, and in the heart of a wild and mountainous district abounding with mineral wealth, is said to have afforded a temporary asylum to Edward II., who, after his escape from the castle of Caerphilly, sought shelter here, in hope of effecting his passage to Ireland. Coal and iron-ore abound in the parish, and are both worked upon an extensive scale. At Maes Têg, about a mile and a half from the church, are large iron-works affording occupation to more than three hundred men; and about a mile from these, at Shelf, "The Cambrian Iron Works" have been recently erected: the collieries of one firm also employ about sixty men, and many are engaged in other similar works upon a smaller scale, and in the quarries of limestone and freestone that abound in the vicinity. For the purpose of opening a communication between these works and the neighbouring districts, and affording a facility of conveyance for their produce, a railway has been constructed from the works, which are situated on the line of the Dyfryn-Llynvi railway from the small harbour of Porthcawl, to the market-town of Bridgend, passing within a short distance of the coal-works in the parish of St. Bride's Minor. The Dyfryn-Llynvi railway, which is seventeen miles in length, was commenced in 1825, and has been completed at an expense of about £60,000: it begins at Porthcawl, in the parish of Newton-Nottage, and proceeds by Pyle, where, taking an easterly direction, it joins the Bridgend branch railway at Cevn Cribwr iron-works: from this junction it takes a northerly direction towards Llangonoyd, and, after crossing the river Llynvi, terminates at Dyfryn-Llynvi. For fourteen miles from the sea it forms an inclined plane, rising four hundred feet in the whole of that distance; in the course of the next two miles it has a rise of a hundred and ten feet; and the remainder is a good level. A fair is held on May 3rd. The living is a discharged vicarage, rated in the king's books at £19. 5.; present net income, £135, with a glebe-house; patron and impropriator, L. W. Dyllwyn, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. Cynwyd, a saint of the congregation of Catwg. In the township of Bayden was formerly a chapel of ease, which is now in ruins. There are places of worship for Baptists and Independents: an infants' school, commenced in 1831, contains 50 males and 30 females, and is supported from the workmen's funds, and by payments from the children; and there are also a day school, in which are 12 children of both sexes, whose instruction is partly paid for by subscription and partly by those parents who can afford it; and another where 30 boys and 10 girls are taught wholly at the expense of their parents. Near the village was once a cromlech, called by the peasantry "the Old Church."

LLANGONOYD, HIGHER (LLAN-GYNWYD), a township, in the parish of LLANGONOYD, union of NEATH, hundred of NEWCASTLE, county of GLAMORGAN, SOUTH WALES, 10¼ miles (N. by W.) from Bridgend; containing 597 inhabitants. This township is situated in the upper part of the parish, at the head of the river Llynvi, which joins the Ogmore, and in an extremely rugged and mountainous tract, prolific in mineral and fossil produce.

LLANGORSE (LLAN-GORS), a parish, partly in the hundred of PENCELLY, but chiefly in that of TÂLGARTH, union and county of BRECKNOCK, SOUTH WALES, 6 miles (E. S. E.) from Brecknock; containing, with the hamlet of Llanywern, 397 inhabitants. The name of this parish, signify-

ing literally "the church of the marsh, or bog," appears to have been derived from its situation on the low banks of an extensive pool, or lake, from which circumstance this place is also designated, in ancient charters "Mara," and St. Paulinus on the Meer. This fine sheet of water, called Llŷn Savaddan, or, more generally, Llangorse Pool or Mere, is about two miles in length, and one across in the broadest part, which lies between the churches of Llangasty-Tàlyllŷn and Llangorse. Its mean depth is from nine to twelve feet, though in some places it varies considerably: the deepest part is near the junction of this parish with that of Cathedine, where its depth is from thirty-five to forty-five feet: the depth of the lake diminishes very gradually from the centre towards the banks, so that flat-bottomed boats only can be used. It receives several tributary streams, whereof the chief is that of Llynvi, rising about a mile distant, near the ruins of the ancient castle Blaenllynvey, and near the source of which the lake forms a curve; and this river, of which the name signifies literally "having left the lake," takes its course from the mere in a straight direction to the Wye at Glâsbury, about eight miles distant, into which it empties itself. An island, much visited by pleasure parties, is situated in this beautiful piece of water, and wild-fowl frequent its banks, especially in severe winters, when wild swans also are often seen. It contains pike, perch, roach, and eels, which last are frequently of enormous size; the pike are sometimes found of thirty or forty lbs. weight, and are considered of superior flavour; the perch are generally small, five or six together weighing not more than a lb., though some are occasionally caught weighing three lbs. each, and, when of that size, are esteemed a great delicacy. The contributory streams have been sometimes so crowded with fish that the inhabitants have taken them out with baskets and sieves, and the lake is said to be described in old records as consisting of two-thirds water and one-third fish, but the fish having become comparatively scarce, the six or seven men formerly obtaining a livelihood here have been reduced to two or three: leeches, which also were taken in great numbers, have nearly disappeared.

The parish, which is separated from those of Llanvihangel-Tàlyllŷn and Llandevailog-Tre'r-Graig by the river Llynvi, is intersected by the turnpike-road leading from Crickhowel through Bwlch to Tàlgarth; and the tram-road from Brecknock to Hay passes through a part of it. The surrounding scenery is interestingly diversified, embracing on the west the majestic elevations, called the "Brecon beacons," and on the east the lofty range of the black mountains of Tàlgarth, which in contrast invest the lake and the adjacent level grounds with a beautifully picturesque appearance. The lands are nearly equally divided between arable and pasture, and are in tolerable cultivation; the soil in some parts is gravelly and in others stiff and clayey, and takes its character chiefly from the decomposition of the red sandstone which is the principal geological formation of the neighbourhood: the rateable annual value is £1710, of which £641 is returned for the Upper, and £1069 for the Lower, division of the parish. The only mansion is the Plâs, which appears to have formerly been a place of some importance from the subterraneous passages, and the extensive range of buildings, now demolished. The village is pleasantly situated on the banks of one of the tributary streams of the lake, and about half a mile eastward of the turnpike-road from Brecknock to Tàlgarth.

The living is a vicarage, rated in the king's books at £5. 10.; present net income, £170, with a glebe-house: the tithes were anciently appropriated to the priory of St. John the Evangelist, in Brecknock, upon the dissolution of which establishment they were granted by the Crown, together with the advowson of the living, to the Dean and Canons of Windsor, under whom they are held on lease. The church, dedicated to St. Paulinus, is an ancient structure, with a tower at the western end, surmounted by turrets, and containing six musical bells, the fine tone of which has been attributed to the effect of the large body of water contained in the neighbouring lake; the nave is separated from the aisles by a series of obtusely pointed arches, supported on octangular columns. There are places of worship for Baptists and Calvinistic Methodists: about 30 children of both sexes are instructed in a day school at the expense of their parents; and there are two Sunday schools, appertaining to the dissenters, in each of which about 80 males and females are taught gratuitously. Mrs. Elinor Williams, of the Gaer, in 1698, bequeathed the rental of a tenement in Battle, which, in 1745, was let on lease for ninety-nine years to Morgan Powel, Esq., at a yearly rent of £2. 12., to be appropriated to the apprenticing of four children, born in or near Llangorse; and this property, which contains above 12 acres, will produce £14 per annum on the termination of the lease. John Dilwyn, of the parish, in 1484, left £20, directing the interest to be distributed among the poor; and Walter Lewis, of Llangasty-Tàlyllŷn, in 1680, charged the tenements of Caepella and Worglodd Cîl-y-llŷn, in the parish of Cathedine, with the annual payment of twenty shillings; but neither of these legacies is now paid. Mrs. Williams, of the Gaer, in 1745, bequeathed £40, secured on the Brecknock turnpike trust, and now producing £2 per annum, which, together with the interest of £80 invested in the funds, is given to the poor.

An ancient tenement in the parish, called Cwrt-y-Prior, was the occasional residence of the priors of the monastery of St. John the Evangelist, in Brecknock. The monks of Llantony appear also to have

held lands in the parish; for, according to an early document, it appears that, in 1324, Hugh de Turberville granted them the tenements called "Cevn" and "Celliau," "at the town of the mere or lake of Breconium, situate on the side between the land of the Lord of the mere, and the lands of Roger the Fisherman, and on the other side next to the road or highway leading to Breconium, in pure and perpetual alms." After the dissolution, the tithes of these tenements were some time paid to the appropriators and vicar of the parish; but one of the Earls of Oxford having claimed an exemption under the grant of Hubert de Turberville, and the Dean and Canons of Windsor not thinking it proper to bring the question to issue, the tenements have ever since continued to be tithe-free.

LLANGOWER, or LLANGYWAIR, (LLAN-GOWER), a parish, in the union of Bala, hundred of Penllyn, county of Merioneth, North Wales, 3 miles (s. by w.) from Bala; containing 368 inhabitants. This parish, which is about five miles in length and three in breadth, is beautifully situated on the south-eastern side of Bala lake, and on the turnpike-road leading from Dinasmowddwy to Bala and Corwen. The surface is varied, being in some parts rocky and mountainous, and in others swampy and marshy, producing peat in great abundance, which forms the principal fuel of the inhabitants. The surrounding scenery is richly diversified, and in some places highly picturesque, the parish comprising part of the Berwyn range of mountains, from which is a fine view of Bala lake, of the Aran and Arenig mountains in the distance, and of the intervening country, which is rich in every variety of beauty. The living is a discharged rectory, rated in the king's books at £5. 5., and endowed with £200 royal bounty; present net income, £136, with a glebe-house; patron, Bishop of St. Asaph. The church, dedicated to St. Gwyr, or Cywair, whose festival is held on July 11th, is an ancient structure, in the early style of English architecture, and is beautifully situated, with the small village around it, on the south-eastern side of the lake: in the churchyard is an old yew tree of remarkable growth. There is a place of worship for Calvinistic Methodists; and about 200 males and females are taught gratuitously by the dissenters in three Sunday schools. At the north-eastern extremity of the lake are two mounds of earth, one of which bears the name of Castell Gronw Bevr o Benllyn, "the castle of Goronow the Fair of Penllyn," from its having been the site of a strong hold occupied by that chieftain, who is said to have lived in the time of Maelgwyn Gwynedd, about the beginning of the sixth century. Near this place is Fynnon Gwyr, a well to which, under the auspices of that saint, extraordinary virtues were attributed. The Rev. Edward Lloyd, A.M., known as the author of a work in the Welsh language, entitled Meddyginiaeth, a tract on the Sacrament, which he translated from that published by Bishop Patrick, was for forty years incumbent of the parish; he died in 1685.

LLANGRANOG (LLAN-GARANOG), a parish, in the union of Newcastle-Emlyn, lower division of the hundred of Moythen, county of Cardigan, South Wales, 20 miles (w. by n.) from Lampeter; containing 884 inhabitants. This place derives its name from the dedication of its church to St. Caranog, who flourished towards the close of the sixth century, and is said to have had a small chapel or oratory among the rocks on this part of the coast, where he spent his days in religious seclusion. The parish is pleasantly situated on the shore of Cardigan bay, by which it is bounded on the north-west, and on the turnpike-road from Cardigan to Aberystwith. The village is seated in a deep dingle, sheltered by hills on each side, and opening at one extremity towards the sea; and its situation on the bay of Cardigan, affording excellent opportunities for sea-bathing, occasionally attracts to it a few visiters during the summer season. The surrounding scenery is pleasingly diversified; and from the higher grounds are obtained fine views, extending over the bay and the adjacent country. At some distance above the village stands Pigeonsford, formerly the seat of the family of Parry. The herring fishery is carried on to a considerable extent during the season; and in the trade of limestone and culm, the former being burnt into lime on the sea-shore, from eight to ten small vessels are generally engaged, in the management of which from twenty to thirty men are occupied. Below the village is a small creek, affording shelter to the craft employed in the fishery, and also a facility of communication with other places on the coast. A fair is held on May 27th.

The living is a vicarage, not in charge, annexed to that of Llandysilio-Gogo, and endowed with £600 parliamentary grant: the commutation for the tithes of Llangranog amounts to £240, of which £130 are payable to the treasurer of the cathedral church of St. David's, and £110 to the vicar, the latter sum subject to rates, averaging £20. 10. per annum; and there is also a glebe of 60 acres, valued at £42 per annum. The church is a neat plain edifice, without either tower or spire, consisting of a nave and chancel, separated by a pointed arch; the font is square, and is supported by a circular pillar. A small but elegant vicarage-house has been recently built on the glebe land, partly at the expense of the incumbent under Gilbert's Act. There are places of worship for Baptists and Independents. A school, commenced in 1829, and containing about 100 children of both sexes daily, and 40 on Sundays, is supported by the trustees of Mrs. Bevan's charity, who pay the master a salary of £20; and there are two Sunday schools, one appertaining to the Independents, in which 200, and the other to Baptists, in

which 60, males and females are instructed gratuitously by the most experienced members of the respective congregations. Above the small harbour is a rock, which, from its fancied resemblance to a large chair, has obtained the appellation of "Eisteddva Cranwg;" though by some writers the name is supposed to be derived from its having been anciently a place of meeting for the bards; and on the summit of an eminence in the immediate vicinity is a large tumulus, in form resembling an inverted pan, and thence called Pen Moel Badell.

LLANGRYSTYOLYS (LLAN-GRISTIOLUS), a parish, in the hundred of MALLTRAETH, union and county of ANGLESEY, NORTH WALES, 3 miles (s. s. w.) from Llangevni; containing 938 inhabitants. This parish, which takes its name from the dedication of its church to St. Christiolus, who flourished about the middle of the seventh century, is situated on the great road from London to Holyhead, and is bounded on the north-east by the parish of Llangevni, on the south-east by those of Llanvihangel-Ysceiviog and Llanidan, on the south-west by that of Trevdraeth, and on the north-west by that of Cerregceinwen, and reaches in its southern portion nearly to the upper part of the Malltraeth marsh, over which the road is continued by a noble embankment, extending about a mile in length. In 1788 and 1790, acts of parliament were passed for constructing an embankment to secure this low tract from the encroachment of the sea, and for inclosing it, as it formed an extent of about three thousand acres, of which about 800 are comprised within the limits of this parish. Under the provisions of these acts considerable progress had been made in the execution of the work, and many thousand pounds expended on it, when, in 1796, a violent irruption of the sea destroyed the greater part of the embankment, and the enterprise was for some time abandoned. This desirable work was, however, resumed under the sanction of an act of parliament obtained in 1815, and the undertaking was successfully completed in 1819.

The parish comprises by admeasurement 3683 acres, of which 823 are woodland, marsh, and waste, and the remainder arable, to a great extent inclosed, and well-cultivated. The surface is varied, gently sloping to the marsh; and the scenery is ornamented with clusters of various kinds of trees, ash and sycamore being the most prevalent: there are several rivulets, but the Cevni is the most considerable stream, which, running along the eastern boundary of the parish, separates it from that of Llanvihangel-Ysceiviog. The soil on the more elevated grounds is clayey, and in the other parts it is a fine rich loam, producing good oats, barley, and potatoes, which, with the cattle reared here, constitute the chief disposable produce: limestone, grit, and freestone, of excellent quality, are quarried, and beds of coal exist, but they are not at present worked. The only gentleman's seat is Henblâs, which is an ancient mansion, built in 1625, and beautifully situated on the brow of the slope commanding an extensive view of the range of the Carnarvonshire mountains: it is occupied by the proprietor, Charles Henry Evans, Esq., of whose family were Dr. William Lloyd, of St. Asaph, one of the seven bishops prosecuted by James the Second, and Dr. Henry Rowland, Bishop of Bangor, in 1600.

The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed, with that of Cerregceinwen, to the Archdeaconry of Anglesey, which is held by the Bishop of Bangor; the tithes, belonging to the bishop, have been commuted for a rent-charge of £331. 12. 4., subject to rates, averaging £11. 8. 8. per annum: the curate is entitled to receive a bequest of £25 per annum, by the Rev. Dr. Lewis, for preaching a sermon on every Sunday, by which donor also £50 were left to the poor of the parish. The church is supposed to have been originally founded about the year 550, but it is uncertain when the present structure was built, which is 79½ feet in length and 20½ in breadth, and contains some interesting architectural features, among which are a spacious lancet-shaped arch in the centre of the church, supported by clustered pillars, and an east window of good design, enriched with elegant tracery. There are places of worship for Independents and Methodists, the former of whom support a Sunday school for 100 persons; and a handsome National school-room, for the accommodation of 120 children, together with a residence for the master, has been recently built. The Rev. Hugh Jones bequeathed £100; John Griffith Lewis, £10; Owen David ab Owen, £10; and various other benefactors smaller sums of money, amounting in the whole to £140, which sum was placed on mortgage; but having been recovered from the mortgager by an attorney, he expended £100 of the amount in building six cottages, now occupied by poor families rent-free, and the residue, £40, was never paid, as he died insolvent shortly after. Two other donations, amounting to £8, and a rent-charge of 10*s*., have been lost to the poor; and the only available charity now is £2. 10., arising from the Rev. Dr. Lewis's bequest of £50. Dr. Henry Maurice, of Jesus' College, Oxford, and Margaret Professor of Divinity in that university, was born in this parish, in 1648; he accompanied his patron, Sir Leoline Jenkins, to Cologne, whither he was sent as ambassador, and greatly distinguished himself as a polemical writer.

LLANGUICKE, or LLANGUIC (LLANGÎWG), a parish, in the hundred of LLANGYVELACH, county of GLAMORGAN, SOUTH WALES, 8½ miles (N. N. E.) from Swansea; containing 2813 inhabitants. This place is situated on the road leading from Neath to Llandilo and Llandovery; and is bounded on the north by the parish of Ystradgunlais, in the county of Brecon, on the east by that of Kîlybebill, and on

the west by Llangyvelach; and in the southern portion the river Tawe flows through a beautiful and romantic vale to which it gives name, affording in some parts pleasing and picturesque views, and sheltered on both sides by lofty hills of varied appearance and rich in mineral wealth. The parish comprises by admeasurement 12,000 acres, a large proportion of which is common land. The scenery is diversified, many parts being wild and dreary, and others beautifully picturesque. Much of the land is swampy and stony, with a clayey soil, but that on the banks of the river is fertile, and produces good grain, which, with sheep and cattle, constitutes the chief produce. The mines of stone-coal, culm, and iron-ore, situated on lands belonging to Richard Douglas Gough, Esq., and which are almost inexhaustible, are worked to a considerable extent. The gentlemen's residences are Gelligron, Garth Hall, and Alltycham. The Swansea canal, which passes through the parish, affords the means of conveying large quantities of mineral produce to the port of Swansea, from which it is shipped to various parts of the kingdom; and a road from Swansea to Brecknock, which passes by the village, gives a facility of intercourse with the neighbouring districts. The living is a perpetual curacy, endowed with £600 royal bounty, and £1200 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of Mrs. Leach, to whom the impropriation belongs; net income, £103: the tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £300. The church, which is dedicated to St. Ciwg, was built about 500 years ago, and contains 500 sittings. There are two places of worship for Independents. The late Mrs. Elizabeth Turberville, of Kîlybebill Place, by indenture granted a moiety of £10 per annum, in 1795, which is annually distributed at Christmas, among the poor of the parish, by the clergyman and churchwardens. In 1740, Mary Herbert gave a rent-charge of £5, one moiety of which was to be distributed among the poor and necessitous housekeepers not receiving parochial aid, and accordingly, £2. 10. are so disposed of at Christmas and Easter.

LLANGUNLLO (LLAN-GYNLLO), a parish, in the union of Newcastle-Emlyn, upper division of the hundred of Troedyraur, county of Cardigan, South Wales, 4 miles (N. E. by E.) from Newcastle-Emlyn; containing 639 inhabitants. This parish, which derives its name from the dedication of its church to St. Cynllo, is pleasantly situated on the turnpike-road from Cardigan through Troedyraur to Lampeter; and is bounded on the north by the parish of Troedyraur, on the south by those of Hênllan and Llanvair-Orllwyn, on the west by that of Brongwŷn, and on the south-east by that of Llandyssil. It comprises by computation 3500 acres, of which 1000 are arable, 2000 pasture, and 500 woodland; the soil is in some parts stony, but in general fertile, running into several varieties, and the chief produce of the parish is corn, pigs, and horned cattle; the surface is undulated and mountainous, and the scenery picturesque and beautiful. The upper grounds command some extensive and interesting prospects, and from the eminence on which the church is built is obtained a fine view over the beautiful vale, above which stands the mansion of Bronwydd: the only streams are two inconsiderable rivulets, which, however, contribute to the interest and beauty of the grounds through which they take their course, and are ornamented with several fine plantations of fir. In the immediate vicinity are some fine estates, comprehending those of Gernôs, Penyboily, Nantyddwylan, and Brookfield. Bronwydd, the residence of the late patriotic Colonel Lloyd, who commanded the Teivy-side volunteers, and subsequently the Fishguard and Newton fencibles, is a handsome mansion, beautifully situated on the summit of an eminence richly clothed with wood, and overlooking a deep and sequestered vale, watered by a rapid and turbulent stream, which falls into the Teivy at Hênllan. Gernôs, formerly the mansion of the family of Lewis, afterwards of Major Parry, by marriage of his ancestor, Thomas Parry, of Cwm Cynon, Esq., with the heiress of that family, is a good house, pleasantly situated in grounds comprehending much varied and pleasing scenery. There is a flag-stone quarry in which two or three hands are occasionally employed. The living is a discharged rectory, rated in the king's books at £6. 13. 4., and in the patronage of the freeholders and leaseholders of the parish: the tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £175; and there is a glebe of 120 acres, valued at £80 per annum; also a glebe-house. The church, dedicated to St. Cynllo, a saint of the fifth century, who was eminent for the sanctity of his life and the austerity of his manners, is a neat edifice, situated on a commanding eminence, and rebuilt at the sole expense of the parishioners; it is thirty-five feet in length and sixteen in breadth, and consists of a nave and chancel appropriately fitted up for divine service. About thirty children of both sexes are instructed in a day school, and about twenty are taught gratuitously in a Sunday school. A bequest of £20, by William Hugh, in 1779, for the benefit of the poor, has been lost by the party in trust becoming insolvent.

LLANGUNLLO (LLAN-GYNLLO), a parish, comprising the Upper and Lower divisions, in the union of Knighton, hundred of Kevenlleece, county of Radnor, South Wales,, 4 miles (W.) from Knighton; and containing 444 inhabitants, of which number 284 are resident in the Upper, and 160 in the Lower, division. This place, which derives its name from the dedication of its church to St. Cynllo, an ancient British saint who flourished about the middle of the fifth century, is situated in the north-eastern portion of the county, about two miles to the west of the road leading from Knighton

to Pen-y-Bont; and is bounded by the parishes of Beguildy and Heyop on the north, on the south by that of Blethva, on the east by that of Knighton, and on the west by that of Llanbister. It extends nearly four miles in length and three in breadth, comprising by computation about 4000 acres, of which 1000 are arable, 2500 pasture, and the remainder woodland; the surface is mountainous, and the scenery, though not distinguished by any striking peculiarity of features, is in general pleasing, and on the side towards Knighton, in many parts highly picturesque. The Lûg, an inconsiderable stream, runs through the parish, which is rich in oak coppice, and commands from the more elevated grounds some interesting and finely varied prospects over the valley of Cwm Heyop, which is partly within the parish: the hills are dry, and afford good pasturage for sheep; and in the vale the soil is rich and fertile, and produces good wheat, oats, barley, and turnips.

In ancient writings this place is styled "Llan Gynllo cum Capellis," and the parochial church of Pillith is said to have been formerly a chapel to the mother church of this parish. Llangunllo, with Pillith, constitutes a prebend in the collegiate church of Brecknock, valued in the king's books at £13, and in the gift of the Bishop of St. David's. The living is a discharged vicarage, with the perpetual curacy of Pillith annexed, rated in the king's books at £5. 1. 0½., and endowed with £200 royal bounty; present net income, £98, with a glebe-house; patron, the Bishop. Three-fourths of the tithes of this parish, and also of that of Pillith, belong to the prebendary of Llangunllo, and the remainder to the vicar; they have been commuted for a rent-charge of £400, of which, a sum of £300 is payable to the prebendary, and £100 to the vicar, which latter is subject to rates, averaging £6. 13. 6.; and the incumbent also has a glebe of 4 acres, valued at £5 per annum. The church is an ancient edifice, consisting of a nave and chancel, and is eighty feet in length, and thirty in breadth in the middle, and contains about two hundred sittings, of which twelve are free. A day school is endowed with a house and four acres of land, producing £5 per annum, purchased in 1766, with a bequest of £40, by Thomas Holland; six children are gratuitously instructed, and the master, who is also vestry clerk, teaches twenty-five others as pay scholars. John Blashfield, in 1795, left £30, the interest to be expended in clothing the poor not receiving parochial aid; and it is distributed accordingly, after being allowed to accumulate for two or three years. William Bryan, in 1829, bequeathed £40, the interest of which, £1. 16., is divided on Good Friday among such poor people as have attained the age of eighty and upwards, agreeably to the will of the donor. Andrew Clarke, in 1752, bequeathed a rent-charge of £2; and Thomas Meyrick, in 1764, gave a charge of £1. 10., to be annually distributed among the poor; but these two charities have been either lost, or never came into operation, under the Mortmain Act.

LLANGUNNOCK (LLAN-GYNOG), a parish, in the higher division of the hundred of Derllŷs, union and county of Carmarthen, South Wales, 6 miles (s. w. by s.) from Carmarthen; containing 800 inhabitants. This place is situated a little to the north of Carmarthen bay, and is bounded by the parishes of Mydrim and Merthyr on the north, by that of Llanstephan on the south, on the east by that of Llangain, and on the west by that of Llanvihangel-Abercowin. It comprises about 5429 acres of good land, chiefly arable, and has been greatly improved since the year 1806, when an act of parliament was obtained, under the provisions of which more than five thousand acres within its limits have been allotted and inclosed, the greater part of it being now in a good state of cultivation. The surrounding scenery, with few exceptions, is tame and uninteresting, though some of the distant views are picturesque and beautiful; and the only stream, with the exception of a few brooks, is the river Cywyn, which falls into the Tâf a few miles below St. Clear's. The soil is poor, rocky, and barren, and the chief produce is oats and barley, with a little wheat. The manor of Penryn, which is co-extensive with the parish, contains an ancient family mansion, called Cwm, situated in a well-wooded, romantic spot, and which appears to have been formerly a place of considerable extent and importance: there is also a neat, genteel residence, named Fern-hill, which is pleasantly situated.

The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to that of Llanstephan; and the tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £252. The church, dedicated to St. Cynog, is a very plain edifice, consisting of two aisles, and had originally windows in the early English style, which have been changed for modern sash-lights; it is sixty-three feet in length and thirty-two in breadth, and contains sittings for two hundred persons, all of which are free, except those belonging to two large pews, the property of the Cwm estate. There are places of worship for Baptists and Independents. Here is a parochial school, on the common in the manor of Penryn, said to have been founded by Judge Vaughan, of Derllŷs, and endowed with two cottages and about two acres of land, together with an allotment of above an acre, on the inclosure of the parish in 1808; which endowment was subsequently augmented, by Mr. John Vaughan, with a rent-charge of £5, for clothing eight poor children, and providing them with books; there are about thirty-five children in the school, of whom eight are instructed gratuitously. This establishment, which is called the New Well Charity, is traditionally said to have originated from a cure performed on Judge Vaughan by the water of a spring called the New Well, near the site of the pre-

sent school-house, over the entrance to which is a stone with the following inscription: "This is a charity school for ever, built at the recommendation of the Archbishop of Canterbury, by the lord, freeholders, and inhabitants of this manor of Penrin, A.D. 1705." There is also a Sunday school, in which fifty males and females are taught gratuitously by the dissenters. Mr. John Popkin, in 1713, bequeathed £10, now lost; and in 1771, Mr. David James left £100, the interest of which latter, together with the dividends arising from £214. 2. 6. three per cent. Bank annuities, bequeathed in 1822, by Miss Theodosia Laugharne, of the town of Laugharne, is annually distributed among the aged and infirm poor of the parish.

LLANGUNNOR (LLAN-GYNYR), a parish, comprising the Upper and Lower divisions in the hundred of KIDWELLY, union and county of CARMARTHEN, SOUTH WALES, 1 mile (E.) from Carmarthen; containing 1228 inhabitants. This parish is beautifully situated on the river Towy, by which it is separated from the borough of Carmarthen; and is traversed by the great turnpike-road from that town, through Golden Grove, to Llandilo-Vawr; by the mail-road to Swansea; and by another turnpike-road to the same place, passing through Kidwelly and Llanelly. It is bounded on the north by the parish of Aberguilly, on the south by that of Llangain, on the east by those of Llandarog and Llanarthney, and on the west by Carmarthen; and comprises, according to computation, 5770 acres, of which 1400 are arable, 4200 pasture, and 170 woodland, comprehending several species of fir, with oak, elm, ash, sycamore, hazel, &c. On the bank of the river is a ridge of elevated ground, at the eastern extremity of which stands the church, commanding perhaps the finest view of the most interesting portion of the fertile and picturesque Vale of Towy. This beautiful prospect embraces Merlin's Hill on the left, and on the right the luxuriant woods of Middleton Hall, with the elegant tower, raised to the memory of Viscount Nelson, crowning the summit of one of the loftiest hills in the vale. Opposite to these are, Grongar Hill, and the abrupt eminence on which are the ancient and venerable ruins of Dryslwyn Castle, almost surrounded by a bold sweep of the river; and a little higher up in the vale is Dynevor Castle, embosomed in stately oaks, above which rise, in romantic grandeur, the dilapidated towers of that once stately pile. The vale is studded on each side with numerous handsome seats and elegant villas, amongst which the newly-restored palace of St. David's, and the pleasing little village of Aberguilly, are conspicuous. The whole extent of country beyond Llandilo, through which the Towy pursues its winding course, lies open to the view, forming a grand combination of pleasingly picturesque objects, and a continued succession of scenery of unrivalled beauty, terminated by the Black Mountains in the distance. The lands, with the exception of a small portion, are inclosed and cultivated; and the soil, though varied, is generally fertile, producing wheat, barley, oats, clover, and hay. The gentlemen's seats are, Mount-pleasant, Mount-hill cottage, Myrtle-hill, with several others: lead-mines were formerly worked, but not with much success. The Carmarthen race-course is situated on the bank of the Towy, in the parish.

The living is a discharged vicarage, rated in the king's books at £3, and endowed with £200 private benefaction, and £200 royal bounty; present net income, £225; patron, Bishop of St. David's; impropriator, Sir G. G. Williams, Bart. The church, dedicated to St. Cynyr, is a neat edifice, appropriately fitted up for the performance of divine service, and, though possessing no architectural details of importance, derives from its beautiful situation an interesting and romantic appearance. It was rebuilt about the year 1806, and, including the chancel, is 72 feet long and 35 broad, and contains 312 sittings, all of which are free: there is a neat monument to the memory of Sir Richard Steele, who, for some time prior to his decease, lived in retirement at a farm in the parish, called Tŷ Gwŷn, or the "White House." On Llangunnor Hill, within a short distance of the church, the present incumbent has erected a commodious vicarage-house, which commands a fine view of the Vale of Towy. There is a place of worship for Welsh Calvinistic Methodists, who also have a Sunday school, supported by voluntary contributions, in which sixty males and females are taught; another school, belonging to the Established Church, and containing about sixty adults and children, is maintained by the vicar; and there is a day school, in which twenty children are instructed at the expense of their parents. The parish participates in the benefit of Dr. Lawrence's and Mrs. Stephenson's distribution of blankets in Carmarthen, at Christmas.

LLANGURIG, or LLANGIRRIG (LLAN-GURIG), a parish, in the union of NEWTOWN and LLANIDLOES, upper division of the hundred of LLANIDLOES, county of MONTGOMERY, NORTH WALES, 5 miles (S. W.) from Llanidloes, on the road to Aberystwith; containing 1951 inhabitants. This parish is situated on the northern bank of the river Wye, at no great distance from its source in the neighbouring mountain of Plinlimmon; and is bounded on the north by the parishes of Llanidloes and Trevеglwys, on the south by those of Cwm-Toyddwr and St. Harmon, in the county of Radnor, on the east by Llandinam and Llanidloes, and on the west by Llanbadarn-Vawr and Llanvihangel-y-Creiddyn, in the county of Cardigan. A new road leading from the village to Rhaiadr, in the shire of Radnor, formed in 1830, has placed it on the nearest route from London to Aberystwith, and added materially to its interest and importance; and this line of road, which is nine miles and a half in length, winds

through the beautiful and picturesque Vale of the Wye, abounding with pleasingly diversified scenery. The parish comprises by computation 35,000 acres, of which, about 8000 are arable, 25,000 pasture and sheep-walks, and the remainder woodland. The northern, southern, and western parts are mountainous and dreary, but the eastern portion is marked by less lofty elevations, and is well-wooded and ornamented with much romantic scenery. The distant views from several parts are interesting; and from Glyn-Brochan is an extensive and delightful prospect, embracing the Vale of Llandiloes, with the windings of the river Severn, and the mountainous ridges by which this district is bounded. Of the rateable annual value, the return made amounts to £3749. A few persons are engaged in quarrying flag-stones, which are abundant; and there are three or four flannel manufactories, giving employment together to about 150 men and children: four corn-mills employ three or four hands each.

The living is a vicarage, rated in the king's books at £9. 10.; patron, Bishop of Bangor; impropriator, Sir W. W. Wynne, Bart.: the vicarial tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £280, being one-fourth of the whole. The church, dedicated to St. Curig, a saint of the seventh century, is an ancient structure, in the early English style, with a tower containing three bells; it is 37 yards long and 15 broad, and affords accommodation to about 600 persons: the remains of an elaborately carved screen and rood-loft having become dilapidated were lately removed. There are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, and Welsh Calvinistic and Wesleyan Methodists. A day school was established in 1832, by the Rev. E. James, M.A., curate, and contains upwards of sixty children, forty-three of whom are paid for by annual subscriptions, every subscriber of 10*s.* being allowed to send a child for one year, and the rest are instructed at the expense of their parents. There are also four Sunday schools, supported by subscription, in one of which, connected with the Established Church, are 56 males and females; the rest appertain to the dissenters, and contain about 170. Mr. David Vaughan bequeathed £10 to the poor, the interest of which is annually distributed among them. In 1826, a noble, coined in the reign of Edward III., was dug up in the parish.

LLANGWILLOG (LLAN-GWILLOG), a parish, partly in the hundred of Llyvon, partly in that of Menai, and partly in that of Malltraeth, union and county of Anglesey, North Wales, 3½ miles (N. W.) from Llangevni; containing 260 inhabitants. This parish, which derives its name from the dedication of its church to St. Cwyllog, a female saint, who flourished in the middle of the sixth century, is pleasantly situated nearly in the centre of the island, and on the turnpike-road leading from Llangevni to Llanerchymedd, from which places it is equidistant. A sanguinary battle is said to have taken place on Maes Rhôs Rhyvel, in 1143, between the forces of Owain Gwynedd, Prince of North Wales, and the united armies of the Erse, Manks, and Norwegians, who had invaded the island, in which the Welsh prince was triumphantly victorious. Upon that occasion the whole naval force of Wales is said to have been brought into action, and to have succeeded in capturing all the ships of the enemy off Dulas bay. This victory is celebrated in Gray's Ode to the memory of Owain Gwynedd, in which he eulogizes the exploits of that chieftain; but it is not noticed by any of the principal Welsh historians.

The parish is bounded on the north by that of Coed-anna, on the south by Hêneglwys, on the east by Trêgayan, and on the west by Bodwrog; and comprises by computation about 1600 acres, which are nearly all arable, and in general inclosed and well cultivated, the surface being level and the soil light, thereby rendering the most important facilities for tillage and the production of grain: there are two gentlemen's seats called Trescawen, and Bryngoleu. The living is a perpetual curacy, endowed with £400 private benefaction, £600 royal bounty, and £800 parliamentary grant; net income, £90; patron and impropriator, Sir R. B. Williams Bulkeley, Bart. The church, situated in that part of the parish which is in the hundred of Malltraeth, was originally founded in the year 605: the present edifice, which is remarkably well built, measures 38 feet by 18, and has an ancient and curious chapel at the west end of the nave, it contains sittings for 80 persons, one-sixth of which are free. There are places of worship for Calvinistic and Wesleyan Methodists, the former of whom support a Sunday school, in which are about 70 males and females. The only charitable benefaction in the parish is a rent-charge of 15*s.* bequeathed by John Griffith Lewis, and paid by Mrs. Prichard of Trescawen; but other gifts, including one of £10 by William Prichard, have been lost, owing to the insolvency of parties to whom they were lent. At a short distance from Maes Rhôs Rhyvel is a place called "Castell," the origin and history of which are equally unknown. Coins of Nero, Vespasian, and Constantine, have been found at various times, in a state of good preservation, and in 1829 a gold coin of Vespasian was dug up, the impression on which was quite perfect.

LLANGWM (LLAN-GWM), a parish, in the union of Corwen, hundred of Isaled, county of Denbigh, North Wales, 6 miles (W.) from Corwen; containing 1017 inhabitants. It is stated that the inhabitants of North Wales, revolting against the government of Meredydd ab Owain ab Hywel Dda, Prince of South Wales, and nominally of all Wales, about the close of the tenth century, invited Eidwal, son of Meirig, to the throne, to dispossess whom Meredydd immediately called together his troops, and the rival princes met at Llangwm, where, after

a sharp conflict, Meredydd was totally defeated, and Tewdwr Mawr, his nephew, slain. The parish, which is of great extent, is situated in a moorland district, near the extremity of the county, bordering on Merionethshire, and is intersected by the road from London through Shrewsbury to Holyhead and Dublin: it is bounded on the north by the parishes of Cerrig-y-Druidion and Llanvihangel-Glyn-y-Myvyr, on the east by those of Bettws-Gwervil-Gôch and Corwen, and on the south and west by that of Llanvawr, in the county of Merioneth; and comprises about 10,000 acres, of which 3500 are arable, 2000 meadow and pasture, 500 woodland, and nearly all the rest common. The scenery is highly diversified and picturesque, the parish consisting of lofty hills and fruitful vales sprinkled with fir, oak, and other trees, and watered by several pleasing streams, the principal of which is the Geirw, which abounds with fine trout, and runs in one part of its course through a precipitous and romantic dingle called Glyn Diphwys, where it is crossed by a bridge at which is a celebrated water-fall, greatly contributing to the impressive effect of the scenery. The soil, though not naturally rich, admits of great improvement, and where well cultivated produces excellent crops of oats and barley, potatoes and turnips, and sometimes small quantities of wheat; but good husbandry has been much neglected, and the land left, to a great extent, to its own resources, in consequence of which, this district, in tillage, as well as in planting and draining, is behind many others in the principality. Both males and females are chiefly employed in the summer in agriculture, and in the winter in the spinning of woollen yarn, and the knitting of stockings, large quantities of which are sent to the neighbouring towns, and are purchased for the London and Liverpool markets: others of the males are occupied in attendance upon their herds and flocks, great numbers of which are purchased by the English drovers, and fattened for the London market. The rateable annual value of the parish has been returned at £3035. The village is small, but is noted for the large black cattle fair held in it, which takes place on April 18th, when a vast number is generally sold.

The living comprises a sinecure rectory and a discharged vicarage, both in the patronage of the Bishop of St. Asaph; the former is rated in the king's books at £11. 4. 7., and the latter at £6, and endowed with £200 royal bounty: the tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £398. 8., of which £250 are payable to the rector, who has also a glebe of 22¾ acres, and £148. 8. to the vicar, who has likewise a glebe of 12 acres, with a house. The church, dedicated to St. Hierom, is a small neat edifice, 72 feet long and 18 broad, with a gallery at the west end, and contains about 250 sittings, of which 60 are free. There are places of worship for Independents and Calvinistic and Wesleyan Methodists. A Sunday school lately established in the church, is conducted by the vicar, and is gradually on the increase; and there are four others appertaining to the dissenters and conducted gratuitously, in which are about 390 males and females. Various bequests have been made for the benefit of the poor, several of which have been lost; and in the report of the parliamentary commissioners for inquiring into charities only three are mentioned as now existing, which are those of Ellis Wynne, John Wynne, and David Williams, amounting together to £149, and producing £6. 5. 3. per annum, which sum is distributed in money and bread to the most necessitous parishioners, chiefly at Christmas. Llŷs Dinmael, an ancient mansion in the parish, is stated to have been the residence of Dinmael, a petty prince: courts for the lordship of Dinmael are held twice a year.

LLANGWM (LLAN-GWM), a parish, in the union of Haverfordwest, hundred of Rhôs, county of Pembroke, South Wales, 5 miles (S. E. by S.) from Haverfordwest; containing 796 inhabitants. This parish, the name of which signifies "the church in the vale," is pleasantly situated on the western bank of Milford Haven, about the same distance from Pembroke as from Haverfordwest. Great Nash, formerly the residence of the family of Owen, now of Orielton, and long noted for its hospitality, is deserted by its proprietor, and in ruins: Dumpledale is a handsome modern mansion, very pleasantly situated, and commanding a fine view of the Haven. At the village, which extends along the shore, is a horse ferry to the parish of Coedcanlais. The inhabitants are principally engaged in a lucrative oyster fishery, the produce of which is generally sold at two shillings per bushel (Winchester measure), to dealers from the coast of Kent, more especially to those of Chatham and Rochester, by whom they are taken away in sloops for the supply of the London market; the average annual amount of the profits of the fishery is about £2000, and in good seasons it frequently exceeds £3000. Coal and culm are found in great abundance: the mines are worked by Sir John Owen, Bart., who is the principal proprietor, and the produce is shipped at Hook Quay, for the supply of the neighbouring districts. The rateable annual value of the parish has been returned at £1545. The living is a discharged rectory, rated in the king's books at £7. 12. 11., and endowed with £200 parliamentary grant; patrons, alternately, Sir J. Owen, and Mrs. Owen Barlow: the tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £190, subject to rates, averaging £23. 15. 2. per annum; and there is a glebe of 35 acres, valued at £36 per annum; also a glebe-house. The church, dedicated to St. Hierom, is a spacious and venerable structure, in the early style of English architecture, and contains some ancient monuments, among which are several to the memory of the family of Roch: it was until lately

in a very dilapidated state, but has been just repaired, its interior neatly ceiled and thoroughly renewed, and the exterior preserved in its ancient style, at a cost of £300, including a sum expended by the incumbent on the chancel. There is a place of worship for Methodists. Thomas Roch, Esq., in 1707, bequeathed a portion of a small rent-charge, amounting to £1, for the instruction of the poor; but the only schools are one for infants, in which 11, and a day school, in which 15, children are taught at the expense of their parents.

LLANGWNADL (LLAN-GWYNODL), a parish, in the union of Pwllheli, hundred of Commitmaen, Lleyn division of the county of Carnarvon, North Wales, 12 miles (w. by s.) from Pwllheli; containing 309 inhabitants. This parish is situated in the south-western extremity of the county, upon the shore of Carnarvon bay, by which it is bounded on the west; and comprises a small tract of arable and pasture land, in the cultivation of which the inhabitants are chiefly employed, except during the season of the herring fishery, which is here conducted upon an extensive scale. The surrounding scenery is pleasingly diversified, and the distant views, extending over Carnarvon bay and the adjacent country, are peculiarly interesting. The rateable annual value of the parish has been returned at £860. 15. The living is a perpetual curacy, endowed with £1200 royal bounty; net income, £50; patron and impropriator, Sir J. S. Piozzi Salusbury, Bart.: the tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £117. 8. 6., of which the amount payable to the impropriator is £102. 8. 6., and to the perpetual curate £15. The church, dedicated to St. Gwynodl, who lived about the middle of the sixth century, possesses no architectural claim to particular description. There is a small place of worship for Calvinistic Methodists. Richard Griffith, of Pen'r Orsedd, in 1788, bequeathed £40, with which were purchased two tenements in the parish; and the rental, together with a moiety of Griffith Hughes' charity at Brŷncroes, now amounting in the whole to £6. 11. per annum, is appropriated to the payment of a master to teach poor children of this place to read Welsh: the school contains 55 children, of whom from 26 to 30 of the poorest are instructed by means of this endowment, the rest being paid for by their parents. There is also a Sunday school, in which about 150 males and females are taught gratuitously by Calvinistic Methodists. Two cottages have been erected on the common with a few small bequests, which are occupied by paupers, at a nominal rent of 6*d.* each.

LLANGWSTENYN, county of Carnarvon. —See Llancystenyn.

LLANGWYRYVON, or LLANGRWYDDON (LLAN-Y-GWYRYFON), a parish, in the union of Aberystwith, lower division of the hundred of Ilar, county of Cardigan, South Wales, 8 miles (s. by e.) from Aberystwith; containing 642 inhabitants. The name of this place signifies "the church of the Virgins," and is derived from the dedication of its church to St. Ursula and the eleven thousand virgins. The parish is situated on the southern bank of the Wyrai river, and comprises a considerable tract of inclosed and well-cultivated land, with a large portion of open and elevated common. The soil is generally fertile, and in some places argillaceous: turbaries are found in various places, and some of the higher grounds are abundantly productive of corn and hay. The living is a perpetual curacy, endowed with £800 royal bounty, and £1200 parliamentary grant; net income, £176; patron and impropriator, J. P. B. Chichester, Esq. The church, situated on an eminence, is a small ancient edifice, consisting only of a nave and chancel, formerly divided by a curiously carved screen. In the churchyard is an old monumental stone, highly ornamented, and having the figure of a cross sculptured upon it, but without any inscription; it is now used as a gate-post. Owing to the elevated situation of the church, the cemetery commands a fine view of the river and the surrounding country. There are places of worship for Calvinistic and Wesleyan Methodists, in the former of which two schools are held, where the entire congregations assist in instructing each other in reading the Scriptures, and other exercises; and there is a day school, in which 40 children are taught at the expense of their parents. Within the limits of the parish are the remains of an intrenchment, of a curvilinear form; but nothing is known either of its origin or history.

LLANGWYVAN (LLAN-GWYFAN), a parish, in the hundred of Malltraeth, union and county of Anglesey, North Wales, 9 miles (s. w. by w.) from Llangevni; containing 193 inhabitants. This parish, which is of very small extent, being scarcely a mile in length, and about the same in breadth, is situated at the south-western extremity of the county, on the shore of Carnarvon bay; and is bounded by the parishes of Llanbeulan and Llanvaelog on the north, on the south by that of Aberfraw, and on the west by the sea. It comprises about 1500 acres, three-fourths of which are arable, and the remainder pasture; the surface is gently undulated, and the soil is rich and fertile, producing excellent crops of wheat, barley, and oats, which, with sheep, cattle, and pigs, constitute the chief disposable stock. Plâs Llangwyvan, an ancient mansion, is the property of Owen Fuller Meyrick, Esq., lord of the manor and owner of the parish. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the rectory of Trêvdraeth: the tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £242, subject to rates, averaging £3. 3.; and there is a glebe of four acres, valued at £3 per annum. The church, dedicated to St. Cwyvan, who flourished towards the close of the seventh century, and from whom the parish derives its name,

is a small edifice, 48 feet long and 27 broad, and contains about 250 sittings, nearly all of which are free; it is built on a rocky island in Carnarvon bay, about three-quarters of a mile distant from the main land, with which it has a communication only at low water; and during the prevalence of easterly winds is utterly inaccessible, on which account divine service is seldom performed in it during the winter months. There is a Sunday school, in which from 20 to 30 children receive gratuitous instruction. The produce of some small charitable gifts in land and money is annually distributed among the poor; the principal of which is the grant, by Margaret Wynne, of the farm of Cevn Bychan, in the parish of Newborough, containing thirty acres, now let at £9 per annum, to two poor aged women, one of this place, and one of Llanbedr-Gôch, the recipient of the bounty in this parish to be selected by the owner of the mansion of Rhôs Mor: there is also a rent-charge of 10*s.* for the use of the poor, payable out of Cae Gwŷn, in the parish of Llanvaelog, the property of Lord Boston; and several other small benefactions, which produced £2. 3. 6. annually, have been lost.

LLANGWYVAN (LLAN-GWYFAN), a parish, in the union and hundred of Ruthin, county of Denbigh, North Wales, 5 miles (E.) from Denbigh; containing 264 inhabitants. This parish, which derives its name from the dedication of its church, is situated in the north-eastern part of the county, and at the western base of the Clwydian range of mountains. The surrounding scenery is beautifully picturesque, and the views from the higher grounds over the fertile and extensive Vale of Clwyd are rich and magnificent; the surface is finely undulated, and the lands, with the exception of the mountainous part of the parish, are inclosed and in a good state of cultivation; the rateable annual value being returned at £1209. The living is a discharged rectory, rated in the king's books at £7. 18. 9., and endowed with £200 royal bounty; present net income, £256, with a glebe-house; patron, Bishop of Bangor: the tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £256; and there is a glebe of thirteen acres, valued at £20 per annum. The church, dedicated to St. Cwyvan, is a small neat edifice, undistinguished by any architectural details of importance; the pulpit and reading-desk are respectively placed on each side, and adjacent to the communion table. There are a day school, in which 55 children are taught at the expense of their parents; and a Sunday school, affording gratuitous instruction to 120 persons, both in connexion with the Independents. John ap Richards by will, in 1725, left £3, and Mrs. Lloyd by will, the date of which is unknown, left the same amount, the interest of both bequests to be given among the poor annually. These sums were at interest in private hands until the year 1815, when they were called in and applied towards the new-pewing of the church; and the parish has ever since paid six shillings a year out of the poor's-rate as interest, to be distributed at Christmas.

LLANGYBI (LLAN-GYBI), a parish, in the union of Pwllheli, hundred of Eivionydd, county of Carnarvon, North Wales, 5 miles (N. E. by N.) from Pwllheli; containing 726 inhabitants. This parish, which derives its name from the dedication of its church to St. Cybi, an eminent British saint, who flourished towards the close of the sixth century, is pleasantly situated in the south-western portion of the county, and nearly in the centre of the promontory that separates Cardigan bay from the bay of Carnarvon. It is bounded on the north by the parishes of Llanelhairn and Clynnog, on the south by that of Llanarmon, on the east by those of Llanvihangel-y-Pennant and Llanystyndwy, and on the west by that of Carngiwch; and comprises about 4306 acres, of which 1705 are arable, 2571 meadow and pasture, and 30 woodland, consisting principally of oak, ash, and larch: the soil, to a considerable extent, is moist and gravelly, producing chiefly barley, oats, and potatoes; and the lands are mostly inclosed, and in a good state of cultivation. The surface is level, and the surrounding scenery is pleasingly diversified, comprising some fine views of the adjacent country, which is watered by several small streams, and abounds with varied and picturesque beauty: the only mansion is that of Trallwyn. The rateable annual value of the parish has been returned at £2548. 18. 6. The road from Carnarvon to Pwllheli passes through the parish, but there are no other facilities of intercourse with the neighbouring districts.

The living is a rectory, with that of Llanarmon annexed, rated in the king's books at £15. 3. 4.; present net income, £450; patron, Bishop of Bangor: the tithes of Llangybi have been commuted for a rent-charge of £226. 10. The church is a spacious structure, consisting of a nave and north aisle, and measuring, with the chancel, 59 feet in length and 17½ in breadth; in 1828 it underwent a thorough repair, the roof being raised and new windows inserted, and it is now one of the best ecclesiastical edifices in this part of the principality. There are places of worship for Calvinistic Methodists and Independents. About 70 children are instructed in two day schools at the expense of their parents; and there are five Sunday schools, in which about 600 males and females are taught gratuitously; all the schools appertaining to the Methodists and Independents. An almshouse was founded in 1760, by William Price, Esq., of Rhiwlas, who endowed it with a rent-charge payable out of the estate of Pentyrch Uchâv, for six poor men, who receive £1 per quarter, with a sufficient allowance of fuel, and are nominated by Rice Thomas, Esq., of Coed Helen, heir of the founder: the six houses are substantially built of stone, but the alms-people do not reside in

them, but let them to the parish officers at 25*s.* each. The Rev. Evan Griffith, in 1724, bequeathed £100, directing the proceeds to be annually distributed among the poor of this parish and Llanarmon. Near the church is a fine chalybeate spring, called Fynnon Gybi, inclosed with a stone wall, and having stone seats round it: the water was formerly in great repute for its efficacy in the cure of scorbutic complaints, and is still found beneficial in chronic cases.

LLANGYBY (LLAN-GYBI), a parish, in the union of LAMPETER, upper division of the hundred of MOYTHEN, county of CARDIGAN, SOUTH WALES, 4 miles (N. N. E.) from Lampeter; containing 274 inhabitants. This place is situated on the road from Lampeter to Trêgaron; and is bounded on the north by the parish of Llandewy-Brevi, on the south by that of Bettws-Bledrws, on the east by that of Llanvair-Clydogau, and on the west by the chapelry of Gartheli. The lands, which are watered by the river Dulas, are in general inclosed and in a good state of cultivation, and the soil is tolerably fertile, producing good barley and oats. The place formerly constituted a prebend in the collegiate church of Llandewy-Brevi, rated in the king's books at £1. 6. 8. The living is a perpetual curacy, endowed with £800 royal bounty; net income, £60; patrons, alternately, Lord Carrington and Captain G. L. Vaughan, the impropriators, whose tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £90, subject to rates, averaging £14. 9. 6. per annum. The church, dedicated to St. Cybi, is a small edifice, consisting only of a nave and chancel. There are places of worship for Calvinistic Methodists, Independents, and Presbyterians: the last is supposed to be the most ancient congregation of dissenters in the principality, having first assembled here about the year 1663: that for the first was built within the last few years. About 30 children are instructed in a day school at the expense of their parents. On a hill above the river Teivy is a large intrenchment, called Castell Goedtrêv, but nothing is known either of its origin or history; it gives name to the farm on which it is situated.

LLANGYNHAVAL (LLAN-GYNHAFAL), a parish, in the union and hundred of RUTHIN, county of DENBIGH, NORTH WALES, 4 miles (N. by E.) from Ruthin; containing 502 inhabitants. This parish, which derives its name from the dedication of its church to St. Cynhaval, who flourished about the beginning of the seventh century, is situated in the rich and fertile Vale of Clwyd, and sheltered by the fine range of mountains which bounds it on the east. It is traversed by the road from Ruthin to Holywell, and bounded on the north by the parish of Llangwyvan, on the south by that of Llanbedr, on the east by that of Kîlken, and on the west by those of Llanynys and Llanychan; and comprises by admeasurement 2300 acres, of which 1000 are mountainous, and nearly all the remainder arable. The surrounding scenery is beautifully diversified and highly picturesque, and the views over the adjacent country abound with interesting features. A very considerable portion of the parish is uninclosed and uncultivated, but of the rest the soil is sandy, and the chief produce is barley: the rateable annual value is returned at £1656. Among the many gentlemen's seats sprinkled over the Vale of Clwyd, that of Plâs-Draw, situated in this parish, is considered the most beautiful; Plâs-Issa, a modern mansion, is elegantly built. The living is a discharged rectory, rated in the king's books at £15. 15.; patron, Bishop of Bangor: the tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £400; and there is a glebe of 13½ acres, valued at £20 per annum; also a glebe-house. The church is a neat whitewashed edifice, 60 feet long and 42 wide, and contains 400 sittings; it occupies a pleasant situation in the centre of the parish, and commands an extensive and beautiful view of the vale. There is a place of worship for Wesleyans. A National school, commenced in 1833, contains about 50 children daily, of whom 35 are instructed on Sundays, the rest attending a Sunday school at Llanychan: it is supported by endowment, and the children are partly supplied with books by the rector. There is also a Sunday school, in which 240 males and females from five different parishes are taught gratuitously by Calvinistic Methodists. Thomas Roberts bequeathed £43, Edward Wynn £20, Strange Pedler £10, and John Doulben £10, to the poor, which, together with some smaller benefactions, have been invested in the purchase of a portion of land called Gevel-y-Pwll, producing £7. 7. per annum. William Wynne, in 1723, left the interest of £100, which is now paid out of a large farm called Plâs-ynllan, and applied in augmentation of the salary of the schoolmaster; and a few other annual charities of small amount, together with the produce of the land already named, are distributed on St. Thomas's-day and Good Friday among the poor. In the chain of hills by which the parish is bounded on the east, the highest, called Moel Vamma, is surmounted by a column erected to commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of the accession of George III.: on the side towards the county of Flint it exhibits a remarkable volcanic appearance.

LLANGYNIDER (LLAN-GYNIDR), a parish, composed of the hamlets of Dyfryn and Vro, in the union and hundred of CRICKHOWEL, county of BRECKNOCK, SOUTH WALES, 4 miles (N. W.) from Crickhowel; containing 2775 inhabitants, of which number 2233 are in the hamlet of Dyfryn. This place derives its name from the dedication of its church to St. Cynyd, or Cynydr, who lived in religious seclusion in Glamorgan, in the sixth century, and in commemoration of whom a festival was annually celebrated here, on the 1st of August. In ancient records it is frequently called "Llan-Gynyd-Eglwys-Yail," from the Yail, a small stream that

passed near the church; and "Llan-Gynyd-Eglwys-Vesey," from an old chapel, of which the ruins were formerly visible on the bank of the Crawnon, about two miles from the village. The parish, which extends from the southern bank of the Usk to the confines of Monmouthshire and Glamorgan, is bounded on the north by that river, which separates it from the parish of Llanvihangel-Cwm-Dû; on the south-west by the river Romney, which divides it from the parish of Gellygaer, in the county of Glamorgan; on the south by the parish of Bedwelty, in the shire of Monmouth; and on the west by the parish of Llanthetty: and comprises 13,992 acres by recent admeasurement, of which about 8000 are mountain land affording pasturage to large flocks of sheep, and the remainder inclosed arable and pasture, with some wood. The adjacent country is finely varied, and in many parts beautifully picturesque; and the view of the mountains by which the parish is surrounded is strikingly beautiful: among these, the lofty conical mountain called the Sugar Loaf, on the border and within the county of Monmouth, and the Irvol, or Hirvoel, commonly called Durvoel, in the adjoining parish of Llanthetty, partly clothed with larch trees of stately growth, are prominent and interesting features. The soil is light and inclining in some parts to gravel, and in others well adapted for wheat and barley, the latter of which is of superior quality: of the rateable annual value of the whole parish, the return made amounts to £2888, of which the portion for the hamlet of Dyfryn is £1446, and for that of Vro, £1442. The parish abounds with iron-ore, coal, and limestone; and on the river Romney are some iron-works, which are conducted by the Bute Iron Company, and give employment to between 300 and 400 men; but the ore is supposed to be nearly expended. In the mountain district bordering on the counties of Monmouth and Glamorgan, and from six to nine miles distant from the parish church, a vast increase of population has taken place, occasioned by the residence of miners and colliers belonging to the works situated in the adjoining parishes. The Brecknock and Abergavenny canal, extending from Pontymoel, near Pontypool, in Monmouthshire, to Brecknock, traverses the parish, and on its banks a wharf has been constructed for lime and coal; and the tram-road, commonly called the Trivel Road, communicating with the canal at Tàlybont, in the parish of Llanthetty, passes along the Trivel mountain in this parish, which is also traversed by the turnpike-road leading from Llangattock to Brecknock. Fairs are annually held in the village, by prescriptive right, on April 20th, October 7th, December 1st, and the Wednesday before Christmas-day.

The living is a rectory, rated in the king's books at £13. 14. 7.; present net income, £418; patron, Duke of Beaufort. The church, a plain small edifice, situated in the hamlet of Vro, consists of a small nave and chancel, and contains about 240 sittings, of which a considerable number is free: the parsonage-house was erected at the expense of the Rev. William Davies, incumbent. There are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, and Wesleyan Methodists. About 115 children of both sexes are instructed in four day schools at the expense of their parents; a Sunday school is attached to the church; and a small working school for girls, under the superintendence of the clergyman's lady, is supported by voluntary contributions: there are also five Sunday schools appertaining to the dissenters, and affording gratuitous instruction to nearly 120 males and females. Mrs. Frances Griffiths, in 1761, left £10 in money, the interest of which is annually, on Easter-eve, divided among the poor not receiving parochial relief; and Miss Sarah Prytherch, in 1787, bequeathed £8 per annum, payable out of a farm in the parish, to be distributed on the first of January, by the minister and churchwardens. It is believed that a Roman vicinal road from Caerphilly to Bedwelty, and thence over Bedwelty common, upon which are manifest and unequivocal traces of a causeway, leading through the mines of Brŷn Oer to Llanvrynach, in the Vale of Usk, passed along the high ridge of the Trivel Ddû mountain, in the parish. On this mountain, some years ago, was found a celt, which was in the possession of the late Archdeacon Payne. Near the source of the river Romney is a ford called Rhŷd-y-Milwyr, or "the soldiers' ford," but from what circumstance it obtained that appellation is altogether unknown. On the Trivel Glâs mountain is a large natural cavern, termed Stabl Vawr, or "the great stable," above which is a large heap of stones, most probably raised as a beacon, as, upon examination, no sepulchral deposite was found beneath it, denoting it a cairn. Tradition points out the site of an ancient castle near the high road from this place to Brecknock; but nothing of its history is recorded, and probably it was only a lodge for the residence of a forester under the lords of Tre 'r Twr castle.

LLANGYNIEW (LLAN-GYNYW), a parish, in the union of Llanvyllin, lower division of the hundred of Mathraval, county of Montgomery, North Wales, 2 miles (n. by w.) from Llanvair-Caereinion; containing 647 inhabitants. This place derives its name from the dedication of its church to St. Cynyw, an eminent British saint, who flourished in the sixth century, and was son of Gwynlliw, and brother of Catwg the Wise. That it is of very remote antiquity is evident from the numerous British encampments, apparently of the very earliest character, which are scattered over the hills in various parts of the parish; and that it was either occupied by the Romans, or at least known to that people, has been conjectured on probable grounds by several writers, both from the situation and the quadrangular form of a camp in the hamlet of Math-

raval, which subsequently became the seat of the ancient princes of Powys. This station, situated on the bank of the river Banwy, at no great distance from its junction with the other branch of the river Vyrnwy, and at the western extremity of the Vale of Meivod, near the turnpike-road from Llanvair to Meivod, has not only been supposed to be a Roman station, but by some antiquaries has been identified with the long lost *Mediolanum* of the Itineraries. The reasons upon which they establish their hypothesis are, the common opinion entertained by all writers that, from the coincidence of the situation with the distances laid down in the Itineraries of Antoninus and Richard of Cirencester, the site of that station is to be looked for either in the Vale of Meivod, or in that of the Tanat; that the western part of the former of these vales must have been the spot where the ancient Watling-street and the *Via Devana* would intersect each other, if continued in straight lines; that there are no other remains of Roman origin near this place, which at all correspond with the distances given in the Itineraries; and lastly, the prevailing custom of the early Saxon princes of Britain to erect their palaces on the sites of stations that had been occupied by the Romans. On the opposite side of the river, in a wood called Gwern Ddû, is a circular intrenchment; and in a field beyond it is a circular mount, both which Mr. Pennant thinks were appendages to the principal station at Mathraval, which he concurs with Burton in supposing to have been the *Mediolanum* of the Romans.

About the latter end of the eighth century, the princes of Powys, in order to guard against the frequent incursions of Offa, King of Mercia, into the eastern portion of their territories, transferred the seat of their government from "Pengwern Powys," now Shrewsbury, where it had been previously established, to Mathraval in this parish, where they either built a palace, or enlarged one previously erected, which continued to be their chief residence till towards the close of the twelfth century, when Gwenwynwyn, son of Owain Cyveiliog, having taken "Castell Côch yn Mhowys," now Powys Castle, removed the seat of government to that place. The Eisteddvodau, or triennial assemblies of the bards and minstrels, were regularly held at Mathraval with great solemnity; and Owain Cyveiliog, who, as Prince of Powys, resided in the castle of this place, and Cynddelw Brydydd Mawr, his poet laureate, who lived at Llêchwedd-Isâv, near the banks of the Vyrnwy, both bards of the first eminence, who flourished during the middle of the twelfth century, the Augustan era of Welsh poetry, composed on those occasions some of their finest odes, of which many are preserved in the Welsh Archæology. After the removal of the seat of government to Castell Powys, the palace of Mathraval, which was deserted by the princes of Powys, fell into the possession of Robert Vipont, a powerful baron in high favour with John, King of England, who either rebuilt, or at least repaired and fortified, the ancient castle. In 1212, Llewelyn ab Iorwerth, Prince of North Wales, having made an incursion into Powysland, invested the castle of this place, which, from having been recently fortified by Vipont, was strong enough to hold out against his assaults, till King John, marching from England with a considerable force to the relief of the baron, compelled Llewelyn to retire with his confederate forces; and in order to prevent any similar attempt on the part of that prince, he ordered the castle to be burnt to the ground, since which period it has been in ruins.

The PARISH is situated nearly in the centre of the county, on the turnpike-road leading from Oswestry to Llanvair; and is bounded on the south and west by the parish of Llanvair, and on the north and east by the Banwy and Oweddyn, or Mechan, both branches of the river Vyrnwy, which unite a little below Mathraval, and separate this parish from those of Llanvihangel and Meivod. It extends nearly four miles in length, and from a mile and a half to three miles in breadth; and comprises by admeasurement 4440 acres, of which, by computation, 1300 are arable, 1600 pasture, 1060 meadow, and the remainder woodland. Nearly three-fourths of the lands are old inclosures, and the rest was inclosed under the provisions of an act obtained in 1810, which extended also to the adjoining parish of Llanvair-Caereinion, and part of that of Castle-Caereinion. The surface is greatly undulated, rising in many places into hills of considerable elevation; and the surrounding scenery, which is strikingly diversified and picturesque, is in several parts highly enriched with woods of luxuriant growth, and enlivened by the branches of the river Vyrnwy. At Mathraval Fridd and Park are not less than three hundred and fifty acres of woodland, on which are growing some of the finest oak trees in this county, which is much celebrated for that species of timber: many of the young trees, not more than nine inches in girth at the butt, are sixty feet in height, and for cleaving are considered to be the best in the kingdom; and those of more mature growth are unrivalled in the stateliness of their appearance, forming a majestic and beautiful feature in the scenery of the place. From several of the hills, which are generally of conical form, are some noble and magnificent views over the surrounding country, comprehending the most picturesque portion of the district called Powysland; and from the summit of Penyborth, in the hamlet of Cynhinva, more especially, the prospect is almost boundless in extent and unequalled in grandeur. Towards the east are seen the open and fertile plains of Salop, as far as the high lands of Cheshire and Staffordshire, with the Wrekin, the Breiddyn, the Clee hills, and the Radnorshire range; and on the west are the

lofty mountains of Plinlimmon, Cader Idris, the Arans, the Berwyn chain, and the Arenigs, with numerous other Welsh hills, among which one of the peaks of Snowdon is plainly discernible.

The soil in the arable land is loamy, in the meadow loamy and alluvial, and clayey in the pasture and woodland; and the chief produce of the parish is oats, barley, wheat, peas, butter, and cheese: the rateable annual value of the parish has been returned at £3595. There are several small turbaries that formerly supplied the inhabitants with fuel, but which are now almost exhausted; they appear to have been formed from timber which, being collected in hollows, and becoming decomposed, constituted a peat soil of considerable depth. In one of these turbaries, a little to the north of the church, the pieces of timber found in a horizontal position were chiefly oak and birch; but as the surface was lowered by the removal of the peat for consumption, the stumps of trees which were found in an upright position were of fir, and, on the application of fire, easily ignited and blazed freely. From this circumstance it is evident that the fir is a species of timber of no modern date in this part of the principality, and also that turbary water is a preservative of timber, especially of fir. The substratum of the peat soil, which is now only a few feet deep, is a shell marl of considerable depth; and between the peat and the marl is a layer of moss and sedges, apparently in their original state. On analyzing the marl, it was found to contain seven parts and one-tenth of extraneous vegetable matter, five-tenths of a part of silicious earth, eighty-nine parts and eight-tenths of carbonate of lime, and two parts and six-tenths of waste, being a portion of water. According to this analysis, the marl, containing nearly ninety per cent. of carbonate of lime, is highly valuable as a rich calcareous manure for land, though it has not been hitherto much used for that purpose, the inhabitants having been ignorant of its quality. The branches of the river Vyrnwy still retain their wonted celebrity for various kinds of fish of very superior quality, which obtained for them the appellation "*Piscosi Amnes.*" On the Banwy is a beautiful waterfall, near Dôlanog bridge, partly within the parish of Llanvair. Mathraval Castle is the seat of the Earl of Powys, who is lord of the manor and one of the principal landed proprietors. The parish contains four corn-mills, in each of which about three hands are employed.

The living is a rectory, rated in the king's books at £5. 13. 4.; present net income, £336, with a glebe-house; patron, Bishop of St. Asaph. The church, dedicated to St. Cyniw, and situated at the eastern extremity of the parish, near the bank of the Banwy, is a venerable structure, in the early style of English architecture, measuring 49 feet by 21, and containing 177 sittings, of which 53 are free: in the interior are the remains of the ancient screen and rood-loft, embellished with some exquisite carvings in oak, and in the east window are some small remains of stained glass; the old font, which is of large dimensions, is still preserved: in the churchyard are six venerable yew trees. There are places of worship for Independents and Welsh Calvinistic Methodists. Here are two day schools, one of which, on the National plan, and commenced in 1826, contains about 40 children, and the other, connected with Independents, about 30: in both these the education is at the expense of the parents. Three Sunday schools are also conducted, one a National school, attended by 70 males and females; and the other two, which appertain respectively to Independents and Calvinistic Methodists, affording gratuitous instruction to 135 males and females. Some small charitable donations and bequests have been made by various individuals, the produce arising from which, amounting to £6. 16., is annually distributed in small sums among the poor of the parish; but the principal bequest, a rent-charge of £5, by Samuel Home, in 1804, is partly distributed in coal, on St. Thomas's-day.

The only remains of the ancient castle of Mathraval, the supposed Roman station *Mediolanum*, consist of vestiges of the vast rampart of stones and earth, with a deep fosse on three sides of the quadrangular area which it occupied, the fourth side being defended by the steep eminence overhanging the river: the inclosed area is about two acres in extent, each side being about one hundred and twenty yards in length; at the north-eastern angle, which impends over the river, is a lofty exploratory mount, on which probably there may have been formerly a castelet, commanding a full view up and down the vale. Several relics of antiquity have been dug up among the ruins near this spot, among which were some tiles having protuberances at one extremity, apparently to connect them, also some silver dishes, an old sword, and some silver coins: within the area is a farm-house, situated near the mount, which, together with the greater part of the hamlet of Mathraval, belongs to the Powys estate. In the eastern part of the parish are the remains of two other encampments, forming, with Mathraval, an equilateral triangle, each of the sides of which is about a mile in length: the first of these, which are thought to be of British origin, is situated on a conical hill called Garthen, in the hamlet of Llangyniew, and appears to have been surrounded with three ramparts of earth and two fosses, inclosing a circular area seventy yards in diameter, within the inner wall, and one hundred and forty yards in diameter within the outer: the other occupies the summit of a hill in Mathraval Fridd, and comprises an elliptical area conformably to the shape of the hill, seventy-two yards in the longer, and forty-four yards in the shorter, diameter; it is encircled by two ramparts and one fosse, except on the western side, where, being less defended by the nature of

the ground, it is protected by four ramparts and three fosses; the distance between the two ramparts is twenty yards, and between the additional ramparts on the western side, ten yards: both these camps occupy an elevated site, commanding an extensive view of the adjacent country. There is a very powerful spring in the parish, strongly impregnated with sulphur. The late Rev. Dr. Evans, rector of Llanymynech, and canon of St. Asaph, was born in this parish, and was buried in the church, where a marble tablet has been erected to his memory: he was a distinguished Welsh scholar and critic, and ssisted Dr. Burney in writing his History of Music, and Mr. Edward Jones in his collection of Welsh airs. Among his papers was lately discovered a letter from one of his friends, requesting his literary assistance in the following terms: "A Friend of mine, of the name of Samuel Johnson, talks of writing a dictionary of the English language, and would be much obliged to you for sending a list of those English words which are derived from the Welsh."

LLANGYNOG (LLAN-GYNOG), a parish, in the union and hundred of Builth, county of Brecknock, South Wales, 3½ miles (s. s. w.) from Builth; containing 54 inhabitants. This place, which derives its name from the dedication of its church to St. Cynog, an eminent British saint, who suffered martyrdom about the close of the fifth century, is situated in the northern portion of the county, on the turnpike-road leading from Brecknock to Builth; and is bounded on the north by the parish of Llanddewi'r-Cwm, on the south by that of Gwenddwr, on the east by the county of Radnor, and on the west by the lofty range of the Eppynt hills. It comprises about 2000 acres, 1000 of which are comprehended in a dreary and mountainous tract extending beyond the confines of the parish, and the remainder consists of about one-sixth arable, the same of woodland, and two-thirds of meadow and pasture: the soil is poor, producing only a little oats and barley, the farmers depending chiefly on the rearing of sheep and a few hardy cattle, for which the hilly grounds afford but inferior pasture. The Eppynt hills are partly within the parish; and from their summits some extensive views are obtained over the adjacent country: the immediate neighbourhood, through which runs the small river Dihonwy, exhibits only wild and mountainous scenery. Of the rateable annual value, the return amounts only to £320. The living is a perpetual curacy, endowed with £800 royal bounty; net income, £69; patron and appropriator, Prebendary of Llandarog, in the Collegiate Church of Brecknock. The church, a small, ancient, and mean edifice, possessing no claim to architectural notice, stands a little eastward from the mountain road between Brecknock and Builth, on the brow of the Eppynt hills, in a very bleak situation, sheltered only by some larch and fir trees, by which the churchyard is surrounded.

LLANGYNOG (LLAN-GYNOG), a parish, in the union and upper division of the hundred of Llanvyllin, county of Montgomery, North Wales, 8 miles (n. w.) from Llanvyllin; containing 516 inhabitants. This parish derives its name from the dedication of its church to St. Cynog, the eldest of the sons of Brychan, Prince of Brycheiniog, who suffered martyrdom in the fifth century, was buried at Merthyr-Cynog, in the county of Brecknock, and was canonized after his death. It is bounded on the north and east by the county of Denbigh, on the south by the parish of Hîrnant, and on the west by that of Pennant; and comprises by admeasurement 974*a.* 3*r.* 22*p.*, covering a space four miles in length and nearly of equal breadth. The village is beautifully situated in a pleasing but narrow vale, watered by the river Tanat, and sheltered by lofty mountains, in the northern part of the county, bordering upon Denbighshire; and on the turnpike-road from Llanvyllin to Bala, on the line of which there is a bridge over the stream. The scenery is strikingly diversified, abounding with features of picturesque beauty, and of rugged grandeur; and the views over the adjacent country, comprising part of Denbighshire on the east, and Merionethshire on the west, from which latter the parish is separated by the fine range of the Berwyn mountains, are interesting and extensive. A very small proportion of the land is inclosed and cultivated, the remainder being a mountainous district, in which are mines of lead, quarries of slate, and other mineral works: the soil is in general fertile in the agricultural part, and produces good crops of wheat, barley, oats, and grass; and peat, which forms the principal fuel of the inhabitants, is found in abundance: the rateable annual value of the parish is returned at £946.

The lead-mines, which are the property of the Earl of Powys, have been worked for nearly a century, and were formerly productive of immense profit to an ancestor of the present owner: the ore is of the species called *galena*, or "potters' ore," and is found in a rake vein, extending in a direction from east-by-south to west-by-north, which is noticed by Williams, in his "Mineral Kingdom," published in 1789, as being perhaps the richest then discovered in the island: it contained in the centre a breadth of five yards of clean ore, so pure as to be immediately conveyed from the mine to the smelting-house, exclusively of a breadth of several feet on each side, which, being mixed with spar, required previous dressing to prepare it for smelting. This vein has been worked to a depth of more than ninety yards, and during a period of forty years yielded upon the average about four thousand tons of ore annually, producing to its proprietor a clear yearly revenue of £20,000. About the commencement of the present century this mine, the working of which had been for some time discontinued, owing to the influx of water, which rendered it impracticable, was leased

by a company who drove a level beneath it, in order to draw off the water, and continued the working of it for some time. In the course of their operations the miners occasionally found masses of pure ore, weighing from seventy to one hundred lb. each; but, after prosecuting their labours for some time, the works were again neglected. Within the last few years, however, the old shaft has been re-opened; and about 40 persons are now engaged in the operations; the machinery employed in the mine is driven by a stream of water, brought from a distance of seven miles at a very considerable expense.

At Craig-y-Gribbin, in the parish, are some quarries of excellent blue slate, of a strong and durable quality, in raising which about three persons are at present occupied; but, from the veins of quartz that pervade the entire mass of the rock in which they are quarried, they exhibit a rough surface; and some of the slabs contain beautiful cubes of mundic: these slates are procured for the supply of the neighbouring districts, and a small quantity is sent to the Montgomeryshire canal at Newbridge, near Llanymynech, for conveyance by water to more distant parts. In the rock of Llangynog, which has a lofty and almost perpendicular elevation on the north side of the village, is another quarry, employing about 26 persons, from which great numbers of slates of similar quality are obtained, and are brought down the steep declivity of the rock in sledges containing about five cwt. each, with extreme danger to the persons engaged in this arduous task. When the sledge is loaded, and drawn to the edge of the declivity, the conductor sits upon it, passing over his shoulders a rope which is fastened at each extremity to the front, and also assisted with a pole; and, raising his feet from the ground, begins his descent down a narrow winding path; guiding the sledge by opposing his feet to the projecting points of the rock, which would divert it from its course, and governing its accumulating velocity by pressing firmly with his feet upon the ground; and sustaining the weight of the carriage by the rope that passes over his shoulders. Sometimes the guide, passing the rope over his shoulders as in the former case, instead of sitting upon the front of the sledge, descends backwards; and, when in danger of being overpowered by the weight and the accumulated velocity of the sledge, slipping the rope over his head, detaches himself from the carriage, and throws it sideways over the precipice, regarding only his own preservation. In either case the descent is attended with extreme danger, and the least inattention or want of dexterity, on the part of the guide, would expose him to inevitable destruction. The parish contains a woollen manufactory in which about three persons are employed; and fairs are annually held in the village on May 6th, August 9th, and September 3rd.

The living is a discharged rectory, rated in the king's books at £4. 8. 11½.; patron, Bishop of St. Asaph: the tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £142. 5., of which £140 are payable to the rector, and £2. 5. to the parish-clerk; and a glebe-house is attached to the benefice, together with a glebe consisting of 6¼ acres, valued at £10 per annum. The church, rebuilt in 1790, is 48 feet long and 20 broad, and contains 160 sittings, of which 61 are free. There are places of worship for Independents and Calvinistic and Wesleyan Methodists. The parish occasionally enjoys the benefit of one of Mrs. Bevan's circulating schools in common with a few other places; the master visiting them in succession, and always remaining for two years in each: his salary is £20, and he also receives a trifling gratuity from the parents. Evan Jones, in 1797, gave the interest of £20 in support of a school, and also bequeathed a house for its use; and if no school should be held, he directed the proceeds to be distributed among the poor: £1, the produce of this bequest is paid to a master who resides in the house, and instructs four poor children. Elizabeth Lloyd, in 1730, left a rent-charge of £2, a moiety to be distributed among the poor of this parish, and the other moiety among those of Pennant; which sum is accordingly so disposed of, in small sums every Easter Monday. A brass celt was found near the village, a few years since. The parish contains a mining level called Ogov, or "the cave," driven under a vast depth of slaty rock, which appears to have long ceased to be recognized as a work of art.

LLANGYVELACH (LLAN-GYFELACH), a parish, in the union, and partly within the limits of the new borough, of SWANSEA, and partly in the hundred of LLANGYVELACH, county of GLAMORGAN, SOUTH WALES, 4 miles (N. by W.) from Swansea; comprising the townships of Higher and Lower Clâs, Upper and Lower Mawr, Upper and Lower Pen Derwi, and Upper and Lower Rhwngdwy Clydach; and containing 8901 inhabitants. About the year 990, Howel, Prince of South Wales, and his nephew Edwin, having entered the dominions of Ithel, Prince of Glamorgan, and ravaged them without mercy, were met, on their return, at a place called Cors Eineon, in this parish, by Howel, the brother of Ithel, who had suddenly raised the country in their rear: having assembled an immense multitude, armed with the first weapons they could obtain, he here routed his enemies with great slaughter, and recovered the plunder which they were carrying away. The parish, which is situated in a district abounding with mineral wealth, is more than ten miles in length, and in many parts six in breadth. Clasemont, lately the property of Sir John Morris, Bart., has been recently taken down; and the only seat deserving notice, now within the limits of the parish, is Penlle'rgaer, an elegant residence.

The principal mineral production is *coal*, which is procured in great quantities, and the working of

which affords employment to the greater part of the population. The *copper* works, established here for the manufacture of the ore produced in other parts of the kingdom, and the *collieries*, are conducted by different companies on a very extensive scale, the former furnishing occupation to more than one thousand five hundred, and the latter to two thousand, men. For the residence of the workmen a very considerable village has been built by Sir John Morris, on the western bank of the river Tawy, which falls into Swansea bay, and is navigable to this place for sloops of small burthen: it has been designed upon a regular plan, with a view to its future improvement, from the probable increase of the works, and is called, after the name of its proprietor, Morriston. The Swansea canal intersects the parish in its course up the western bank of the Tawy. A fair is held on March 1st in the village of Llangyvelach, in which petty sessions for the hundred also take place; and the Bishop of St. David's, who, as Dean of the College of Christ Church, in Brecknock, is lord of the manor, holds two manorial courts here in the year.

The *living* is a vicarage, rated in the king's books at £9. 14. 9½., and in the patronage of the Bishop, who, as Dean of the College of Brecknock, is appropriator: the tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £1050, of which sum £845 are payable to the Bishop, and £205 to the vicar. The *church*, dedicated to St. Cyvelach, is a very neat and compact structure, consisting of a nave and chancel, the former lately rebuilt: the old tower, which still remains, is detached from the present, as it was from the former, edifice, standing at a short distance from the nave: in the sepulchral chapel belonging to the family of Penlle'rgaer is an elegant cenotaph of black marble, to the memory of the late — Llewellyn, Esq., of that place. The situation of parish-clerk is worth from £70 to £100 per annum, arising chiefly from a charge of two shillings and sixpence upon each plough used upon every farm in the parish, and is in the gift of the Bishop. There are four places of worship for Baptists, six for Independents, two for Calvinistic Methodists, and one for Unitarians. Six *day* schools are carried on in the parish, one of which, in the hamlet of Llangyvelach, contains about 50 children, and is partly maintained by an endowment of £4. 10. per annum, arising from the Penlle'rgaer estate, bequeathed by Thomas Price, Esq.; in the others, three of which are held at Morriston, 230 children are instructed at the expense of the parents. There are also seven *Sunday* schools, supported by subscription or conducted by voluntary teachers, in which about 440 males and females are taught.

Lewis Thomas, in 1642, left a messuage and tenement called Tîr Bâch, and also a sum of £20, the produce to be divided on Christmas-eve among the poor not receiving parochial aid: the piece of land, named Tîr Bâch, contains about 10 acres, with a small cottage, but is not worth more than about £5 per annum; and nothing has been received from the property for the last 35 years, when it is said to have been taken possession of by a descendant of the testator. In 1733, *Mary Williams* bequeathed a rent-charge of £2 for erecting and maintaining a free school, in the parcel of Rhwngdwy Clydach, and the sum was paid to a schoolmaster at Gellyonen until 1808, since which time nothing has been received, though a school was built by subscription in the place named by the testatrix; the arrears are, however, about to be enforced by the minister and churchwardens. *Mary Rogers*, in 1789, left £500, the interest to be expended in clothing six men, and an equal number of women, at Christmas, and the residue to be retained by the minister for his trouble in seeing the trust performed; the fund is vested in the three per cent. reduced annuities, yielding an interest of £19. 13. 6., of which £12 are allotted to the clothing of three poor men and women in each division of the parish, and the remainder is paid to the vicar. *Thomas Price*, of Penlle'rgaer, bequeathed a rent-charge of £4, on a farm called Abergwenlais, the amount to be distributed among the poor on Christmas-eve and Good Friday, and he likewise charged the land with a payment of £4. 10. for instructing ten children, as stated above. A few other small charities have been either lost or are unproductive; among which are a bequest by Alexander Amyas of £40, in 1773; a grant of £20 by one of the Penderry family; and another rent-charge, variously stated at £2, and £7. 10., on a tenement called Havod, in the parish of Bettws, Carmarthen. Penlle'rgaer, near the western confines of the parish, is the only place besides Loughor having any claim to be regarded as the site of the Roman station *Leucarum;* and this consists partly in its name, which may be translated "the camp summit," and partly in the discovery of fragments of ancient walls, in a situation likely to have been chosen by the Romans for a military post.

LLANHAMLLÊCH, or LLAN-AMLLÊCH (LLAN-AMMWLCH), a parish, consisting of two divisions, Lower and Upper (the latter of which constitutes the hamlet of Llêchvaen), in the hundred of Pencelly, union and county of Brecknock, South Wales, 3 miles (s. e. by e.) from Brecknock; and containing 324 inhabitants, of whom 211 are in the township, or Lower Division. The name of this parish, signifying the "church on many flat stones," is in allusion to the strata of the rock on which that edifice is built, and the numerous fragments of slate with which the churchyard abounds. The greater portion of the parish, together with the advowson of the living, formed part of the possessions of Sir John Walbeoffe, one of the companions of Bernard Newmarch in his conquest of the ancient principality of Brecknock, and remained in the hands of the de-

scendants of that family till it became extinct: in the reign of James I., the manor and living became the property of the Powells, with whom they have since continued. The parish, which comprises only about eleven hundred and thirty acres, is beautifully situated on the north bank of the river Usk, and on the great turnpike-road from London to Milford, which passes through the village: on the west it is bounded by the Brŷnŷch brook. The lands are chiefly arable; but there are some good meadows near the Usk, affording excellent pasturage for cattle. The soil, composed of clay and gravel, is tolerably fertile, and the inhabitants are principally employed in agricultural pursuits: of the annual value of the rateable property in the whole of the parish, the return amounts to £1820. The surrounding scenery is richly diversified and highly picturesque: the river, in many parts of its winding course, forms a beautiful feature in the landscape; and the distant views embrace many objects of romantic grandeur, among which are the Brecknockshire Beacons and the Sugar Loaf and other mountains in the county of Monmouth. Peterstone Court, a spacious and well-built mansion, is situated near the site of the old residence of the Norman family of Walbeoffe, in grounds ornamented with a stately avenue of elms and a small group of oak trees. The Brecknock and Abergavenny canal, which opens a communication from these places to Newport, and thence, by the Severn and the Bristol Channel, to most parts of the kingdom, passes through the eastern part of the parish for nearly a mile, and is carried over the river Usk, by a handsome stone aqueduct of four arches, into the parish of Llanvrynach. The Hay railway, from Brecknock to the rich agricultural districts of Herefordshire, runs through the northern part of the parish.

The living is a rectory, rated in the king's books at £6. 1. 8.; patron, Rev. Thomas Powell: the tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £255, subject to rates, averaging £26. 8. 2½.; and there is a glebe of 40 acres, valued at £40 per annum. The tithes were charged by a member of the family of Walbeoffe with the payment of nine shillings annually to the priory of Malvern, which, upon the dissolution of that establishment, was paid to the crown. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, and supposed to have been originally founded by one of the Walbeoffes, was, with the exception of the old tower, rebuilt by a parochial rate in 1802, and is a neat plain edifice, consisting of a nave and chancel, whereof the latter was formerly filled with raised tombs, which, since the rebuilding of the church, have been placed on a level with the pavement: the tower is embattled, and is a fine specimen of the later style of English architecture, though not elaborately ornamented, and from every point of view forms a highly interesting object. The churchyard is remarkably picturesque, and is adorned with some fine yew trees, several of which, though of great age, are flourishing in full vigour. The old parsonage-house appears to be of very ancient date, probably coeval with the settlement of the first Norman family, for besides the Norman arches that constitute the doorways, and the stone mullions of the windows, several stones have been found in the walls, ornamented with the Norman or Saxon scrolls, and on one of them is an inscription in the Saxon character, of which the word "*Meridic*" is legible. In the hamlet of Llêchvaen was formerly a chapel of ease, which fell down about a century since, and has not been rebuilt; the central situation of the parochial church, and its sufficiency of accommodation, rendering it unnecessary.

There is a very small day school; and a Sunday school, in which 30 males and females are instructed gratuitously by Calvinistic Methodists. The Peterstone estate is charged by Miss Walbeoffe with the yearly payment of £2. 8., which is regularly distributed among the poor; and a bequest of £3 per annum, by the same lady, is charged on lands in the parish of Llanvrynach, for apprenticing a child from this place every second year with a premium of £6. On a farm called Mannest, within the parish, and crowning the summit of an eminence that overlooks the villages of Llanhamllêch, Llanvigan, and Llanvrynach, and commands a very extensive prospect over the picturesque and fertile Vale of Usk, are the remains of a cist-vaen, under an aged yew tree, and surrounded with stones apparently from a dispersed cairn, under which it had been concealed for many ages: at what period it was opened is not known. It consists of three upright stones, two forming the sides, about five feet in length, and one at the end, about three feet wide: the whole height does not exceed three feet from the ground. By some writers this relic has been supposed to be of Druidical origin, and by others to be the remains of a hermit's cell: by topographers it is usually designated Tŷ Illtyd, or St. Illtyd's hermitage. The crosses and characters appear to be nothing more than the rude efforts of pilgrims and visiters to leave some memorial of themselves behind, by inscribing the initials of their names, and other devices, on the stones of the monument. The parish was anciently crossed by the Roman *Via Julia Montana*.

LLANHARAN, a parish, in the union of Bridgend and Cowbridge, hundred of Cowbridge, county of Glamorgan, South Wales, 6 miles (N. by E.) from Cowbridge; containing 306 inhabitants. This parish is situated under the southern declivity of a ridge of hills, and on the road from Bridgend to Llantrissent, Merthyr-Tydvil, and Cardiff; and is bounded on the north by Peterstone-super-montem, on the south by Llanilid, on the east by Llantrissent, and by St. Bride's Minor on the west. The surface is undulated and hilly, and the high grounds command good views, comprehending

the Bristol Channel, and the adjacent country intersected by the river Ely; the soil in many parts is gravelly, and in others peaty and boggy, and most kinds of agricultural produce are raised. Llanharan House is a handsome modern mansion, pleasantly situated under the shelter of a lofty ridge of hills, with a south-eastern aspect: the grounds are richly wooded, and present an agreeable irregularity of surface, embracing also much pleasing scenery; and from the upper part of the house are obtained extensive and interesting prospects. Llanelay is a good residence of a mixed style of architecture, situated on the bank of the river Ely, and sheltered on the north by the lofty hill of Garth; Craig Matthew, a venerable ancient structure, was formerly the seat of the Matthews, and afterwards of the Gibbons.

The parish abounds with mineral wealth, and several of the inhabitants are employed in the collieries, which are chiefly worked for the supply of the immediate vicinity: limestone is found in great quantities, and lead and iron ores have been discovered; on the estate of R. H. Jenkins, Esq., magnesian limestone in one place lies above the coal, which rises again beyond it to the south. The living is a rectory, consolidated with the rectory of Llanilid: the church, which is dedicated to St. Julius and St. Aaron, is 34 feet long and 15 wide, and contains about 90 sittings, many of which are free. Mrs. Mary Lougher, early in the last century, left £60 to the poor of the parish, of which only £15 are now available; £100 were recently bequeathed by the late Mr. Gibbon, of Newton House, near Cowbridge, and £120 by the late Dr. Hoare, Principal of Jesus College, Oxford, now producing £6 per annum, paid by his nephew R. H. Jenkins, Esq.: the income arising from these bequests, £12. 1., is annually distributed among the poor. At Llanharan House is a valuable collection of Welsh manuscripts, formed by Llewelyn Sion, an eminent bard of Glamorgan, illustrative of the system of bardism, preserved in the Gorsedd Morganwg, in which he presided in 1580.

LLANHARY (LLAN-ARAU), a parish, in the union of Bridgend and Cowbridge, hundred of Cowbridge, county of Glamorgan, South Wales, 4 miles (N. N. E.) from Cowbridge; containing 268 inhabitants. The lands of the parish are generally inclosed, and in a good state of cultivation; and a portion of its substrata consists of coal of good quality, which is worked for the supply of the immediate neighbourhood. The living is a discharged rectory, rated in the king's books at £5. 12. 8½.; present net income, £120; patron, Richard Hoare Jenkins, Esq. The church is dedicated to St. Arau. There is a place of worship for Independents, who have also a Sunday school, in which about 70 males and females, partly adults, are instructed gratuitously. Mr. Gibbon, of Newton House, near Cowbridge, bequeathed £200, the interest of which is annually distributed among the poor, shortly after Christmas; being a portion of a benefaction of £500 left by that gentleman, and the residue of which he directed to be divided equally among the parishes of Llanharan, Llantrissent, and Llanblethian.

LLANHOWEL (LLAN-HOWEL), a parish, in the union of Haverfordwest, hundred of Dewisland, county of Pembroke, South Wales, 4½ miles (E. by N.) from St. David's; containing 160 inhabitants. The parish is pleasantly situated in the north-western part of the county, nearly in the centre of a peninsula stretching into St. George's Channel, and terminating in the promontory called St. David's Head. Its rateable annual value is returned at £470. 15. The surrounding scenery is pleasing, but not characterised by any peculiarity of feature. The living is a discharged vicarage, with that of Llandeloy annexed; net income, £120; patrons and impropriators, Dean and Upper Chapter of the Cathedral Church of St. David's. The church, dedicated to St. Hoel, is not distinguished by any architectural details of importance.

LLANIDAN (LLAN-IDAN), a parish, in the union of Carnarvon, hundred of Menai, county of Anglesey, North Wales, 7 miles (S. W. by W.) from Bangor; containing 1409 inhabitants. This extensive parish, which is situated on the western shore of the Menai strait, was in ancient times one of the principal stations of the Druids, and comprehended a large district, in which the arch-druid, the sub-druid, and other priests of that order had their residence. From this circumstance is derived the names of the several hamlets of the parish, of which Tre 'r Dryw was the seat of the arch-druid; Tre 'r Beirdd, that of the bards; Bôdowyr, the residence of the priests; and Bôd Drudan, the habitation of the Druids. Suetonius, who entirely destroyed the authority of these priests in Britain, is said to have landed his forces at Porthamel, not far from this place, at a spot still called Pant yr Ysgraf, or "the valley of skiffs," from his having transported his infantry across the Menai in flat-bottomed boats. Being almost immediately compelled to retreat by the insurrection under Boadicea, the Roman general was unable to make any permanent settlement here, nor have any Roman remains, either of this or a later period, been discovered, with the exception only of a few coins, that have been occasionally dug up in the neighbourhood. The lands, with some trifling exceptions, are inclosed, and in a good state of cultivation; and limestone abounds in the parish, the quarrying and burning of which afford employment to several of the inhabitants; great quantities being prepared for manure, and shipped in the Menai, to be conveyed coastwise to Liverpool and other places. At Brŷn Siencyn, near the strait of the Menai, in the parish, fairs are held on March 11th, April 14th, September 13th, October 12th, and November 12th.

The *living* is a discharged vicarage, with the perpetual curacies of Llanddaniel-Vab, Llanedwen, and Llanvair-y-Cwmmwd annexed, rated in the king's books at £10; present net income, £292: one-third of the great tithes belongs to the vicar, and the remainder to Lord Boston, who is patron. The *church*, dedicated to St. Aidan, was originally founded in 616, and was afterwards appropriated to the convent of Bethgelart; its revenues shared the fate of that establishment in 1535, and the advowson was granted by Queen Elizabeth to Edward Downam and Peter Ashton, who, in 1605, sold it to Richard Prytherch of Myvyrian, whose daughter conveyed it by marriage to the Llwyds of Llugwy, on the extinction of which family it was purchased, with the rest of their estates, by Lord Uxbridge, who bequeathed it to the ancestor of Lord Boston. The present structure is spacious, and contains several good monuments; and a curious reliquary is preserved in it, formed of common gritstone, with a cover of the same material in the shape of a dome: a stone called Maen Morddwyd, or "the stone of the thigh," to which the faculty of locomotion was anciently attributed, is said to be now built up in the wall of the edifice, but it is not sufficiently conspicuous to be easily distinguished. There are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, and Calvinistic and Wesleyan Methodists: about 30 children of both sexes are instructed in a day school at the expense of their parents; and there are three Sunday schools, in which nearly 440 males and females are taught gratuitously. The Rev. Henry Rowlands, in 1616, bequeathed a rent-charge of 8*s.* on his estate of Plâs Gwŷn, besides which there are some other small rent-charges amounting to about as much more, and a few charitable donations and bequests for distribution among the poor; principally a sum of £1 paid annually by Lord Boston, and a similar amount from a bequest of an unknown donor to be divided among 20 old men: two small charities have been lost. The estate of Llŷslew, bequeathed by Dr. H. Rowlands, Bishop of Bangor, for the support of his free grammar school at Bottwnog, is one of the best farms in the parish.

Of the numerous Druidical and other British antiquities, with which the parish abounded, and of which so exact an account has been given by the Rev. H. Rowlands, in his "*Mona Antiqua Restaurata*," but very few are at present in any tolerable state of preservation, and of many there are scarcely any vestiges. The spacious grove and temple of *Tre 'r Dryw* are now scarcely distinguishable; and only a few of the stones that formed the sacraria are now remaining to mark out the site. *Brŷn Gwŷn*, the grand consistory of the Druidical administration, a circular cavity one hundred and eighty feet in diameter, and surrounded originally by an immense rampart of earth and stones, has only a few upright stones left, one of which, now forming part of the gable of a dwelling-house, is twelve feet in length and of proportionate bulk. *Tre 'r Beirdd*, "the seat of the bards," has been almost entirely demolished, the materials having been used for building, its site is now occupied only by two small tenements. *Bôdowyr* contains a cromlech, supported on four upright stones, in a tolerably perfect state, but the circle has been entirely removed. *Trêvrŷ* has only three upright stones remaining, at a great distance from each other; the foundations have been removed, and the site was levelled by the plough in 1827. *Tan Ben y Cevn* remains in an entire state, though concealed from observation by the brambles with which it is overspread. Two upright stones only are left at *Llŷslew;* and of numerous others, noticed by Mr. Rowlands, not the slightest vestiges can be traced. *Caer Lêb*, or "the moated intrenchment," supposed to have been the residence of the arch-druid, is in good preservation, and forms a quadrangular area, defended by a double rampart, with a broad intervening ditch, and surrounded on the outside by a ditch of smaller dimensions; within the area are foundations of square and circular buildings. *Castell Idris*, built on the summit of a rock, and defended on the accessible sides by three walls in the form of a crescent, appears to be a fortress of later date, though of British origin; it is a place of great strength and in good preservation, though overgrown with brambles, and concealed by a young plantation of forest trees. The Rev. Henry Rowlands, an eminent antiquary, and author of the "*Mona Antiqua Restaurata*," was vicar of the parish at the time he wrote that work.

LLANIDLOES (LLAN-IDLOES), a borough, market-town, and parish, and, jointly with Newtown, the head of a union, in the upper division of the hundred of Llanidloes, county of Montgomery, North Wales, 26½ miles (s. w.) from Welshpool, 22 (w. s. w.) from Montgomery, and 193 (w. n. w.) from London; containing 4261 inhabitants. This parish, which is of considerable extent, derives its name from the dedication of its church to St. Idloes, an eminent British saint, who flourished about the middle of the sixth century. The town is situated in a fertile vale, watered by the river Severn, which has its source within the parish, and almost surrounded by verdant hills of moderate elevation, some crowned with thriving plantations, and others richly cultivated. The scenery of the vale is beautifully picturesque, and the banks of the river are enlivened with some pleasant villas and handsome residences: the hills that surround the town form a rich and striking contrast to the barren heights seen in the distance, among which the great mountain of Plinlimmon, partly within the limits of this parish, forms a conspicuous and interesting feature. The town occupies a favourable site on the southern bank of the Severn, and on the turnpike-road from Shrewsbury through Newtown to Aberystwith; it consists prin-

cipally of two spacious streets, intersecting each other nearly at right angles, and has of late years been greatly improved and enlarged by the erection of several respectable houses and buildings. On the western side, and near the vicarage-house, there is, in a picturesque situation, a stone bridge of one arch over the river; and within the last few years another handsome stone bridge of three arches has been erected, at an expense of £3000, over the same river, near the place where it receives the tributary stream of the Clywedog, which, after flowing some distance through the parish, falls into the Severn at this place: the inhabitants are amply supplied with water.

The approaches to the town are remarkably fine, especially that from Aberystwith, which is strikingly picturesque; and the environs abound with features of rural simplicity and romantic beauty. On the road leading from Aberystwith, having passed over a bridge about two miles from this town, is a genteel house, called Glandulas, the grounds belonging to which are planted with a variety of fir, lime, elm, chestnut, beech, and other trees; a beautiful trout stream passing close to the house. On the south side is Maenol, a very handsome large house, lately erected in the Elizabethan style, and forming an ornamental feature in the scenery; and close to the town is Glandwr, a beautiful residence lately built, having handsome grounds disposed with great taste, and planted with trees, flowering-shrubs, and annuals. Dôl Llŷs, in the parish, commands a delightful view of the Vale of Severn, with the windings of the river and the rich and finely varied scenery on its banks, terminated by the high mountains in the distance. Mount Severn, an elevated and truly romantic spot, overlooking that river, which here winds beautifully below the house, commands an interesting view of the picturesque cottage of Nant-y-Brace, embosomed in the trees which crown the opposite bank. There are some pleasing views to the south-east, and in many parts of the neighbourhood are fine prospects over the adjacent country, which is richly diversified. Besides the Severn, the streams of Clywedog, and the Dulas, water the parish, and about two miles from the town, on the road to Trêveglwys, is a spacious pool called Llŷn Ebyr, extending over a surface of about fifty acres, and abounding with pike, eels, and perch; it is frequented by wild-fowl, and during the summer season is the resort of parties of pleasure, for whose accommodation several boats, belonging to gentlemen in the vicinity, are kept upon the pool.

The MANUFACTURE of flannel has been established from a very early period in this town, which fifty years ago was the only place in the county where that material was made, and whence it was conveyed by packhorses to the market of Welshpool for sale. Since that period, however, it has been outrivalled by Newtown, which, within the last twenty-five years, has obtained great eminence in the production of flannel of a finer texture, but probably less durable, than that of Llanidloes. The manufacture of this town has, notwithstanding, continued to increase, and there are at present six carding-mills within the limits of the parish, and eighteen fulling-mills, and nearly thirty-five thousand spindles constantly in operation in the town and neighbourhood, affording employment to considerably more than 2000 hands, although many of the operatives have been thrown out of work in consequence of extensive failures among the manufacturers. All the spinning and weaving were formerly carried on in private houses and cottages, but within the last few years eight or nine factories have been erected, in which most of the same kind of work is now done, and three of which buildings are of a very superior character. About three hundred pieces of flannel, averaging in length one hundred and fifty yards each, are manufactured here, and sent every fortnight to the market at Newtown, held for the sale of them every alternate Thursday. There are several malt-houses and kilns in the town and its vicinity, as well as tanneries and corn-mills. The market is held on Saturday, and is abundantly supplied with wool, grain, and provisions of every kind: the market-house, or town-hall, an ancient edifice of timber and plaster, is situated in the centre of the town; but it is little used at present, in consequence of another very spacious and splendid hall having been recently built, near the Trewythen Arms hotel, in the second story of which the wool-market is kept, and below are the shambles, butter market, &c. Fairs take place annually on the second Saturday in February, the first Saturday in April, May 11th, the Saturday next preceding the 24th of June, July 17th, the second Saturday in September, the first Friday in October, the 28th of that month, and the Saturday before December the 16th; and sheep fairs are also held every Thursday from the 26th of May to the 26th of June inclusive, which are numerously attended by the shepherds of both North and South Wales.

The town received its first charter of INCORPORATION from John de Charlton, Lord of Powys, in the 18th of Edward III., and obtained other successive charters, of which the last was granted by John Tiptoft, Lord of Powys, in the 26th of Henry VI. Under these charters, which have been lost or destroyed by accident, the government was vested in a mayor, recorder, and an indefinite number of aldermen and burgesses, assisted by a coroner, two serjeants-at-mace, and other officers. The mayor was elected by the burgesses annually at the court leet of the lord of the manor, in the first week after Michaelmas, and might, if he chose to qualify, act as a magistrate within the borough, but was not *ex officio* a justice of the peace: the recorder was appointed by the lord of the manor, and held his office for life.

By the act of the 5th and 6th of Wm. IV., c. 76, the corporation is styled the "Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses," and consists of a mayor, four aldermen, and twelve councillors, together forming the council of the borough, of which the municipal and parliamentary boundaries are identical. The council elect the mayor annually on November 9th out of the aldermen or councillors; and the aldermen triennially out of the councillors, or persons qualified as such, one-half going out of office every three years, but re-eligible; the councillors are chosen by and out of the enrolled burgesses annually on November 1st, one-third going out of office every year. The aldermen and councillors must have each a property qualification of £500, or be rated at £15 annual value. The burgesses consist of the occupiers of houses and shops, who have been rated for three years to the relief of the poor, if resident householders within seven miles; and a valid title to be a burgess is acquirable by descent, marriage, marriage-settlement, devise, or promotion to any benefice or office, in which case the occupancy and payment of rates by the predecessor may be reckoned. Two auditors and two assessors are elected annually on March 1st, by and from among the burgesses; and the council appoint a town-clerk, treasurer, and other officers on November 9th.

The *elective franchise* was granted in the 27th of Henry VIII., when Llanidloes was constituted a contributory borough to Montgomery; and it exercised that privilege till the year 1728, when, together with Llanvyllin and Welshpool, it was disfranchised by a vote of the House of Commons, which restricted the right of election to the burgesses of Montgomery alone. This resolution being directly at variance with a previous one in 1680, by which the right had been confirmed, the burgesses, by the statute of the 28th of George III., were granted the power of asserting their claim to vote for a member for Montgomery before any future committee of the House, and of making an appeal, within twelve calendar months, against any subsequent decision. The act for "Amending the representation of the People" restored the franchise to the borough in 1832, in common with others in the county which had been deprived of it; and it is now one of the five that contribute with Montgomery in the return of a representative to parliament. The right of voting is vested in every male person of full age occupying, either as owner or as tenant under the same landlord, a house or other premises of the annual value of not less than ten pounds, provided he be capable of registering as the act directs: the present number of tenements of this value within the limits of the borough, which were somewhat confined by the Boundary Act, and are minutely detailed in the Appendix to this work, is about a hundred and twenty. Llanidloes is also a polling-place in the election of a parliamentary representative for the shire. The county magistrates and county coroner exercise jurisdiction within the town, and the former holds a petty session for the hundred on the first Monday in every month. A court baron for the manor of Arustley, the jurisdiction of which extends over the hundred, takes place every third Monday, for the recovery of debts and determining of actions under the amount of £2, by process similar to that of the supreme courts at Westminster.

The *parish* is bounded on the north by that of Trêveglws; on the south by those of Llangurig and St. Harmon, the latter of which is in Radnorshire; on the east by that of Llandinam; and on the west by Llanbadarn-Vawr, in the county of Cardigan; and comprises by admeasurement 17,278 acres, of which 4078 are sheep-walks, and the remainder inclosed land, consisting of arable and pasture. The surface being hilly, and in some parts mountainous, the soil is various, though generally fertile, producing wheat, oats, and barley; the lower grounds, which are tolerably well wooded with oak, fir, and other trees, are in a good state of cultivation, and the declivities of the hills afford pasturage to numerous flocks of sheep. The rateable annual value has been returned at £7532. In 1816 an act of parliament was obtained for improving the common and waste in the vicinity, called the "Arustley Inclosure Act," under the provisions of which considerable portions of land in this parish have been inclosed, and are now under cultivation. Lead-ore has been found, and some mines were formerly worked, but not with sufficient advantage to remunerate the adventurers, and they have consequently been discontinued: the hills abound with a coarse kind of slate, and in the vicinity are some quarries of stone of very good quality for building.

The *living* is a discharged vicarage, rated in the king's books at £4. 3. 4.; present net income, £151, with a glebe-house; patron, Bishop of Bangor; impropriators, Dean and Chapter of Bangor, Sir W. W. Wynne, Bart., and the Vicar of Llangurig. The *church*, dedicated to St. Idloes, was originally founded towards the close of the fifth, or at the beginning of the sixth century; of the original building the tower only is remaining. The present structure consists of a nave and aisle, the latter of which was built about two hundred years since, and is separated from the former by circular clustered columns, the capitals of which are decorated with palm leaves, and by finely pointed arches; the roof of the nave is of carved oak, ornamented with figures of cherubim holding shields charged with armorial bearings, exquisitely carved. According to tradition, these were brought hither from the abbey of Cwm Hîr, in the county of Radnor, and the date upon one of the shields (1542) corresponds with the time of the dissolution of that establishment. An elegant screen from the same monastery formerly separated

the chancel from the nave, but it was removed in 1816, when the chancel and south wall were rebuilt, and has not been restored; at the same time the church was new pewed, the expense of both having amounted to £1600; and a new set of bells was hung in the tower, in 1825, at a cost of £200. The area is very spacious, and there is a small gallery; the sittings, of which about thirty are free, accommodate 550 or 600 persons. There are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, and Calvinistic and Wesleyan Methodists, all appropriately fitted up. Five *day* schools are carried on, of which one, commenced in 1831, is attended by about 70 children, and is partly maintained by subscription and partly by small payments from the children; and the remaining four contain about 100 children, who are instructed at the expense of their parents. In the parish are also eight or ten *Sunday* schools, in one of which, supported by subscription, are from 400 to 500 males and females, belonging to the Established Church: some of the rest appertain to Calvinistic Methodists, and contain 800 males and females, many of whom are adults; three to the Wesleyans, and are attended by 300; two to Particular Baptists, by 160; and another also to dissenters, by 150: all are conducted by gratuitous teachers. The *Rev. Dr. David Lloyd* bequeathed a rent-charge of £2. 12., to be apportioned out in bread on Sundays to the poor; and *Catherine Lloyd* left £100, with which, and its accumulated interest, two properties, called Tŷ'n-y-Vron, and Crowlwm, were purchased; the one containing 29¼ acres, to which a subsequent inclosure allotment of 21 acres was added, and the other 10½ acres, afterwards increased by an allotment of 11¾ acres; the whole now producing a rent of £33. 15., which sum is distributed in small amounts periodically among the poor, with the exception of about £3 per annum, appropriated to the education of four children: a rent-charge of £14 by the *Rev. Dr. Jenkin Bowen*, of Welford, Gloucestershire, and another of £2. 10. by *Evan Glynne*, of Glynne, are also distributed among the poor.

Within the limits of the parish is partly included the lofty mountain of *Plinlimmon*, or, more properly, Pumlumon, "the five-peaked mountain," which is the highest in the several chains of which it forms the centre; and from this place the ascent to its summit is usually made. The sides and summit are, like the adjacent hills, entirely destitute of wood, and present a barren and gloomy aspect: the summit is formed of two small heads, on each of which is a carnedd, that on the highest peak being pyramidal, and perhaps intended as a beacon. Scattered around are patches of coarse grass, intermixed with heaps of loose stones and fragments of rock in the wildest confusion. From the highest points, which are frequented by numerous birds, such as herons, cranes, snipes, ravens, and plovers, is obtained a fine prospect of vast extent, comprehending on the south the hills of Cardiganshire and Radnorshire, on the west Cardigan bay and St. George's Channel, on the north Cader Idris, and part of the Snowdon range of mountains, separating the counties of Carnarvon and Merioneth; on the north-east the Breiddyn hills in Montgomeryshire, and on the east part of the counties of Hereford and Salop. This mountain derives a considerable degree of interest from its giving rise to the rivers Severn, Wye, Rheidiol, and Llyvnant, of which the first is secondary only to the Thames in commercial importance, while the Wye and the Rheidiol surpass all other rivers in Britain for the picturesque beauty of their scenery. The *Severn*, here called by its ancient British name of Havren, rises on the northern side of the mountain, in a strong chalybeate spring, and is quickly joined and increased by numerous other springs rising near its source, and by several mountain torrents, before it reaches the town of Lanidloes. The *Wye* rises from two powerful springs on the south-eastern side of the mountain, and, after a long circuitous course, falls into the Severn below Chepstow. The *Rheidiol* has its source in a pool called Llygad Rheidiol, and falls into the Irish Sea at Aberystwith; and the *Llyvnant* issues from a pool called Glâs Lŷn. At Melin Velindre, on the route to Plinlimmon, is a romantic cataract; and near a sheep-farm called Blaen Havren the Severn rolls its waters over a lofty ledge of slate rocks, in which they have formed gullies of various picturesque shapes.

LLANIESTYN (LLAN-IESTYN), a parish, in the union of Bangor and Beaumaris, partly in the hundred of Tyndaethwy, and partly within the liberties of the borough of Beaumaris, county of Anglesey, North Wales, 3½ miles (N. W. by N.) from Beaumaris; containing 275 inhabitants, of which number 129 are in the former, and 146 in the latter, portion. This parish, which derives its name from the dedication of its church to St. Iestyn, by whom it was founded towards the close of the sixth century, is situated nearly in the centre of the promontory that separates Beaumaris Roads from the Irish Sea, and comprises a small tract of land, the greater part of which is inclosed and cultivated. The surrounding scenery is distinguished by features rather of a bold than pleasing character; and the country adjacent is studded with eminences of considerable elevation. The distant views are interesting and extensive, reaching over the Menai strait on the south, and the Irish Sea to the north.

The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to that of Llangoed. The church, originally founded by St. Iestyn, at the close of the sixth century, was granted in 1243, by Prince Llewelyn, to the priory that he had recently founded at Llanvaes, to which establishment it belonged at the dissolution. Of the ancient church there are no other remains than the tomb of the founder, which has been carefully pre-

served, and is now deposited in the present church, a neat edifice of modern erection. This monument is of curious workmanship, and is decorated with a figure of the saint in sacerdotal vestments, having a pastoral staff in the right hand and an open scroll in the left; round the waist is a broad girdle, from which hangs a cord and tassel similar to that worn by the monastic order of St. Francis. On the scroll is a mutilated inscription in old characters, which has been variously read by different antiquaries, and of which the following is the tenour, as given by the Hon. Daines Barrington, and adopted by Mr. Pennant: "*Hic jacet Santtus Yestinus, cui Gwenllian, Filia Madoc et Gryffyt ap Gwilym, optulit in oblacoem istam imaginem p. salute animarum s.*" The inscription, however, is at present so much defaced, and so many of the characters obliterated, as to render it very difficult, if not impossible, to decypher it with any degree of accuracy. The monument is noticed by Rowlands, in his "*Mona Antiqua Restaurata*," and an account of it was read before the Society of Antiquaries, in 1776, and published in the fifth volume of the Archæologia. There is a Sunday school, conducted gratuitously, in which 30 males and females are taught to read the Bible in their native tongue. The income arising from a few small charitable donations and bequests, amounting to £24, which have been vested in the purchase of land, and produce a rental of £2. 2., is annually distributed among the poor; and the parish has erected three cottages upon another portion of the land so bought, which with one before existing on it, are given to poor families to reside in rent-free.

LLANIESTYN (LLAN-IESTYN), a parish, in the union of Pwllheli, principally in the hundred of Dinllaen, but partly in that of Gaflogion, in the Lleyn division of the county of Carnarvon, North Wales, 8 miles (w. by s.) from Pwllheli; containing 1090 inhabitants. This parish, which derives its name from the dedication of its church, is pleasantly situated at the head of a small valley opening towards the south, near the south-western extremity of the county, almost in the centre of the great headland that separates the bay of Carnarvon from that of Cardigan; it is bounded on the south-east by the parishes of Llangian and Bottwnog, and on the north-west by those of Tydweiliog and Penllêch; and comprises about 4500 acres, nearly equally divided between arable and pasture land. The scenery, though bare of wood, is interesting and picturesque, being greatly diversified with hill and dale; and the soil, some of which is light earth and other parts heavy clay, produces chiefly barley and oats. Of the rateable annual value of the parish, the return made amounts to £2534. 19. 6. In the mountainous part of the parish are some appearances of lead-ore and nikel, but the veins are not of sufficient extent to promise remuneration to the mining adventurer, and no works have been yet opened. The village is seated at the base of Carn Madryn, a lofty, barren, isolated hill, which was formerly one of the strong-holds of Roderic and Maelgwyn, sons of Owain Gwynedd, to whom this part of the principality belonged.

The living is a rectory, with the perpetual curacies of Bôdverin, Llandegwining, and Penllêch annexed, rated in the king's books at £21. 3. 9.; present net income, £595, with a glebe-house; patron, Bishop of Bangor. The tithes of the parish have been commuted for a rent-charge of £371, subject to rates, averaging £20. 6. 2., with a glebe of 23*a.* 2*r.* 31*p.*, valued at £30 per annum. The church, dedicated to St. Iestyn, is a spacious and handsome structure, partly in the later Norman, and partly in the early English style of architecture, consisting of a nave, south aisle, and chancel, the whole seventy-eight feet long and forty-two broad, and containing about five hundred sittings. The aisle is separated from the nave by a range of pentagonal pillars and circular arches, and is lighted by a series of elegant lancet-shaped windows; and some fragments still remain of the exquisitely carved oak screen that divided the chancel from the nave. The pulpit and the reading-desk are singularly placed, the former being attached to the northern, and the latter to the southern, wall. There are two places of worship for Calvinistic Methodists, and one for Independents; also four Sunday schools, three appertaining to the former and one to the latter denomination, conducted by voluntary teachers, and affording instruction to about 520 males and females. The rental of a tenement bequeathed by Mr. Roger Jones, in 1621, and now producing £13 per annum, is distributed among the poor at Christmas; and there is also a sum of 12*s.* 6*d.*, a portion of £5 interest, payable on a turnpike bond of the trustees of the Conway road; and about a similar sum from an ancient rent-charge, disposed of in like manner. The whole summit of Carn Madryn was once surrounded by a wall, still traceable in its whole circuit, and remaining in some parts to the height of several feet; within the area are foundations of circular buildings, and near the base of the mountain are the remains of numerous circular and quadrilateral buildings, of which the walls are in many instances tolerably perfect. The upper part of the mountain is supposed to have been occupied by the chieftains during their sojourn in this strong-hold, and the base by their vassals and subsidiary forces, who during times of invasion came hither with their cattle for security.

LLANIGON (LLAN-IGON), a parish, comprising the township of Glynvâch, in the union of Hay, hundred of Tàlgarth, county of Brecknock, South Wales, 2 miles (s. s. w.) from Hay; and containing 547 inhabitants, of which number 488 are in the body of the parish, and the rest in Glynvâch. This place, which derives its name from the

dedication of its church either to Eigen, a female saint, or to Eigion, the son of Caw, a saint who flourished in the sixth century, is situated on the turnpike-road leading from Hay to Tàlgarth, and comprises a considerable tract of land, of which the greater portion is arable, though much consists of excellent meadows in the valleys, and of elevated commons. The surface is finely varied, and the soil, though in some parts of a rocky nature, in the lower districts is tolerably fertile, affording good crops of grain and excellent pasturage for cattle and sheep, upon the rearing of which the farmers principally depend; one of the chief manures employed is lime, burned on the hills above. Of the rateable annual value, the return made amounts to £2493 for the whole parish, of which £2139 is for the portion exclusively of the township of Glynvâch. The surrounding scenery is pleasingly diversified, and in many parts beautifully picturesque; some of the vales and hills are richly clothed with wood; and the distant views are strikingly distinguished by features of grandeur and magnificence.

Llanthomas, an ancient mansion in the parish, was occupied, during the time of Henry VIII., by Walter Devereux, Earl Ferrers, Lord Chief Justice of South Wales, and in the following reign by William Thomas, one of the clerks of the council, and the principal instructor of the young King Edward VI., and who, in the reign of Mary, was arraigned and executed for treason: it has been modernized with great taste, and now forms a handsome and prominent object in the scenery of the village, close to which it is situated. Upon a high bank to the south-east of the church is *Penyrwrlodd*, now a farm-house, originally built in 1651 by William Watkins, an active partisan and an officer in the army of the parliament during the reign of Charles I., and one of the principal agents of the propagators of the Gospel in South Wales. In this mansion, where he resided till his death, he left a great number of coats of mail and other armour, which were preserved here till the middle of the last century. From the grounds, and more especially from the well-wooded hill immediately above the house, is obtained one of the most magnificent views in South Wales, for grandeur, richness, and variety of picturesque beauty: in this splendid prospect are combined features of the most interesting and romantic character; hills of varied elevation and of diversified aspect recede in long succession towards the town of Brecknock, beyond which towers the majestic chain of the Beacons; and on the declivity of a barren hill, at the distance of seven or eight miles, the white-washed village of Llanvilo forms a conspicuous object. On the west and north-west are seen Maesllwch Castle, with the beautiful grounds by which it is surrounded; the numerous villas that enrich the scenery about Glâsbury; and the graceful windings of the river Wye, which, after a devious course through a tract of highly picturesque country, is at length lost among the majestic woods of Llangoed. Some small veins of lead-ore have been discovered at various times in the hilly parts of the parish, but not of sufficient value or extent to justify the establishment of any permanent works. The tram-road from Brecknock to Hay and Kington passes within little more than a mile of the village.

The *living* is a discharged vicarage, rated in the king's books at £7. 12. 8½., and in the patronage of the Crown; present net income, £202: it is endowed with one-half of the tithes, and the other half belongs to Viscount Hereford and J. Spencer, Esq. The *church* is a spacious and lofty edifice, though not distinguished by any architectural details of importance, and is situated on a gentle eminence, sheltered on one side by the hill above Penyrwrlodd, and on the other by an abrupt eminence called Wènallt: the belfry, containing three bells, is a kind of loft over the porch. In the hamlet of Glynvâch is a chapel, called Capel-y-Vîn, or the chapel of the boundary, which has been rebuilt within the last few years; and there is a place of worship for Calvinistic Methodists. Lewis Watkins, in 1712, gave an estate named Cae'r Bwla, consisting of about thirteen acres of arable, meadow, and copse, now producing from £10 to £12 per annum, for the endowment of a free school; the only school, however, until recently, was one of about 15 children, who were instructed at the expense of their parents; but one on the National plan has been built by subscription, to the master of which the endowment is paid. The parish also enjoys the benefit of the Boughrood charity in St. David's, Brecon, for apprenticing poor children, under the liberal bequest of Rice Powell; and generally two are so put out from this place. Of the antiquities with which it has been said the parish formerly abounded, there are but very few remains: on the hills are some circular intrenchments; and near the spot where the counties of Brecknock, Hereford, and Monmouth unite, is a large barrow, called Twyn-y-Beddau, or the "Mound of the Graves," two hundred and seventy feet in circumference, and twelve feet high, which is supposed to have been raised to commemorate some battle fought here, and also as a place of interment for the warriors who fell in the conflict. In the hamlet of Cîlonw, a little to the south-west of the village, are the ruins of an old chapel, thought to have been dedicated to Celin, an eminent British saint, who flourished in the sixth century, from which circumstance the hamlet derived its name.

LLANILAR (LLAN-ILAR), a parish, consisting of the Upper and Lower divisions, in the union of Aberystwith, upper division of the hundred of Ilar, county of Cardigan, South Wales, 6 miles (S.S.E.) from Aberystwith; containing 1010 inhabitants, of whom 514 are in the Upper, and 496 in the Lower, division. This parish, which derives

its name from the dedication of its church, is pleasantly situated on the southern bank of the river Ystwyth, and near the high road from Aberystwith to Cardigan. Part of it is hilly, though some is flat and liable to be flooded; the soil is in general shallow and dry, but produces good crops of corn, hay, &c.; and the surrounding scenery is in some parts pleasingly varied: within the parish are the seats Birch Grove and Castle Hill. Fairs are held on March 14th, May 13th, July 8th, and November 14th. The living is a discharged vicarage, rated in the king's books at £6. 13. 4.; present net income £95, with a glebe-house; patron, Bishop of St. David's; impropriator, J. P. B. Chichester, Esq. The church, dedicated to St. Hilary, and pleasantly situated on the bank of the river, near Aberystwith, is a low ancient structure in good repair, with a square massive tower at the west end; the body consists of a nave and chancel, formerly separated by an old carved screen of elegant design, which has been recently removed. There is a place of worship for Welsh Calvinistic Methodists. Richard Jones, of St. Clement Danes, London, in 1792, bequeathed £300 Bank annuities, the dividends on which he directed to be paid to a proper person, being a member of the Established Church, for teaching six boys and six girls of the parish English, writing, and arithmetic; there are 40 children in the school, which is partly supported by this endowment and partly by payments from the parents; and about 300 males and females are instructed gratuitously in three Sunday schools. Mr. Jones also left the interest of £100 to be given yearly to the poor; and the Rev. Mr. Edwards gave £40, the interest to be distributed among poor tradesmen: the vicar of Marston upon Dove, in the county of Derby, in 1761, bequeathed £30; and Jenkin Williams, in 1732, and Morgan Parry, in 1762, gave £10 each; but the three last charities have been lost.

LLANILID (LLAN-ILID), a parish, in the union of Bridgend and Cowbridge, hundred of Cowbridge, county of Glamorgan, South Wales, 5 miles (N. by W.) from Cowbridge; containing 150 inhabitants. The name of this place is derived from the dedication of its church to St. Ilid, an Israelite, who, having embraced Christianity, is said to have accompanied Brân ab Llŷr, the deposed prince of Siluria, from Rome, about the year 70, for the purpose of introducing the Christian faith into Britain. The parish is situated under the lofty ridge that extends from east to west through the county, and on the east bank to the river Ewenny, which has its source in the vicinity, and joins the Ogmore near its influx into the Bristol Channel; it is bounded on the north by the chapelry of Peterstone-super-montem, on the south by the parishes of Llansannor and St. Mary Hill, on the east by those of Llanharan and Llanharry, and on the west by that of Coychurch; and comprises about 1700 or 1800 acres, of which about 300 are arable, 900 pasture, 100 woodland, and the remainder furze and waste. The surface is undulated, and the higher grounds command some fine views over the adjacent country and the channel; the soil comprehends gravel, clay, peat, and bog; the land is all inclosed, and by far the greater part is in a state of good cultivation. Coal and limestone are found, but the latter only is worked, and is used to a small extent for agricultural purposes. The parish comprehends the manors of St. John of Jerusalem, Rhythin, and part of Tâlyvan. The living is a discharged rectory, with the rectory of Llanharan consolidated, rated in the king's books at £7. 15. 7½., and in the patronage of the Crown; present net income £253, with a glebe-house. The church is an ancient edifice, 40 feet long and 15 wide, and contains upwards of 70 sittings, all free. Mr. Charles Price, about the year 1704, bequeathed 50; and Mr. William Thomas, in 1737, £10; the interest of which sums is annually distributed among the poor not receiving parochial relief. At the distance of about thirty yards to the north of the church are the remains of an encampment, supposed to be of Roman construction, the form of which resembles that of an inverted basin, and which contains a large open space in the interior. A house, called Trê Brân "the house of Brân" is said to have been the residence of Brân, the father of the celebrated Caractacus, who, upon his return from Rome, where he had been kept as a hostage for his son, brought with him the Jewish proselyte to whom the building of the church is ascribed.

LLANILTERNE, or CHAPEL ILTERNE (LLAN-ILLTEYRN), a parochial chapelry, in the union of Cardiff, hundred of Dinas-Powys, county of Glamorgan, South Wales, on the road from Cardiff to Llantrissent, 6 miles (W. N. W.) from Cardiff; containing 136 inhabitants. It is stated to have been separated from the parish of St. Fagan about the reign of Queen Elizabeth; but the inhabitants still contribute one-third to the repairs of the church and bridge of that place. The living is consolidated with the rectory of St. Fagân's: the chapel, dedicated to St. Illtyd, is a very small building, with a curious inscription, not wholly legible, at the south-western angle of the exterior wall, said to be to the memory of the wife of the renowned King Arthur. There is a place of worship for Independents: about twelve children are taught in a day school at the expense of their parents; and two children from the chapelry are eligible to be instructed gratuitously, at a small endowed school at St. Fagan's, under a bequest of the Rev. John Cook, in 1729. At Llanvairvawr, an ancient farm-house belonging to the Earl of Plymouth, lately destroyed by fire, are the ruins of a religious house, founded about the year 508, by St. Illtyd, as "a place for education in human learning, as well as religion:" the chapel is entire, and has been converted into a barn.

LLANINA (LLAN-INA), a parish, in the union of Aberaëron, hundred of Moythen, county of Cardigan, South Wales, 15 miles (n. w. by w.) from Lampeter; containing 447 inhabitants. This place is situated on the shore of Cardigan bay, by which it is bounded on the south and south-east; and is intersected by a small river, which, formed by the union of two streams to the south of the parish, pursues a northerly course and falls into the bay of Cardigan, near the small harbour of New Quay. The lands are mostly inclosed, and in a tolerable state of cultivation; the surrounding scenery is pleasingly varied, and in some parts enriched with thriving timber; and the views, extending over the open bay, are not destitute of interest. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Llanarth; and the tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £115 for the whole parish, £61. 13. 4. of which are payable to the Bishop of St. David's, £30. 16. 8. to the vicar of Llanarth, and £22. 10. to the rector of Llanllwchairn, the last sum being derived from the commutation for the hamlet of Cydplwyv, as are portions of the other amounts. The church, a neat edifice lately erected near the shore of the bay, at the extremity of a well-wooded dingle, is dedicated to St. Ina, King of the West Saxons, who, devoting his life to religious pursuits, resigned the government of his kingdom to his kinsman Ethelred, and went on a pilgrimage to Rome; having passed the remainder of his life in retirement, he was canonized after his death. There is a Sunday school, in which about 130 males and females are taught gratuitously by Independents; and the parish contributes to defray a portion of the expenses of that of Llanllwchairn.

LLANIO, a township, in the parish of Llandewy-Brevi, union of Trêgaron, lower division of the hundred of Penarth, county of Cardigan, South Wales, 8 miles (n. e.) from Lampeter; containing 131 inhabitants. It is traversed by the high road between Trêgaron and Lampeter, which passes along the Vale of the Teivy, and contains so many remains of Roman antiquity, as leave no doubt of its having once contained a station of that people. The site of the Roman *Loventium* is placed by antiquaries between the right bank of the Teivy and the road, at a place still called Cae'r Castell, where numerous vestiges of foundations are discernible, and whence the Roman *Via Occidentalis*, or, as it has subsequently been termed, *Sarn Helen*, branched off in a northerly and a south-westerly direction. Three inscribed stones are still preserved, two of them built in the walls of two cottages, and the third, on which can be traced the words *Cohors Secunda Augustæ Fecit Quinque Passus*, (affording evidence that a cohort of the second Augustan legion erected a certain portion of the walls,) is used as a seat in the porch of one of them. One of the other stones is placed over the chimney, and is inscribed overioni; and on the third, which is inserted in the wall, near the door of the second cottage, can be decyphered *Caii Artii manibus* (*or memoriæ*) *Ennius Primus*. Other vestiges of this people have been discovered in the neighbourhood at various times, such as coins, domestic utensils, bricks, &c., and on one occasion a large piece of unwrought lead. There is a Sunday school, in which twenty males and thirty females are instructed by gratuitous teachers to read the Welsh Bible and Testament.

LLANISHEN (LLAN-ISAN), a parish, in the union of Cardiff, hundred of Kibbor, county of Glamorgan, South Wales, on the road from Cardiff to Caerphilly, 3½ miles (n.) from Cardiff; containing 418 inhabitants. Llanishen House, now fallen to decay, was, for more than the last two centuries, the seat of the family of Lewis; it previously belonged to the Vaughans, the heiress of which family was married to a younger son of the Lewises of the Vann, ancestors of the Earl of Plymouth. New House, the property of John Lewis, Esq., is a handsome modern seat, pleasantly situated at the southern foot of a lofty ridge of hills running in a direction from east to west in this part of the county. The living is a perpetual curacy, endowed with £200 private benefaction, and £800 royal bounty; net income, £46; patrons, alternately, Earl of Plymouth and C. K. Kemeys Tynte, Esq., the impropriators. The church, dedicated to St. Isan, is a neat structure, in the English style of architecture. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. In 1728, Mary Lewis conveyed by deed a moiety of the great tithes of the parish of Lisvane, in trust to certain parties, to the intent that they should out of the rents and profits employ masters here and at Lisvane, at a salary of £5 each, to teach the poor children in both places, and that the remainder should be employed in apprenticing them. These tithes, at present let for £70 per annum, are subject to a payment of £10 to the perpetual curate: five pounds are yearly paid to the schoolmaster of this parish, for which he instructs 10 free scholars in the vestry-room of the church, with about 20 others who pay; and one child is generally apprenticed every year with a premium averaging £5 or £6. There is also a National day school, commenced in 1824, in which twenty-five females are taught at the expense of the Rev. W. P. Lewis. Edward Morgan, by will in 1669, assigned a rent-charge of £2. 12., to be distributed in bread among the poor; and Thomas Lewis, Esq., in 1775, gave one of £4 to the paupers in four almshouses, let by him to the parish; but this endowment has not been paid for about twelve years; and a rent-charge of 13*s.* 4*d.*, bequeathed by Matthew Pritchard, in 1623, for the benefit of the poor, is said to have been lost by the river Tâf encroaching on the property. According to Leland, Richard William, otherwise Cromwell, afterwards Earl of Essex, who was beheaded by

order of Henry VIII., was born at the mansion of New House; but the circumstance is doubtful. The water of a spring, called St. Dene's Well, is considered efficacious in the cure of scorbutic complaints.

LLANKÎLKEN, a hamlet, in the parish of Kîlken, Northop division of the hundred of Coleshill, county of Flint, North Wales, 4½ miles (w. by n.) from Mold; containing 390 inhabitants. This hamlet, in which the parochial church stands, is situated in a valley surrounded by lofty hills, whereof one, the stupendous Moel Vamma, separates it on the west and south from the Vale of Clwyd, which can only be approached from this place by the elevated passes in the mountains.

LLANLLAWDDOG (LLAN-LLAWDDOG), a parish, in the lower division of the hundred of Elvet, union and county of Carmarthen, South Wales, 8 miles (n. e. by n.) from Carmarthen; containing 779 inhabitants. This parish, which derives its name from the dedication of its church to Llawddog, an eminent British saint, who flourished in the early part of the sixth century, is pleasantly situated nearly in the centre of the county, upon the great turnpike-road leading from Carmarthen to Lampeter; and comprises a very extensive tract of land, of which a considerable proportion is open and uncultivated. The surrounding country, though not distinguished by any striking peculiarity of feature, is agreeably diversified with hill and vale, in some of the latter of which are interesting combinations of rural and picturesque beauty. At a short distance from the church is the seat, lately rebuilt, of John Lloyd Price, Esq., high sheriff of the county in 1840, whose estate, on which he annually employs a considerable number of the poor, who would otherwise become burthensome to the parish, is principally situate here. The living is a perpetual curacy, with that of Llanpympsaint annexed, and endowed with £800 royal bounty; net income, £150; patron, Vicar of Aberguilly; appropriators, Dean and Canons of Windsor, whose tithes in Llanllawddog have been commuted for a rent-charge of £200, subject to rates, averaging £5 per annum. The church, which is not remarkable for any architectural details, was formerly dependent upon that of Aberguilly, but was separated from it by an act of parliament. About twenty children of both sexes are instructed in a day school at the expense of their parents; and there are three Sunday schools, conducted gratuitously, in one of which are 60 males and females, who attend the Established Church; the other two appertain to Methodists, and consist of 120. John David bequeathed a rent-charge of £1, which, with another of 5*s*., continued to be paid out of two farms in the parish until 1832, when they were discontinued; and there are some smaller charitable donations, producing about 15*s*. per annum, for distribution among the poor.

LLANLLAWER (LLAN-LLAWEN), a parish, in the union of Haverfordwest, hundred of Kemmes, county of Pembroke, South Wales, 3 miles (e. s. e.) from Fishguard; containing 114 inhabitants. This parish is pleasantly situated in the northern part of the county, and on the river Gwayn, which falls into Fishguard bay; it is only of small extent, and nearly one-third is mountainous, the remainder being inclosed and cultivated: of the rateable annual value of the parish, the return is £520. 10. The surrounding scenery is finely varied, combining features of picturesque beauty with mountains of rugged aspect; and the distant views extend over a remarkably interesting tract of country. Court House, in the parish, is a good family mansion, occupying an agreeable situation. The living is a rectory not in charge, annexed to that of Llanerchllwydog: the church is not remarkable for any architectural details. There is a day school, in which about twelve children are instructed at the expense of their parents. On the side of Llanllawer mountain, which terminates in a rocky point, and is hence called the Maiden's Breast, numerous Druidical relics and carneddau are profusely scattered, supposed to have been places of ancient sepulture; and adjoining is a mineral well, formerly in high repute for its efficacy in the cure of ague and other diseases, but now neglected.

LLANLLÊCHID (LLAN-LLÊCHID), a parish, comprising the Upper and Lower divisions, in the union of Bangor and Beaumaris, hundred of Llêchwedd Uchâv, county of Carnarvon, North Wales, 4 miles (s. e.) from Bangor, on the great road from London to Holyhead; containing 4957 inhabitants. This parish derives its name from the dedication of its church to Llechid, an eminent female saint, who flourished in the beginning of the sixth century: it extends nearly thirteen miles in length, and three miles in breadth, and comprises a tract of about eighteen thousand acres, of which comparatively but a small portion is inclosed and cultivated. The surface is boldly undulated, and the houses of the inhabitants, scattered widely over the parish, have, from the diversity of their situations, a pleasing effect in its scenery, some of which is of a finely mountainous character, the parish comprising within its limits the lofty mountains of Carnedd Llewelyn and Carnedd Davydd; the former with an elevation of three thousand four hundred and sixty-nine, and the latter of three thousand four hundred and twenty-seven feet above the level of the sea. On the summit of each of these mountains, which form prominent features in the surrounding scenery, are large heaps of loose stones, supposed to be the remains of ancient fortifications, raised respectively by the princes from whom they take their name. According to Geoffrey of Monmouth, a giant named Rhita was buried on the summit of Carnedd Llewelyn, which may not im-

probably have been the place of sepulture of some valiant chieftain, whose name has not been recorded. Near the base of this mountain is Fynnon Llugwy, a fine lake covering a surface of many acres, the source of the river Llugwy, which, after traversing part of this parish, falls into the Conway, near Bettws. The village of Llanllêchid is pleasantly situated in a fine open plain, in the north-western part of the parish; but the greater portion of the inhabitants reside in the hamlet of Pant-y-Vridlas, and the villages of Bethesda and Achub, and find profitable employment in the adjacent slate quarries of Penrhyn. Several attempts have been made to procure slates in the parish, and some quarries have been opened for the purpose near the church; but the undertaking has not been carried on to any profitable extent, and the quarries are wrought only on a very limited scale, affording but little employment in comparison with the works at Penrhyn. The road from London to Holyhead runs for twelve miles through the parish, and that from Liverpool to the same place for about three miles, affording excellent facilities of communication with the neighbouring districts. A fair is held on October 29th, at Llanllêchid village; at Tâlybont, a small village; others take place on May 7th, and August 11th; and of late years, three have been held at Bethesda on the 3rd Saturday in the months of April, July, and October, respectively. The rateable annual value returned for the parish amounts to £3758. 1. 9.

The living is a rectory, rated in the king's books at £15. 13. 4.; patron, Bishop of Bangor: the tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £465; and there is a glebe of 16*a.* 1*r.* 12*p.*, with a glebe-house. The church is a long, low, ancient edifice, consisting of a nave and chancel, with a small chapel or oratory on the south side. There are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, and Calvinistic and Wesleyan Methodists. A parochial school was founded in 1719, by the Rev. Dr. John Jones, Dean of Bangor, who endowed it with £100, for teaching twelve poor children to read the Welsh language. A National school was established in 1828, for which a house was built by subscription, at a cost of £156, aided by a grant of £30 from the parent society in London; and this school, in which 100 children of both sexes receive instruction, is supported partly by subscription, partly by weekly payments of a penny from each child, and partly by the endowment given to the parochial school by Dean Jones. Nearly 1900 males and females are taught gratuitously in nine Sunday schools, one in the church, and the others in the meeting-houses. Dr. Griffith Williams, Bishop of Ossory, in 1672, left an estate in the parish, called Plâs Hwva, containing 10½ acres, with a farm-house and four cottages, directing its produce to be distributed at the discretion of the rector: the farm yields a rental of £13, annually given in money and coal to the poor, according to the will of the testator; £5 being paid to the National school. William Griffith bequeathed a rent-charge of £2. 16., in the 16th of Charles I.; Robert and Catherine George, a sum of £50; Dr. Lloyd, Dean of Bangor, £20; and Jane Thomas and Pierce Williams, £5 each: the whole of which sums with £32 saved from vacancies in the schools, was expended in erecting six cottages at Gate House, paying a rent of £6. 2. 6., which, with 5*s.* annually from a gift of Margaret Owen, is expended in bread and money among the poor. Two charities were lost; one of £60, by Mrs. Gwen Fletcher, and one of £5, by Maurice Pritchard. Dr. Williams, Bishop of Ossory, was a native of this place; and Dr. John Williams, Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal, and Archbishop of York, in the reign of Charles I., resided at Côchwillan, in the parish.

LLANLLEONVEL (LLAN-LLEON-FOEL), a parish, comprising the hamlet of Llanlleonvel, and a portion of that of Gwravog, in the union and hundred of Builth, county of Brecknock, South Wales, 7 miles (W. by S.) from Builth; and containing 261 inhabitants, of whom 189 are in the township of Llanlleonvel. This place, the name of which signifies the "church of Lleon the Bald," is situated in a hilly district in the north-western portion of the county, and on the rivers Irvon and Dulas, over which are three bridges within the parish, kept in repair at the expense of the hundred. It is intersected by the road from Llanvihangel-Abergwessin to Builth; and bounded on the north by the parish of Llanavan-Vawr, on the south by that of Llangammarch, on the east by that of Llanavan-Vechan, and on the west by those of Llanvihangel-Abergwessin and Llanwrtyd; and comprises, according to computation, 2697 acres, of which 674 are arable, 1700 pasture and common, and 323 woodland. The surface is hilly, and the scenery uninteresting, except in the vicinity of Garth House, which has a very romantic appearance, being surrounded with oak and fir woods; some of the higher grounds command extensive views, but in most parts the prospect is intercepted by the mountainous elevations encircling nearly the whole of this part of the county. The soil, though not rich, is in general well cultivated, and produces good oats and barley, and the hills afford fine pasturage for sheep: the rateable annual value of the parish, including the hamlet of Gwravog, is £943, of which £693 is returned for the township of Trêvlyn. The manor that includes the parish is co-extensive with the hundred, and is distinguished for the prevalence of several peculiar customs, the origin of which is very obscure, and for certain singular payments. Of these latter the principal are the "Tâldiestyn," the "Comortha," the "Vuwch Larder," the "Porthant Herwyr," the "Maccwyn," and the "Mabryddiaeth," the two last of which are altogether inexplicable. From these payments certain inhabitants of the hun-

dred are exempt: there are no copyhold tenures in the manor, and the chief-rents are collected for the lord by the officers of the parish. A presentment by a jury in 1646, of which Rees Gwyn, Esq., father of Marmaduke Gwyn, the Judge, was foreman, states the custom of the lordship to be, that no man's son dwelling within the lordship ought to be summoned to do fealty within the said court during the life of his father, if his father be seized of lands within the lordship. The woollen manufacture is carried on in the village upon a very limited scale, affording employment only to a small number of persons. Baronial courts continue to be held at an inn in the village, called Maes-Cevn-y-Fordd.

The living is a perpetual curacy, endowed with £800 royal bounty; net income, £60; patron and appropriator, Prebendary of Llanwrthwl in the Collegiate Church of Brecknock: there is neither parsonage-house nor any glebe land attached to the benefice. The church, the dedication of which is unknown, is a small edifice, undistinguished by any architectural details, but pleasantly situated on a gentle eminence on the north-western bank of the river Dulas, about a mile to the north of the high road from Builth to Llandovery; it is 60 feet in length and 24 in breadth, and contains 16 pews, the whole of the sittings in which are free. There is a place of worship for Independents, who have also two Sunday schools, conducted by gratuitous teachers, affording instruction to 175 males and females; and there is a day school, in which 25 children are taught at the expense of their parents. A branch of the Sarn Lleon passed through the parish, connecting *Maridunum*, at Carmarthen, with the Roman station at Cwm, in Radnorshire, and uniting at the latter place with the great Roman road that anciently led from *Nidus*, at Neath, to *Deva*, now Chester. On an eminence opposite to the church is the old mansion of Garth, noticed above, formerly the residence of the family of Gwyn, or Gwynne. In a field below the church, and at no great distance from the river Dulas, is a mineral spring, resembling in taste and smell the water at Llanwrtyd, but not so strongly impregnated with sulphur.

LLANLLIBIO (LLAN-LLIBIO), a parish, in the hundred of Llyvon, union and county of Anglesey, North Wales, 1½ mile (E.) from Bôdedern; containing 87 inhabitants. This place, which takes its name from the patron saint to whom its church was dedicated, is situated near the old line of road from London to Holyhead, and consists of a few farms, the produce of which, owing to the poor argillaceous quality of the soil, is chiefly oats, with a very small portion of wheat and barley: the parish is the entire property of Sir Richard Williams Bulkeley, Bart. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the rectory of Llantrisaint. The church, which had been dilapidated for upwards of forty years, and suffered to fall into decay, has now entirely disappeared; and the churchyard has been ploughed up: the present incumbent has, notwithstanding, marked out the ancient boundaries of the churchyard, and rebuilt the walls, and has it in contemplation to erect a church. The inhabitants at present attend divine service at Llantrisaint, and where all ecclesiastical rites are performed.

LLANLLIGAN, or LLANLLUGAN (LLAN-LLUGAN), a parish, in the union of Newtown and Llanidloes, lower division of the hundred of Newtown, county of Montgomery, North Wales, 4 miles (S. W.) from Llanvair; containing 413 inhabitants. This place is distinguished as the site of an ancient Cistercian nunnery, which, according to Tanner, was founded prior to the year 1239, when the tithes of the parish of Llanvair-Caereinion were given by Bishop Hugh to the "nuns of Llanllugan in Powys," to whom also the tithes of Llanllwchaiarn and Bettws were subsequently appropriated by Anian, Bishop of St. Asaph, in 1265. This establishment, of which the founder is not known, had, at the dissolution, a revenue estimated at £22. 13. 8.: the site was granted, in the 37th of Henry VIII., to Sir Arthur D'Arcy, Knt.: the only remains are some fragments of painted glass in the chancel window of the church. The parish, situated nearly in the centre of the county, is intersected by the small river Rhiw, which has its source in the immediate vicinity, and, after passing by the village, pursues its course in an easterly direction, and falls into the Severn at Berriew. It is about three miles in length and a mile and a half in breadth, and a very large proportion of it is uninclosed and uncultivated; its rateable annual value is returned at £1344. The surrounding scenery is agreeably diversified, and in some parts highly picturesque; and the views over the adjacent country embrace many interesting features. The road from Welshpool and Llanvair passes through the parish by Cevn Côch to meet that from Newtown and Machynlleth, at Talerddig, in the parish of Llanbrynmair. The living is a perpetual curacy, endowed with £1000 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Lord of the Manor, and other impropriators, who are owners of land; net income, £49. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, and situated on the bank of the river Rhiw, is an ancient structure, in the early style of English architecture. There is a Sunday school, in which 130 males and females are taught gratuitously by Calvinistic Methodists. About a mile to the south-west of Cevn Côch, and to the right of the road from Newtown and Machynlleth, are the remains of a Druidical circle.

LLANLLUAN (LLAN-LLWYN), with Trê Castell, a hamlet, in the parish of Llanarthney, hundred of Iscennen, county of Carmarthen, South Wales, 9½ miles (E. S. E.) from Carmarthen: the population is included in the return for the parish. It lies near the northern declivity of the Myn-

ydd Mawr, and takes its name from an ancient chapel which formerly existed here.

LLANLLWCHAIARN (LLAN-LLWCH-AIARN), a parish, in the union of Newtown and Llanidloes, partly in the newly created borough, but wholly in the upper division of the hundred of Newtown, county of Montgomery, North Wales, 1 mile (N. E.) from Newtown; containing 2776 inhabitants. This parish is situated on the bank of the river Severn; and bounded on the north by that of Bettws, on the west by Aberhavesp, and on the east, south, and south-west by Newtown; and comprises, according to computation, about 4400 acres, of which two-thirds are arable, and the remainder meadow and pasture, with the exception of a very small portion of woodland. The surface is hilly, and the scenery for the most part picturesque and beautiful; and the lands are all inclosed, and in a good state of cultivation; the rateable annual value returned for the whole parish being £5393. An act was obtained, in the 36th of George III., for improving the waste lands within the manors of Cedowain, Hopton, and Over Gorddwr, under the provisions of which about nine hundred acres were allotted to this parish, in 1804, and inclosed. The manufacture of flannel is carried on to a great extent, affording employment to about 720 persons, of whom 606 are engaged in the principal factory, 66 at Milford, and the rest at Beyander mill: several buildings have been erected during the last seven years, with about 300 houses, in those parts of the parish called Pen-y-Gloddva, Frankwell, and the Basin, where also the population has greatly increased, and which have been connected with the town of Newtown by a bridge of three arches, built over the river Severn, and completed in the year 1827, at an expense of £4000, defrayed by the county. The Montgomeryshire canal was extended, in 1819, from Garthmill to this parish, in which it terminates, near Newtown; and the basin, with the wharfs, lime-kilns, and other works connected with that line of navigation, is within its limits: the road from Welshpool to Newtown passes by it on the south, and also that from Newtown to Machynlleth. That part of the parish comprised within the boundaries of the new contributory borough of Newtown, consists of the townships of Gwestydd and Hêndidley.

The living is a discharged vicarage, rated in the king's books at £7. 7. 6., and endowed with the great tithes of two of the four townships, which formerly belonged to Llanllugan nunnery, and with £100 private benefaction, and £200 royal bounty; patron, Bishop of St. Asaph; impropriators of the remainder of the rectorial tithes, D. Pugh, and — Saunders, Esqrs.: the tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £470, of which a sum of £220 is payable to the impropriators, and £250 to the vicar, who has also a glebe of 33 acres, and a house, the whole valued at £120 per annum. The church, dedicated to St. Llwchaiarn, who flourished at the commencement of the seventh century, was erected on the site of the ancient structure, in the year 1816, at an expense of £1200, and is a neat edifice of brick, with a tower of the same materials, surmounted with pinnacles; the interior measures 64 feet by 24, and contains 370 sittings, of which 17 are free. Mr. Thomas Austin gave a rent-charge of £1; Mrs. Richard Mytton, the sum of £40; and Mr. John Hughes, £20: the produce of all which is annually distributed in money or coal to the poor, except that of the last gift, which has not been paid for some years, owing to the insolvency of an attorney at Newtown, in whose hands it was placed. To the south of the turnpike-road from Newtown to Welshpool are vestiges of a Roman road, which anciently communicated with Caer-Sws and the Gaer near Montgomery.

LLANLLWCHAIRN (LLAN-LLWCH-AIARN), a parish, in the union of Aberaëron, lower division of the hundred of Moythen, county of Cardigan, South Wales, 7 miles (W. S. W.) from Aberaëron; containing 1475 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated on the shore of Cardigan bay, has, from its advantageous maritime position, risen into some degree of notice, and is rapidly increasing in population and importance. It is traversed by the road from Cardigan to Aberystwith; and is bounded on the east by the parish of Llanina, on the south-east by that of Llanarth, and on the south by that of Llandysilio-Gogo. The computed number of acres is 3000, of which about 1500 are arable, 100 meadow, and the remainder pasture and waste; and the lands consist of large open tracts, nearly bare of wood, and possessing no scenery of interest, but commanding fine views of the sea. The soil is various, but a grey light earth is most prevalent, alternating occasionally with portions of clay; and the chief agricultural produce is grain: building-stone of excellent quality is wrought in several places, and near New Quay is a very large quarry, from which blocks of stone have been raised 30 feet in length and 14 tons in weight. Soles, turbot, and oysters are found in great abundance and of superior quality on this part of the coast, and a herring fishery might be advantageously established here, if an adequate demand existed. The trade of the place has already increased so much, as to give rise to the establishment of the small port of New Quay (described under its own head), which has already attained a considerable degree of celebrity, and maintains a regular intercourse with Bristol.

The living is a discharged rectory, rated in the king's books at £6. 7. 8½.; present net income, £180, with a glebe-house; patron, Bishop of St. David's. The church, dedicated to St. Llwchaiarn, is situated about a quarter of a mile from New Quay, and is an ancient edifice, in the early English style, consisting of a nave and chancel, separated by a pointed arch; the nave was once embellished at each

angle with the king's arms carved in wood, but all that now remains is the motto, with the date, 1621; the font, which is of great antiquity, is square, and ornamented at each angle with a human head: the edifice is 68 feet in length and 18 in breadth, and contains about 350 sittings, nearly half of which are free; but on account of the increase of the population, the accommodation is insufficient, and a church of larger dimensions is considered necessary. The parsonage-house is contiguous; and in the churchyard, which commands a delightful view of the sea and the Carnarvonshire mountains, are the remains of a stone cross. There are places of worship for Independents and Calvinistic and Wesleyan Methodists. About 90 children of both sexes are taught in two day schools at the expense of their parents; and there are four Sunday schools, conducted gratuitously, in one of which are 120 children, who attend the Established Church; the rest appertain to the dissenters, and afford instruction to about 320 males and females. There are some trifling vestiges of an ancient earthwork, called Pencastell, in the parish.

LLANLLWNY (LLAN-LLAWNWY), a parish, in the union of Lampeter, higher division of the hundred of Cathinog, county of Carmarthen, South Wales, 9 miles (s.w.) from Lampeter; containing 907 inhabitants. The name of this parish is derived from the dedication of its church to St. Llonio, one of the congregation of St. Illtyd, an eminent preacher of Christianity, who flourished in the fifth century. It is pleasantly situated on the southern bank of the river Teivy, by which it is separated from the county of Cardigan, and is intersected by the turnpike-road from Carmarthen to Lampeter: the land is inclosed and in a good state of cultivation, and the soil in most parts fertile; the surrounding scenery is pleasingly diversified, and the distant views extend over a country abounding with picturesque beauty. Maes Criggie, an ancient family seat, forms an interesting feature in the scenery of the parish: and Perthyberllan is agreeably situated under the shelter of some thriving plantations, on the edge of an extensive common.

The living is a discharged vicarage, with Llanvihangel-Rhôsycorn annexed, rated in the king's books at £5, and endowed with £600 parliamentary grant; present net income, £103, with a glebe-house; patron, Bishop of St. David's: the tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £233, payable to the Bishop of Lincoln; and there is a glebe attached of 86 acres, valued at £55 per annum. The church is romantically situated on a rocky eminence, commanding a fine view, and overlooking the river Teivy, which flows at its base. There is a place of worship for Independents: a day school, containing about 60 boys and girls, is partly supported by payments from the parents, and partly by the vicar and others, who pay for some of the poorest children; and there are two Sunday schools, of which one is of the Established Church, and the other appertains to Independents. On a farm called Maes Nonny, or the "Nuns' Field," in the parish, it is said there was anciently a nunnery, but nothing is known either of its foundation or its history. A tumulus, designated Y Castell, still remains on this farm; and near it is a spring, termed Fynnon Nonny, or the "Nuns' Well." Near the church are some vestiges of a priory, styled by the inhabitants "Hên Briordŷ," and said to have been a cell to the great abbey of Strata-Florida; but neither the nunnery nor the priory is mentioned in Tanner's Notitia Monastica.

LLANLLYVNI (LLAN-LLYFNI), a parish, composed of the Upper and Lower divisions, in the hundred of Uwchgorvai, union and county of Carnarvon, North Wales, 7 miles (s. by w.) from Carnarvon; containing 2017 inhabitants. The name of this place is derived from its situation on the river Llyvni, which rises in the Nanlle lakes, in the upper part of the parish, and, after a short course, falls into Carnarvon bay. The parish is intersected by the road from Carnarvon to Tremadock, upon which the village is pleasantly situated; and is bounded on the north by Llandwrog, on the south by Clynnog, on the east by Llanvihangel-y-Pennant, and on the west by Carnarvon bay; it extends from three to four miles in length, and from one to two miles in breadth; and comprises 6000 acres by admeasurement, of which 2500 are arable, 1500 meadow, and the remainder sheep-pasture and turbary: a large portion of the land was once common, though a great part has of late years been inclosed, and many houses have been built upon the former wastes. The surrounding scenery is strikingly diversified, the parish consisting of a ridge of hills sloping in gentle undulations to the sea, and at the base of which is stretched out a number of lakes and turbaries: two fine pieces of water, called Nanlle, one more than half a mile in length and nearly a quarter of a mile broad, and the other, nearly adjoining it, of equal breadth, but not quite so long, add greatly to the beauty of the scenery, and formerly abounded with fish of superior quality, the quantity of which, however, has been greatly diminished by the influx of water from the copper-works in the vicinity. There are also two smaller lakes in the mountainous parts, named respectively Cwm Silin and Cwm Dûlyn, and both of which afford better sport to the angler. One side of the parish is bounded by a fine range of mountains, the appearance of which is highly picturesque; and the lofty Snowdon, though eight miles distant, is seen with more strikingly romantic beauty from the parsonage-house here, than from any other point in the county. The district once formed a part of the forest of Snowdon, but it is now almost entirely denuded of timber, having neither natural wood nor plantations, on which account, being unsheltered, it is exceedingly bleak, and in many parts dreary in appearance. The soil is sandy and gra-

velly, producing chiefly oats and barley, but the principal source of profit is fat pigs: some of the farms have existed for a very long period, and are mentioned in ancient records as of considerable celebrity. The parish, in common with the adjacent country, abounds with mineral wealth: beds of slate, intersected by veins of copper, extend through the whole of it, in a direction from south-west to north-east; manganese of superior quality has been recently discovered, and considerable quantities are shipped for Liverpool. The principal copper-works are those of Simdda Dylluan and Gwernoer; but the mines are not at present so extensively wrought as formerly; the slate quarries were also worked some years since, upon a very large scale, but the numbers of slates now procured is much less than heretofore. A railroad, eight miles in length, has been laid down from the quarries to the port of Carnarvon, for the conveyance of the slate and other mineral produce to that port, where it is shipped. The return made of the rateable annual value of the parish amounts to £3177. 11. 6.

The living is a discharged rectory, rated in the king's books at £7. 17. 6., and endowed with £200 royal bounty; patron, Bishop of Bangor: the tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £260; and there is a glebe of above 2½ acres, valued at £10 per annum. The church is dedicated to St. Rhedyw, whose tomb within it was destroyed about 60 years since; but his memory is still preserved in the name of a well termed Fynnon Rhedyw, and in that of a stone called Eisteddva Rhedyw. It is a spacious cruciform structure, supposed to have been enlarged into its present form about the year 1032, which date was discovered above the east window of the chancel, while repairing it some years since. Above the window of the Eithinog chapel, in this church, is an image of St. Rhedyw, which was formerly held in great veneration, but is now nearly defaced. There are two places of worship each for Baptists and Calvinistic Methodists, the latter of whom have three Sunday schools, in which are 470, and the former one, in which are 50, males and females; these schools are conducted by gratuitous teachers. A small rent-charge of 10*s.* left by Richard Evans is distributed at Christmas in bread and money among the poor. No Druidical monuments are actually remaining in the parish, but the existence of such within its limits at some former period is indicated by the names of various fields, such as Y Gistvaen, Cae-y-Cynghor, Tàl-y-Garnedd, &c. On the banks of the river Llyvni are the vestiges of an ancient fortification, called Craig-y-Dinas, but whether of Roman or British origin it is not easy to determine: it is about a mile from Pont-y-Cim, and comprises an area of about two acres, inaccessible, owing to the precipitousness of the ascent, on the side next the river, and defended on the others by two walls of stone, with a fosse between them. In the upper part of this, and also in the neighbouring parishes, are numerous remains of the dwellings of the aboriginal inhabitants, commonly designated Cuttiau 'r Gwyddelod, or the "Irishmen's Huts:" they are either circular or elliptical in form, and generally from five to six yards in diameter: several of them are grouped together within a quadrangular area, inclosed by a single, and in some instances by a double, wall; and they also occur occasionally in concentric circles, and when cleared are generally found to contain great quantities of ashes.

LLANMADOCK, a parish, in the union and hundred of Swansea, county of Glamorgan, South Wales, 15 miles (w.) from Swansea; containing 269 inhabitants. This parish is situated on Whitford harbour, at the mouth of the Burry river; and is bounded on the east by the parish of Cheriton, and on the south by that of Llangennith; it comprises 450 acres, of which the arable and pasture lands are in nearly equal portions. The most striking feature on its surface is Llanmadock hill, which is generally considered as the highest point in the peninsula of Gower, and is a well-known landmark to mariners off this part of the coast, and the view from which is extensive and magnificently grand, comprising the whole of the peninsula of Gower, the entire course of the Loughor or Burry river from Pont-ar-Ddulas to its mouth, the luxuriant woods of Penrice Castle, the lofty and precipitous cliffs that form the eastern side of Oxwich bay, with the vast expanse of sea beyond, the Devon and Cornish hills in the distance, and the coasts of Pembrokeshire and Carmarthenshire. The soil consists of a reddish-brown earth, resting upon gravel, with a substratum of limestone; and the chief produce is barley and wheat. The village, called Troglane, extends about half a mile along the base of the hill: the land in the parish is chiefly inclosed and in a good state of cultivation. The place carries on a considerable trade in coal and limestone, in which about thirty vessels, varying in burthen from twelve to twenty tons, are employed: in these vessels the coal is brought from Loughor and Llanelly, and the limestone conveyed to the counties of Devon and Cornwall. The living is a rectory, rated in the king's books at £9, and in the patronage of the Crown; present net income, £112. The church, dedicated to St. Madoc, the son of Gildas, a saint in Gower, was rebuilt in 1748, and is 50 feet long and 18 broad. There is a place of worship for Welsh Calvinistic Methodists. On Llanmadock hill are traces of an ancient encampment, comprising a nearly circular area of about four acres, defended by triple ramparts, and commanding the entrance of the Burry river.

LLANMAES, or LLANVAES (LLANMAES), a parish, in the union of Bridgend and Cowbridge, hundred of Cowbridge, county of Glamorgan, South Wales, 1 mile (n. w.) from Lantwit-Major, and 5½ miles (s.) from Cowbridge;

containing 196 inhabitants. This place was anciently divided into two parts; one belonged to the lordship of Glamorgan, and is called Bedford, from Jasper, Duke of Bedford, who was once its possessor; the other is called Malefant, from Edmund Malefant, who, in the reign of Henry IV., married the heiress of the Flemings of St. George's, in this county; but it was long ago purchased by the Herbert family, who bought it of the Vychans of Dunraven, to whom it had come from the Buttlers by marriage, and to them by marriage with the Malefants; the whole is now in the possession of the Marquess of Bute, and forms the lordship of Bedford and Malefant. The parish is situated in a most fertile and salubrious part of the Vale of Glamorgan, within two miles of the Bristol Channel, which is on the south; and is bounded on the north by Llanmihangel and St. Mary Church, on the south-west by Lantwit-Major, and on the east by Eglwys-Brewis and Flemingston. The lands, which are almost entirely inclosed and in a high state of cultivation, are fertile and productive, and comprise by computation 967 acres, of which the proportions of arable and pasture are nearly equal; but the arable land of one year is usually converted into pasture the next, and *vice versa*. The soil is a stiff yellow clay, resting on a blue lias limestone, and where richly manured, produces wheat, barley, and oats in abundant crops; the surface, which is almost level, has a gentle descent to the sea; and the environs abound with varied and pleasing scenery. The road from Cardiff to Lantwit-Major intersects the parish, which is watered by a small rivulet that turns a mill, and, passing by the churchyard, discharges itself into the Bristol Channel, about three miles below it. A handsome mansion, which belonged to the ancient family of Nicholls, is now possessed by a younger branch of that family. The salubrity of the air is attested by several entries in the parish register of the burial of persons whose lives had been extended to an almost incredibly protracted period: among these, the most remarkable are the following, which have been extracted verbatim:—"Ivan Yorath buried a Saterdaye the XVII day of July anno doñi 1621 et anno regni regis vicessimo primo annoque ætatis circa 180: he was a Sowdiar in the fights of Boswoorthe, and lived at Lantwit Major, and he lived much by fishing. John Sherry was buried 8th of December 1624, aged 104 years. Thomas Watkin sepultus fuit octavo die Martii 1628, ætatis circa 100. Elizabeth Yorath wife of Edmund Thomas was buried the 13th of February, 1668, aged 177." The living is a rectory, rated in the king's books at £10. 2. $3\frac{1}{2}$.; present net income, £294; patron, Marquess of Bute: attached to it are seventy-two acres of glebe land. The church, dedicated to St. Cadocus, is an ancient structure, of the style of architecture which prevailed in the time of Henry VI.; the present tower was erected in 1632, in lieu of one that stood on the north-side. A Sunday school is attended by all the poor children of the parish, and is supported by the incumbent, who has erected a building for the purpose. Mrs. Susannah Thomas, in 1747, bequeathed a rent-charge of £1, and Mrs. Jane Thomas, in 1761, a charge of one bushel of wheat, Cowbridge measure; both which charities are annually distributed among the poor to the extent of upwards of two bushels, by the present owner of the property. Owing to emigration and the removal of many families to the manufacturing districts of the north, where better wages are obtained, a considerable decrease has taken place in the population since the census of 1831. Near the church are the remains, now inconsiderable, of the ancient castellated mansion of the Malefants, which is noticed by Leland, in his Itinerary, as belonging to the Crown, and at that time in a state of great dilapidation.

LLANMEREWIG (LLAN-YR-EWIG) a parish, in the union of Forden, lower division of the hundred of Newtown, county of Montgomery, North Wales, 4 miles (N.E. by E.) from Newtown; containing 167 inhabitants. This place, which is said to have been formerly a chapelry within the parish of Llanllwchaiarn, is situated in a pleasant part of the county, near the river Severn, and is intersected by a stream called the Mule, which flows through the eastern portion of it: it comprises about a thousand acres. The surrounding scenery is pleasingly diversified; and the road from Abermule to Kerry, along the bank of the Mule, is highly picturesque; the soil is fertile, and the lands, which are all inclosed, are in a good state of cultivation; the rateable annual value being returned at £1140. On the Mule are some corn-mills and a flannel-manufactory. The living is a discharged rectory, rated in the king's books at £6. 13. 9.; patron, Bishop of St. Asaph: the tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £132; and there is a glebe of 8 acres, with a house, valued at £20 per annum. The church, dedicated to St. Llwchaiarn, is a very small ancient edifice, which within the last few years has received some costly repairs and additions, under the superintendence of Mr. Newnham, Architect. A slender bell-turret has been erected in the decorated English style, with a cross at its eastern gable about 54 feet from the level of the ground, and at the western gable a boss of lily work, around which appear the date 1840, and the Greek and Latin titles of the Saviour: the new front of the porch is an elaborate specimen of the same style when merging into the later English, having a trefoiled round arch over the entrance, adorned with mouldings, inscriptions and sculpture; and wickets of corresponding style inclose the porch. The interior is rich in similar decoration, partly in cast-iron and partly in carved oak, the pannelled ceiling having carved bosses, with painted foliage in stencil: the chancel window is of

stained glass by Evans, of Shrewsbury, and contains two shields under canopies, bearing the text "Thou shalt worship the Lord thy God, and him only shalt thou serve;" the galleries, erected in 1833 and 1839, are plain as to their mouldings, but exceedingly rich in spandrils of tracery, bosses, pendants, open arches, and running borders, with inscriptions in the church text alphabet, and they contain 40 additional sittings, the expense having been partly defrayed by a grant of £20 from the Incorporated Society: other carved work, mingled with castings, appears in the altar, pulpit, reading-desk, font, and doors and windows. A commodious vestry-room adjoins the north side of the chancel. In the parish is a day school, in which from 10 to 15 boys are instructed at the expense of their parents. In 1792, Mrs. Mary Jacqueri bequeathed £100, the interest to be given on Christmas-day to the oldest and most infirm of the poor; but, on a division of this lady's effects, it was found that they were inadequate to provide for all her legacies, and the parish agreed to accept £63, the interest of which, £3. 3., is annually distributed according to the intentions of the donor. On the summit of a hill above the farm called Giant's bank, about half a mile from the road between Welshpool and Newtown, are the remains of a Roman camp, comprising a quadrilateral area, in which fragments of ornamental pottery and part of a spear head have been found: from this camp are seen several of the principal mountains in North Wales. A Roman road leading from Caer-Sws, through the Vale of Severn, to the Gaer near Montgomery, and thence to Chester and Wroxeter, the ancient *Uriconium* of the Romans, may be traced in the lower part of the parish, near the river Severn.

LLANMIHANGEL (LLAN-VIHANGEL-Y-BONT-FAEN), a parish, in the union of Bridgend and Cowbridge, hundred of Cowbridge, county of Glamorgan, South Wales, 2½ miles (s. by w.) from Cowbridge, on the road to Lantwit-Major; containing 50 inhabitants. Llanmihangel Place, for many generations the seat of the family of Thomas, was sold to Sir Humphrey Edwin, lord mayor of London, some time in the seventeenth century; it was subsequently the residence for sixty years of the late John Franklin, Esq., one of the Welsh judges, and is now the property of the Earl of Dunraven. In the grounds belonging to it is the finest collection of evergreens to be met with in this part of the principality; and the yew trees, hollies, and cypresses, which are remarkable for the luxuriance of their growth, are perhaps unrivalled by any in the country. The living is a rectory not in charge; net income, £142, with a glebe-house; patron, Earl of Dunraven. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a small edifice, not characterised by any remarkable architectural features.

LLANMIHANGEL-RHÔSYCORN (LLAN-VIHANGEL-RHÔS-Y-CORN), a parish, in the union of Lampeter, higher division of the hundred of Cathinog, county of Carmarthen, South Wales, 12 miles (n. e.) from Carmarthen; containing 709 inhabitants. It is situated in the northern part of the county, and comprehends, in addition to a considerable portion of mountainous and waste land, a large tract of inclosed arable and pasture. The surrounding scenery is distinguished by features rather of a bold and striking character than of pleasing and picturesque appearance; and the views from the higher grounds embrace extensive, and in some instances interesting, prospects over the adjacent country, which is finely diversified. Within the parish is Forest, formerly the residence of Lady Rudd, who, according to an inscription on the building, caused it to be erected in the year 1724, under the direction of Richard Gwynne, Esq., grandfather of the late Mrs. Elizabeth Hughes, of Trêgîb, near Llandilo-Vawr: it is now a farm-house, with some fine specimens of beech still remaining, which formed part of a noble grove of those trees, said to have extended to the church. The soil, though varying in different parts of the parish, is chiefly of a good quality on the cultivated lands. A woollen manufacture is carried on upon a limited scale, affording employment to a small number of persons. The living is annexed to the vicarage of Llanllwny: the church is a small edifice, undistinguished by any architectural details; and occupies a dreary elevated position, remote from all habitations. There is a place of worship for Independents. Of the sum of £2. 6. per annum, charged on an estate called Pentre, £2 are appropriated to the minister for preaching four sermons quarterly, and the remainder is distributed in bread to the poor. In the parish is a spring termed Fynnon Capel, situated near an ancient yew tree, from which circumstance, combined with the evidence afforded by its name, it is inferred that there was once a chapel at this place. Near the eminence on which the church stands is a turbary of considerable extent.

LLANNON (LLAN-NON), a parish, in the union of Llanelly, hundred of Carnawllon, county of Carmarthen, South Wales, 6 miles (n. by e.) from Llanelly; containing 1769 inhabitants. This parish, which derives its name from the dedication of its church, is pleasantly situated on elevated ground, in the south-eastern part of the county; and is bounded on the north by the parishes of Llanarthney and Llandarog, on the south by that of Llanelly, on the east by that of Llanedy, and has those of Kidwelly, Llandeveylog, and Llangendeirn on the west. It extends six miles in length from north to south, and 4½ in breadth from east to west; and comprises by admeasurement, made in the year 1807, 11,466*a*. 1*r*. 13*p*., of which 2507 are in the hamlet of Blaenau, 3011 in that of Glyn, 3130 in that of Goytre, and 2000 in that of Ismorlais; exclusively of 381 acres, forming part of the Great

Mountain, of 350 consisting of the Little Mountain, and of a few acres occupied by roads, &c.: 7400 are arable, 3480 meadow and pasture, and 586 woodland. The surface is varied, being in some parts hilly and mountainous; and the scenery in general is similar to that which usually characterises such districts. The lands, with the exception of a comparatively small portion, consisting of part of the Great Mountain, the Little Mountain, and Mynydd Sylan, are mostly inclosed, and in a good state of cultivation; the soil is chiefly a clayey loam, and the principal produce, corn, hay, and butter, for the latter of which it is much celebrated; coal-mines are in operation, and the smelting of iron-ore by the use of anthracite coal has lately been commenced. The district is watered by the rivulets Morlais, Guilly, and Gwendraeth-Vawr, and contains two gentlemen's residences, one of which is ancient; and a new residence in the Elizabethan style has been commenced at Gelly-wernen. There is here no manor, the parish being situated within the lordship of Kidwelly. The great turnpike-road from Swansea to Carmarthen intersects the parish, and the mail coach through Bristol to Milford passes through the eastern part of it: the tram-road from the works in the Great Mountain is continued through the parish to the port of Llanelly. Fairs, which are in general well attended, are held annually on July 6th and December 12th. The living is a perpetual curacy, endowed with £800 royal bounty, and £1200 parliamentary grant; net income, £86; patron and impropriator, Rees Goring Thomas, Esq., whose tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £775, subject to rates, averaging £75 per annum. The church, dedicated to St. Non, the mother of St. David, the patron of Wales, was rebuilt in 1841 in the early English style, and is 59 feet in length and 34½ in breadth, and contains 606 sittings, of which 326 are free. A National school-house was erected in 1841; and there are four Sunday schools, consisting of about 400 males and females, who are taught gratuitously. Robert Williams, in 1761, bequeathed £50 to the poor, the interest arising from which is annually distributed among them; but several other small benefactions by various individuals are now unavailable.

LLANNOR, a parish, in the union of Pwllheli, chiefly in the hundred of Dinllaen, but partly in that of Gaflogion, in the Lleyn division of the county of Carnarvon, North Wales, 2 miles (N. W.) from Pwllheli; containing 1227 inhabitants. This parish, which is very extensive, is situated in the south-western portion of the county, and nearly in the centre of the great promontory that separates Cardigan bay from the bay of Carnarvon: its rateable annual value has been returned at £3720. The village is beautifully situated near the junction of two small streams, in a fine and extensive plain, open to the sea on the one side, and sheltered on the other by a range of mountains: the surrounding scenery is finely varied, and in many parts strikingly picturesque; and the distant views embrace numerous objects of interesting character and romantic appearance. Bôdegroes, the ancient seat of the Glynne family, occasionally the residence of Bishop Glynne, and of his brother Geoffry, Dean of the Arches, and founder of the free grammar school at Bangor, is an elegant mansion, beautifully situated in grounds tastefully laid out, and comprehending much varied scenery. Fairs are held on April 12th, and October 18th and 29th.

The living is a discharged vicarage, with the perpetual curacy of Denio annexed, rated in the king's books at £12, and endowed with £800 royal bounty, and £800 parliamentary grant; present net income, £151; patron, Bishop of Bangor: the tithes of Llannor have been commuted for a rent-charge of £490. 7. 1., of which £430. 7. 1. are payable to the Bishop, and £60 to the vicar. The church, dedicated to the Holy Cross, is a long edifice in the later style of English architecture, with a small tower at the west end, and contains some windows of good design, enriched with tracery. There are places of worship for Independents and Calvinistic Methodists. A National day school, containing about 60 children, is partly supported by subscription, and partly by small payments from the parents; and there are four Sunday schools, in which 140 males and females are taught gratuitously. The produce of various charitable donations and bequests has been partly appropriated in building eight cottages, the rent of which and the residue are annually distributed at Christmas, according to the will of the several benefactors; and a distribution of bread is made weekly to the poor frequenting the church, for which purpose Mr. John Evans bequeathed £104. Elizabeth Jones also left £100, the interest of which, £4, now paid by the proprietor of Bôdegroes, is divided among six of the poorest old men, and six of the poorest old women. In a field called Maen Hîr, near Beudy-mynydd, in the parish, a very curious grave was recently discovered, containing some remains of human bones: the body appeared to have been deposited on the gravel with the feet towards the north, and on each side was a slab of chert-stone, six feet long, curiously wrought; on these stones, forming the eastern and western sides of the grave, are inscriptions in rude Roman characters, and above them was a flat stone covered with soil.

LLANOETHIN, an extra-parochial district, locally in the parish of Llancarvan, hundred of Dinas-Powys, county of Glamorgan, South Wales, 3½ miles (E. S. E.) from Cowbridge; containing 29 inhabitants. This district is situated near the left bank of the river Ddaw, and contains within its limits the farms of Llanbithou, Caer Maen, and Velin Vâch, which are exempt from church, poor, and county rates; but those of Trêguf, Carn Llwyd,

Llancadle, and Llanbythery, are each subject to a modus. A chapel formerly existed here.

LLANPYMPSAINT (LLAN-Y-PUMSAINT), a parish, in the hundred of Elvet, union and county of Carmarthen, South Wales, 7 miles (N.) from Carmarthen; containing 525 inhabitants. This parish, the name of which signifies the church of the five saints, is traversed on the east by the turnpike-road leading from Carmarthen to Lampeter, and is intersected by the small river Guilly, which has its source in the neighbourhood, and falls into the river Towy at Aberguilly. It was formerly a chapelry in the parish of Aberguilly, from which it was separated by act of parliament; and comprises a large tract of land, by far the greater part inclosed and in a good state of cultivation. The surrounding scenery is pleasingly diversified, but not distinguished by any peculiarity of features; and the views of the adjacent country are interesting and extensive. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to that of Llanllawddog, and endowed with £1000 royal bounty: the tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £180, payable to the dean and canons of St. George's chapel, Windsor, and subject to rates that average £3. 10. per annum. About 30 children of both sexes are instructed in a day school at the expense of their parents; and there are three Sunday schools, one belonging to the Established Church, and the others respectively to Baptists and Methodists, and in which more than 200 males and females are taught gratuitously, and supplied with books from a fund raised by voluntary contributions. Thomas Lloyd, in 1781, bequeathed a rent-charge of £2, and Elizabeth Jones £20 in money, in 1722, the former of which, together with the interest of the latter, is annually divided among the poor. There is a waterfall at Cwm Cerwyni, near the village of Llanpympsaint, to which some centuries ago invalids repaired for cold bathing.

LLANREITHAN (LLAN-RHIDIAN), a parish, in the union of Haverfordwest, hundred of Dewisland, county of Pembroke, South Wales, 4 miles (N. E. by E.) from Solva; containing 182 inhabitants. This parish, which derives its name from the dedication of its church, is pleasantly situated in the north-western part of the county, and comprises some fertile tracts of land, inclosed and in a good state of cultivation: the return made of the rateable annual value of property amounts to £800. 3. The surrounding scenery, though in general pleasing, is not distinguished by any peculiarity from that which prevails generally in this part of the principality. The living is a perpetual curacy, endowed with £800 royal bounty, and £200 parliamentary grant; net income, £86; patrons and appropriators, Subchanter and Vicars Choral of the Cathedral Church of St. David's, whose tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £102, subject to rates, averaging £1 per annum.

LLANRHAIADR-IN-KINMERCH (LLANRHAIADR-YN-NGHYMMEIRCH), a parish, in the union of Ruthin, partly within the limits of the borough of Denbigh, and partly in the hundred of Isaled, county of Denbigh, North Wales, 3 miles (S. E.) from Denbigh; containing 2040 inhabitants. This very extensive parish is fourteen miles in length, and on an average three in breadth, and abounds with limestone, of which there are several quarries in various parts, great quantities being procured to be burnt for manure in several kilns here, and for building. In the rock immediately under Cader yr Arglwyddes, an eminence about a quarter of a mile to the west of the church, large masses of silex are discovered imbedded in the limestone, which, when broken, are found to contain agate, jasper, crystallized sulphate of lime, and chalcedony: the agate and the chalcedony are very pure, and exceedingly beautiful. From the summit of this eminence, the name of which signifies "the Peeress' Chair," a most extensive and richly varied prospect is obtained, comprehending the whole Vale of Clwyd between Denbigh and Ruthin, diversified with woods, meadows, and corn-fields; and a fine view of Denbigh Castle, of which the walls and towers are seen to great advantage. Several attempts have been made to obtain copper-ore, but it has not been found in sufficient quantity to remunerate the adventurers. The rateable annual value of the parish has been returned at £10,889. The village is pleasantly situated on the turnpike-road from Ruthin to Denbigh; and courts leet and baron, with view of frankpledge, are held at Easter and Michaelmas by the steward of the Bishop of Bangor, for his lordship's manors of Llêch and Llan, which are in the parish: a fair takes place on October 17th.

The living is a vicarage, rated in the king's books at £28. 13. 4., and in the gift of the Bishop of Bangor; and there is also a sinecure rectory, rated at £30, which was annexed to the bishopric by act of parliament in the reign of James II: the tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £1530, equally divided between the bishop as rector, and the vicar, but subject to rates, averaging £37. 10. per annum; and the incumbent has in addition a glebe of 17 acres, and a glebe-house. The church, dedicated to St. Dyvnog, is chiefly remarkable for its lofty east window of five lights, a fine composition in the decorated style of English architecture, and embellished with a beautiful specimen of stained glass; the subject is the Root of Jesse, and occupies the three central compartments of the window, on each side of which are some of the most distinguished patriarchs of the Old Testament, and underneath is the date M.CCCCCXXXIII. There are some neat monuments, among which is a handsome effigy of Maurice Jones, Esq., in white marble, in a kneeling posture, under a canopy supported by weeping figures. In the churchyard are the tombs of Captains Wynne and

Salusbury, who were both killed during the siege of Denbigh castle, in 1646. A day school, containing 50 children, is partly supported by a salary of £7. 2. per annum, secured on the turnpike trust, for the education of 14 children, the rest being paid for by their parents; and about 25 children are instructed in another day school at the expense of their parents. There are also five Sunday schools, one of which, attended by about 65 males and females, is maintained by the rector and vicar; three others, held in chapels, and consisting of about 650, are supported by their respective congregations; and the fifth, of 70, appertains to Independents, by whom it is managed.

Jane, widow of Maurice Jones, Esq., and daughter of Sir Walter Bagot, was a great benefactress to this parish, and her gifts to the poor were various, and of considerable amount. A memorial in the church, in the Welsh language, records her donations in her lifetime, in 1729, of a set of communion plate to the value of £60, a cloth for the communion table, three common prayer books, and a Bible in folio; and further states these to be among numerous other donations, and refers to her erection of almshouses for the maintenance of eight poor persons of the parish for ever. These almshouses are now known as Llanrhaiadr Hospital, over the archway of which, on the west side, is an inscription to the effect that the erection and endowment took place in 1722: the present inmates are four men and four women, most of them upwards of eighty, and two of them ninety years of age; and each of whom is allowed £8 per annum, with an additional pound at Christmas, and at allotted periods is presented with articles of clothing, besides which £16 yearly are expended for the whole number in providing coal. The houses, which have all small gardens attached, were thoroughly repaired and greatly improved by William, Lord Bagot, grand-nephew of the foundress, in 1829: the sum originally appropriated to the foundation was £2300, subsequently increased by smaller sums, and the management of the fund was vested in trustees, who were directed to pay large donations of Mrs. Jones to ten other parishes. Another benefactress of this place, was Mrs. Ann Jones, who, in 1823, bequeathed £200, now vested in the three per cent. annuities, the interest to be distributed among the poor for ever; and various other charitable gifts, producing in the whole upwards of £70 per annum, are dispensed to the most necessitous parishioners, chiefly by the vicar and churchwardens at stated periods of the year. The annual stipend to the schoolmaster, already mentioned, is derived from donations amounting to £142, made, among others, by Robert Jones, the Rev. Robert Roberts, and Dr. Wynne. Near the church are the remains of an ancient bath, called Fynnon St. Dyvnog, which was formerly supposed to operate miraculous cures, and was much resorted to by patients, whose votive offerings were partly employed in decorating the east window of the church. The water, rising in great force from under the limestone rock, was long thought to be a remarkably copious spring; but it has since been ascertained to be a stream, which rises in the hilly part of the parish, in the township of Prion: the two branches of the stream, after flowing for nearly half a mile, sink into the rock, and pursue a subterraneous course for two miles, emerging at this spot.

LLANRHAIADR-YN-MOCHNANT (LLAN-RHAIADR-YN-MOCHNANT), a parish, composed of a Lower division, in the Cynlleth and Mochnant division of the hundred of Chirk, county of Denbigh, and an Upper portion, in the upper division of the hundred of Llanvyllin, union of Llanvyllin, county of Montgomery, North Wales, 12 miles (w. by s.) from Oswestry; and containing 2621 inhabitants, of whom 1609 are in Denbighshire, and 1012 in Montgomeryshire. The parish comprises an extent of about eight thousand acres, whereof four thousand six hundred are in the Lower, and three thousand four hundred in the Upper, division; and is intersected by the river Moch, in English signifying "Rapid," which here separates the counties of Denbigh and Montgomery, in the former of which, at the distance of four miles from the village, it forms the much admired waterfall called Pistyll Rhaiadr, rendering this place, especially during the summer months, the resort of numerous visiters on their route through this part of North Wales. The perpendicular height of this fall is two hundred and forty feet; but the scenery in the immediate vicinity of the cataract is so crowded and overshadowed with the growth of recent plantations of firs and other evergreens, as to diminish the effect of this otherwise strikingly grand and picturesque scene. The river, flowing through a narrow valley which terminates in a precipitous and bold declivity of the Berwyn mountains, after gliding over a shelving rocky projection for a short distance, precipitates itself with great impetuosity down a perpendicular descent of more than one hundred and fifty feet, and, being interrupted in its fall by a projecting mass of rock, through which it has worn a channel, forms a second fall beneath a lofty arch to the base of the mountain: the road leading from the village to this cataract has been greatly improved. The river pursues its course from Pistyll Rhaiadr through the village into the Tanat, a larger stream, descending from the hills above Pennant, and flowing through an extensive valley commencing at Llangynog, and continued through the parish to Pen-y-Bont, below Llangedwin: in this parish the Tanat is also joined by another tributary, called the Twrch. The Vale of Tanat, through which is an excellent turnpike-road from Oswestry and Shrewsbury, through Llangynog to Bala, is remarkable for the fertility of

its soil, and the beauty and variety of its scenery, and is much admired by tourists, as affording a succession of interesting features. The lands bordering upon the Tanat are subject to inundation, but the rest of the parish, which has every where an uneven surface, is chiefly elevated: the soil is various, but for the most part gravelly; and the rateable annual value of the whole parish is returned at £8516, of which £5226 are for the Denbighshire, and £3290 for the Montgomeryshire, portion. The manufacture of woollen cloth is carried on to a small extent, and several of the inhabitants are employed in the making of shoes. A small market is held under a building which is called "the town hall;" and fairs take place annually on the first Friday in March, May 5th, July 24th, September 28th, and November 8th.

The living is a vicarage, rated in the king's books at £9. 3. 4.; present net income, £520, with a glebe-house; patron, Bishop of St. Asaph. The sinecure rectory, rated in the king's books at £18. 16. 0½., was appropriated by act of parliament of the 29th and 30th of Charles II., on the death of the rector, the celebrated Dr. South, to the maintenance of the choir, and the repairs of the cathedral church, of St. Asaph. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £1392. 6. 6. of which a sum of £982. 6. 6. is payable to the Dean and Chapter of St. Asaph, with a glebe of seven acres; £398 to the vicar, who has also a glebe of seven and a half acres; and £12 to the parish clerk. The church, dedicated to St. Doewan, and situated in that portion of the parish which is in the county of Denbigh, is an ancient and spacious structure, but not distinguished by any particular architectural features. Llanarmon-Mynydd-Mawr, formerly an integral part of this parish, has been separated from it, and now forms a distinct parish; and the neighbouring churches of Llancadwaladr, Llangedwin, and Llanwddyn, were originally also dependent chapels on the mother church of Llanrhaiadr, from which they are respectively distant nine, four, and eight miles. There are places of worship in the village for Independents, and for Calvinistic and Wesleyan Methodists. The charity estates belonging to the poor, arising from lands and interest of monies, amount to £110. 0. 6. per annum, which by a decree of chancery procured a few years ago, was ordered to be expended by five trustees, then named, as follows; £16. 0. 6. to be distributed among the poor, on Easter-eve and St. Thomas's-day; £74 towards placing out apprentices and clothing them; and £20 to a schoolmaster for teaching 30 children reading, writing, and arithmetic: this school is kept in the town hall; and numerous Sunday schools are spread over different parts of the parish. Dr. Morgan, author of the first translation of the Bible into the Welsh language, in 1588, for which he was rewarded by Queen Elizabeth with the bishopric of Llandaf, from which see he was translated to that of St. Asaph, in 1601, was at one period vicar; and Dr. William Worthington, Prebendary of York and of St. Asaph, and several other eminent divines, have also held the benefice.

LLANRHIDIAN, or LLANRIDIAN (LLAN-RHIDIAN), a parish, in the union and hundred of Swansea, county of Glamorgan, South Wales, 11 miles (w. by n.) from Swansea; consisting of a Higher and Lower division, and containing 2039 inhabitants, of whom 1557 are in the Higher, and 482 in the Lower, division. This parish, which is situated in the peninsula of Gower, contains coal and iron-ore, but of these minerals no strata are at present worked within the limits. The village is pleasantly situated on the south bank of the river Burry, immediately opposite to the town of Llanelly, in the county of Carmarthen. The manufacture of woollen cloth is carried on, though upon a very confined scale, employing no more than from six to eight persons. At the village of Penclawdd, in the Higher division of the parish, were formerly extensive copper-works belonging to the Cheadle Copper Company; but they are now neglected, that company possessing numerous others in more convenient situations, and are going to ruin. A canal, called the Penclawdd canal, in connexion with which are some short railroads, opens a communication between the coal districts of Swansea, Loughor, and Llangyvelach, and joins the Burry river at Aberkeddy, in this parish. A fair is held on Palm-Monday. The living is a discharged vicarage, rated in the king's books at £12. 13. 4., endowed with £400 royal bounty, and £1600 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the Trustees of G. Morgan, Esq.; present net income, £99. The church is dedicated to St. Illtyd. In the Higher division of the parish is a chapel of ease, in which divine service is performed every Sunday by a curate, who also solemnizes marriages, christenings, and burials at the chapel, which is four miles distant from the parochial church. In this division also are places of worship for Baptists, a congregation in the late Countess of Huntingdon's Connexion, and Independents; and in the Lower division, another belonging to the Countess' Connexion. In the Higher portion are a day school, in which 20 children are instructed at the expense of their parents; a Sunday school held in the chapel of ease under the superintendence of respectable inhabitants of the division; and three other Sunday schools, consisting of 160 males and females, who are taught gratuitously. In the Lower are a day school of 65 children of both sexes, supported by voluntary contributions; and a Sunday school, in which 120 males and females receive gratuitous instruction. National schools are also about to be erected.

Within a quarter of a mile of the river, and near the western extremity of the parish, are the ruins of Weobley Castle, occupying an eminence command-

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ing the navigable river Burry, and affording an extensive view of the adjacent country; it appears to have been anciently of great strength and extent, having formed the head of a considerable manor, and formerly belonged to Lord Mansel: part of it has been converted into a farm-house. On Manselfold farm is a strong intrenchment in a very perfect state, which appears to have been thrown up to defend the passage of two valleys leading up to the castle. Several other intrenchments are visible within the parish, but by whom they were constructed is not known: one of these occupies the summit of a lofty hill just above the village, and is supposed to have been thrown up by Ivor ab Cadivor, a chieftain of Morganwg, about the year 1110, during his wars with the English, from which circumstance it has obtained the name of Cîl Ivor, or "Ivor's Retreat." On the summit of Cevn-y-Brŷn is a large cromlech, called Arthur's Stone, a vestige of Druidical antiquity, which Camden and other writers describe as being composed of a different species of stone from any found in this part of the country: this, however, appears to be erroneous, as it is the common pudding-stone, or millstone grit, of the country; and, within the recollection of persons still living, a huge fragment, which had been broken off with great labour, by means of wedges, and intended for a millstone, was found totally unfit for that purpose, from the cavities left in the surface by the falling out of the pebbles of which it consisted. The principal, or covering stone, is eleven feet in length and six feet and a half in its greatest breadth: it rests on twelve supporters, for fixing which the earth appears to have been excavated, and by the side of the cromlech lies the mass above noticed. A supposed miraculous well beneath this monument, which was said to ebb and flow with the sea, appears to be nothing more than a collection of water, after heavy rains, in the cavity formed for the insertion of the supporters, which fluctuates according to the weather, and which, as attested by intelligent persons residing near the spot, is frequently dry in hot summers. This cromlech is thought to be alluded to in the historical triads of Wales, as one of the three Herculean labours. There are several mineral springs in the parish, to which medicinal properties are ascribed: of these, the most celebrated is Holy Well, on Cevn-y-Brŷn mountain, to which, in former times, miraculous efficacy was attributed: it was generally frequented on Sunday evenings during the summer season, by numbers of persons, who drank the water, and according to an ancient custom, threw in a pin as a tribute of their gratitude. On Llanrhidian salt-marsh a spring has been discovered within the last twenty years, strongly impregnated with iron, and perhaps also with sulphur, and of a fetid smell, to which the inhabitants have given the name of the Stinking Well; it instantly discolours silver, and is considered to possess very powerful medicinal efficacy.

LLANRHÔS, or LLANVAIR-YN-RHÔS, county of Carnarvon, North Wales.—See Eglwys-Rhôs.

LLANRHÛDD (LLAN-RHÛDD), a parish, in the union, partly within the borough, and partly in the hundred, of Ruthin, county of Denbigh, North Wales, 1 mile (E.) from Ruthin; containing 840 inhabitants, of whom 162 are without the limits of the borough. The village is pleasantly situated in the fertile Vale of Clwyd, and the neighbourhood abounds with pleasing and finely varied scenery, the eastern part of the parish including some of the Clwydian hills: Bathavarn Park, in the parish, is a fine mansion in the Grecian style; and Llanrhûdd House, an ancient dwelling-place. There is a mill, where agricultural implements are manufactured. That portion of the parish called the township of Llanrhûdd Isav is comprised within the limits of the contributory borough of Ruthin: the rateable annual value of the whole parish has been returned at £2456. The rectories of Llanrhûdd and Ruthin were appropriated, in 1590, by Dr. Gabriel Goodman, Dean of Westminster, to the endowment of Christ's Hospital, in Ruthin, and are now held by the warden and pensioners of that institution: the warden appoints a curate for each of the parishes, but is occasionally required to perform duty at each of the churches himself: the wardenship is in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Westminster. The composition for the tithes of the parish is included in that returned for Ruthin. The church, dedicated to St. Meugan, is a small ancient edifice, in the later English style, forming a picturesque object in the vale, and is 66 feet long and 24 broad; the pews will hold about 170 persons, and in the gallery are 50 free seats, besides 40 others in the body of the edifice, which contains an ancient monument to the memory of John Thelwall, Esq., and his wife Jane, whose effigies are represented in a kneeling posture, with ten of their sons and four daughters. In a niche near this monument is a well-executed bust of Ambrose, their ninth son, steward to Lord Verulam, Lord High Chancellor of England, and afterwards Yeoman of the robes to James I. and Charles, Prince of Wales: he died on August 5th, 1653, aged eighty-two years. There is a place of worship for Calvinistic Methodists, who have a Sunday school in their meeting-house; and another is connected with the Established Church; the poor children of the parish are also admissible to the National school, and those within the borough to the grammar school, of Ruthin. Almshouses for 12 men and women of this and adjoining places, have lately been erected, in a tasteful and elegant style, at the sole expense of Joseph Ablett, Esq., of Llanbedr Hall, near Ruthin. Mrs. Dorothy Myddelton bequeathed £20; Mr. Parry, in 1714, £20, and Mr. Jones £20; which sums, with other benefactions, amounting to about £105, have been invested in the funds of the Llan-

degla and Mold turnpike trusts, and the interest, together with a rent-charge of £8, left by Mr. Edward Griffith, is annually distributed among the poor. A chalybeate spring, dedicated to St. Peter, was formerly in high repute for the supposed miraculous medicinal efficacy of its waters, but is at present neglected: it is strongly impregnated with some mineral, and, if due care were taken to prevent its admixture with other waters, it might still be found highly beneficial.

LLANRHWYDRUS (LLAN-RHWYDRYS,) a parish, in the hundred of TÀLYBOLION, union and county of ANGLESEY, NORTH WALES, 8 miles (N. W.) from Llanerchymedd; containing 158 inhabitants. This parish is situated at the north-western extremity of the Isle of Anglesey, on a headland projecting into the Irish Sea, on the north, and forming on the east the boundary of Cemlyn bay. It derives its name from the dedication of its church to St. Rhwydrus, by whom it was originally founded in the sixth century, and contains a large portion of inclosed and well-cultivated land. The surrounding scenery is strikingly diversified, and in some parts highly picturesque; and the views along the coast and over the adjacent country are interesting and extensive. About two miles north-westward from the main land is Ynys y Moelrhoniaid, or the "Isle of Seals," commonly called Skerries, a long island composed entirely of craggy pointed rocks, in which are great numbers of rabbits, and which, during the breeding season, is the resort of puffins and razor-bills. A lighthouse, exhibiting a steady light, was erected on the highest point of the island, in 1733, by the Corporation of the Trinity House, to facilitate the navigation of this part of the channel, and for the preservation of the numerous vessels employed in the trade between Liverpool and Dublin: it has been of material use in the preservation of life and property, but the want of a superior elevation to render it visible at a greater distance has much tended to diminish the benefits it might otherwise have afforded. A more eligible situation might be found on the main land, at a point called Cader Rhwydrus, where the light would have an elevation of nearly a hundred feet above that which it has in its present situation. The Isle of Skerries anciently belonged to the monks of Bangor, and was the principal fishery appertaining to that see, the prelates of which, by neglect, having suffered it to be usurped by the family of Griffith, of Penrhyn, Bishop Dean, in 1498, exerted himself for its recovery, and, after a considerable struggle, succeeded in procuring its restoration to the see. The living is annexed to the rectory of Llanrhyddlad; and the tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £156. 3., subject to rates, averaging £5. 7. per annum. The church is a small ancient edifice, situated nearly in the centre of the headland projecting into the sea, near the small island called the West Mouse. There are places of worship for Calvinistic and Wesleyan Methodists; and a Sunday school, attended by from 70 to 80 males and females, is supported by voluntary contributions. John Hughes, in 1778, bequeathed £50 to the poor; but his widow having died in indigent circumstances, nothing has been received by the parish from this donation.

LLANRHYCHWYN (LLAN-RHYCHWYN), a parish, in the union of LLANRWST, Uchgorvai division of the hundred of NANTCONWAY, county of CARNARVON, NORTH WALES, 1½ mile (W. by N.) from Llanrwst; containing 551 inhabitants. This parish, which is exceedingly mountainous, contains an abundance of pyrites, worked by a company from Liverpool, who ship the produce at the adjoining quay of Trêvriw, on the river Conway, which forms the eastern boundary of the parish, and is navigable from its mouth below the town of Aberconway to Trêvriw. There are also three extensive slate quarries within its limits, at the distance of about one mile and a half from the shipping-place, in which upwards of one hundred persons are employed: lead-ore has likewise been obtained here, and some small veins are now being worked. Numerous varieties of quartz crystals are found, some of them of a beautiful amethystine colour, and of considerable value. The rateable annual value of the parish has been returned at £1528. 16. 6.

The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the rectory of Trêvriw; and the tithes of this parish and that of Trêvriw, have been commuted for a rent-charge of £200. The church, dedicated to St. Rhychwyn, is situated among barren mountains, at a considerable distance from any houses, and, from the rudeness of its architecture, appears to be of great antiquity: it is vulgarly observed of this simple structure, that it was erected prior to the invention of the saw and plane, since no indication of the use of these instruments can be discovered in any part of the edifice: in the east window are the remains of some handsome stained glass, with a mutilated date, which seems to have been MCCCCXXII. Near Capel Curig, at the extremity of the parish, is a place of worship for Calvinistic Methodists, who have also four Sunday schools in different parts, and the Independents three; in these schools about 185 males and 170 females are instructed gratuitously. Two trifling bequests, producing about 13*s.* per annum, are distributed among the poor at Christmas. Taliesin, the celebrated British bard, who flourished about the middle of the sixth century, is stated to have resided in the parish, near a small lake, or pool, called Geirionydd.

LLANRHYDDLAD (LLAN-RHÛDDLAD), a parish, in the hundred of TÀLYBOLION, union and county of ANGLESEY, NORTH WALES, 8 miles (N. W. by W.) from Llanerchymedd; containing 725 inhabitants. This parish, which is of

small extent, is situated on the shore of the Irish Sea, which washes the western side of it: the surface is boldly varied, and the views from the higher grounds are extensive, embracing an interesting prospect over the sea and the adjacent country, which abounds with pleasing, and in some parts with picturesque, scenery. The village, called Rhydwyn, which is small, is situated about a mile from the foot of Moel Rhyddlad, one of the highest mountains in the island, and for that reason selected by Colonel Mudge as one of his principal stations in making the trigonometrical survey of North Wales. Considerable quantities of manganese, and some copper-ore, it is said, have been found upon this mountain; but no mines have been opened. Sulphur-ore has lately been discovered upon a farm called Cevn-dû-bâch, about a mile east of the Moel: the mine is not however worked upon an extensive scale, and the quantity of ore raised has as yet been inconsiderable.

The living is a discharged rectory, with Llanvlewin and Llanrhwydrus annexed, rated in the king's books at £14. 11. 8.; present net income £530, with a glebe-house; patron, Bishop of Bangor. The tithes of the ancient parish of Llandogvael are received alternately by the rectors of this place and Llanvechell. The church, dedicated to St. Rhyddlad, is a small edifice, not distinguished by any architectural features of importance. There are places of worship for Calvinistic and Wesleyan Methodists. A National day school, commenced in 1826, and containing about 50 children of both sexes, is supported by subscription, amounting to £15 annually, paid as a salary to the master; and there are two Sunday schools, appertaining respectively to Calvinistic Methodists and Baptists, in which are about 210 males and females. The interest of several charitable donations and bequests, two of which are small portions of land, is annually distributed among the poor at Christmas. The principal of these are a bequest by William Lloyd, more than a century since, with which a piece of land near the church of Llanvair-Ynghornwy was purchased, which was exchanged in 1821, under the provisions of the act of the 55th and 56th of George III., for other lands with two cottages, containing in the whole 10 acres, and worth £11 per annum. Another is a charge of £4. 4. on property in the parish of Bôdedern, arising from a bequest of Edmund Griffith; and there are also numerous small rent-charges, producing about 13*s.* 6*d.* The church lands consist of several parcels, amounting in the whole to about 30¾ acres, and yielding a rent of £17. 16. 6. Sir William Williams, Speaker of the House of Commons in the reign of Charles II., was born in this parish, of which his father, Dr. Hugh Williams, founder of the families of Wynnstay, Bôdelwyddan, and Penbedwr, was rector from 1633 till 1670.

LLANRHŶSTID (LLAN-RHŶSTYD), a parish, in the union of Aberystwith, lower division of the hundred of Ilar, county of Cardigan, South Wales, 9 miles (s. by w.) from Aberystwith, on the road to Cardigan; comprising the townships of Llanrhŷstid-Hamminiog and Llanrhŷstid-Mevennydd, and containing 1608 inhabitants. This place, though at present of little importance, has been distinguished in history from a remote period of antiquity. In 987 its church was demolished by the Danes, in one of their descents upon South Wales. The castle of Llanrhŷstid, called also Dinerth Castle, was, in 1080, at which period it belonged to Iestyn ab Gwrgan, Prince of Glamorgan, sacked by Rhŷs, Prince of South Wales: it was destroyed in 1135, by Owain Gwynedd and his brother, aided by Hywel ab Meredydd and Rhŷs ab Madog ab Ednerth. Having been re-erected, it was besieged and taken, in 1150, with several other fortresses, by Cadell, Meredydd, and Rhŷs, the sons of Grufydd ab Rhŷs, Prince of South Wales, who, enraged at the spirited resistance of its defenders, whereby they lost some of their bravest troops, put the garrison to the sword. It was fortified by Roger, Earl of Clare, in 1158, and, about the close of the same century, was besieged and taken by Maelgwyn ab Rhŷs, who slew the garrison left to defend it by his brother Grufydd, and in 1204 rased it, with several others, to prevent their falling into the hands of Llewelyn ab Iorwerth.

The parish is situated on the shore of Cardigan bay, and bounded on the north by the parish of Llanddeiniol, on the south by that of Llansantfraid, on the east by Llangwyryvon, and on the west by the sea; and comprises by admeasurement 8650 acres, of which 2250 are arable, 600 meadow, 5200 pasture, 400 uninclosed common, and 200 woodland. The surface, which is ornamented with the stream of the Gwyre and several other rivulets, and interspersed with oak and ash and some recent plantations of larch, is marked by moderate elevations in several parts; but in the vicinity of the sea there are some fine level tracts: the lands are in general well cultivated, and the chief produce is wheat, barley, and oats. The seat of the ancient family of Lloyd is situated here, and is now occupied by one of the name of Philipps. The present village is situated near the influx of the Gwyre into the bay of Cardigan, and consists only of a few cottages, indifferently built. Fairs are held on the Thursday before Easter, November 12th (a hiring fair for servants), and the Thursday before Christmas; and at Lluest Newydd others take place on Sept. 23rd, Oct. 8th, and the second Friday after the 10th of the same month. The living is a discharged vicarage, rated in the king's books at £6. 13. 4.; patron, Bishop of St. David's: the tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £620, of which, a sum of £450 is payable to the precentor and chapter of St. David's, and one of £170 to the vicar. The church, dedicated to St. Rhystyd, occupies an elevated situation above the

village, and is of considerable antiquity. There are places of worship for Baptists and Calvinistic dissenters. About 110 children are taught in two day schools, at the expense of their parents; and there are five Sunday schools, conducted by gratuitous teachers, in one of which are about 200 males and females, who attend the Established Church; the others appertain to dissenters, and afford instruction to about 200. Leland mentions the remains of a large edifice here, which some suppose to have been a nunnery; but there are now no vestiges of it, nor any authentic account of such an establishment having existed here.

LLANRIAN (LAN-RHIAN) a parish, in the union of HAVERFORDWEST, hundred of DEWISLAND, county of PEMBROKE, SOUTH WALES, 5 miles (N. E.) from St. David's; containing 912 inhabitants. This parish is situated near the north-western extremity of the county, and on the coast of St. George's Channel, by which it is bounded on the west and north; the surrounding scenery is pleasing, and the views over the channel and the adjacent country are interesting and extensive: the rateable annual value of the property is returned at £1802. 14. 3½. It constitutes a prebend in the cathedral church of St. David's, rated in the king's books at £19. 9. 7., and annexed to the archdeaconry of Carmarthen. The living is a discharged vicarage, rated in the king's books at £6. 11. 3.; and endowed with £200 royal bounty, and £600 parliamentary grant; present net income, £105; patron, Bishop of St. David's. The church, dedicated to St. Rheanus, is not remarkable for any architectural details of importance. There are places of worship for Baptists and Calvinistic Methodists. About 60 children are taught in two day schools at the expense of their parents; and there are three Sunday schools, conducted gratuitously, in one of which are 70 males and females, who attend the Established Church; the others appertain respectively to Baptists and Calvinistic Methodists, and afford instruction to about 100. Near the church are some Druidical remains, consisting of many large stones, most of which are now broken: they were formerly erect, and, in their arrangement and general appearance, formed in miniature, according to Mr. Fenton, a tolerably correct representation of Stonehenge.

LLANRÛG, or LLANVIHANGEL-YN-RÛG, a parish, in the hundred of ISGORVAI, union and county of CARNARVON, NORTH WALES, 3½ miles (E.) from Carnarvon, on the new line of road to Capel Curig; containing 1759 inhabitants. This parish is separated from that of Llandeiniolen by the river Seiont, which forms its northern boundary; and has the parish of Llanberis on the east and south, and that of Llanbeblig on the west and south, with Carnarvon on the west. It is traversed by the road from Carnarvon to Llanberis; and comprises 4105 acres, of which 2067 are arable, and 50 wood: the land is stony and mountainous; and some of the elevations, especially that on which the church is built, command extensive prospects of the sea and the country adjacent, embracing the Snowdon range of mountains on the east, and the bay of Carnarvon on the west; in certain states of the atmosphere even the Irish hills being distinctly visible. The soil is gravelly, and the produce consists chiefly of barley, oats, and potatoes; the land is for the greater part inclosed and in a state of good cultivation; and the waste was inclosed by an act of parliament obtained about the year 1809. The farms are small, the largest seldom comprehending more than 100 acres, and such of the inhabitants as are not engaged in agriculture, are employed in the quarries and in the neighbouring mines: of the rateable annual value of the parish, the return amounts to £2690. 7. There are several good mansions in detached situations, inhabited by opulent families, among which are the beautiful small villa of Glangwnna, deeply embosomed in woods on the sloping bank of the river Seiont; Plâs Tirion, Pantavon, Llwynybrain, Havod, Brynbrâs Castle, Tŷ'n-y-Coed, and Tŷ Gwyn.

The parish contains the village of Cwm-y-Glo; and many of the inhabitants were formerly occupied in working the quarries, which abound with slate of a reddish hue, or of a brown colour, of a very durable substance, and not apt to open or crack when exposed to the weather; but the number of persons thus engaged has latterly been much diminished. There are quarries both on the mountain called Cevn Dû, and on a farm named Glyn Rhonwy, in this parish, in which about 60 men are employed; the slates were once brought down the Llanberis lakes in boats, and thence conveyed by carts to Carnarvon; but since a new line of road has been formed, they have been brought by carts the whole of the way. There are indications of copper-ore on Caer Cwm-y-Glo, and also on a mountainous rocky farm termed Llwyncoed: some small veins have been actually laid open; and in a rock near the lake, close to the new road, and on the same farm, a vein of asbestos, or amianthus, has been found. At a short distance higher up, and near the boundary of the farms Llwyncoed and Glyn Rhonwy, is a vein of white soapy clay, resembling fullers' earth, which dips into the lake, and may be taken up from a boat. Numerous curious specimens of fossils, minerals, and crystals, are to be obtained in the mountainous district of the parish.

The living is a rectory, rated in the king's books at £5. 12. 6.; patron, Bishop of Bangor: the tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £200. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a small though venerable cruciform structure, in the later English style, without tower or steeple, but having at the west end a pointed arch, rising above the roof, and surmounted by a small cross, under

which a bell is suspended. It is 62 feet long, and 27 broad, and nearly all the sittings are free; from its elevated situation it is seen from a great distance in every direction, and it has been rendered more conspicuous by being whitewashed all over, not even excepting the roof. There are four places of worship for Calvinistic, and one for Wesleyan, Methodists; and a dwelling-house has been recently converted to the use of a congregation of Presbyterians. A National school was established in 1834 by subscription, aided by a grant of £15 from the National Society; the average number of scholars is about 100. The Calvinistic Methodists have four Sunday schools, conducted gratuitously, in which 480 males and females are instructed. Mr. John Morris, in 1710, bequeathed land for apprenticing poor boys of this parish and the town of Carnarvon, containing in the whole about 107 acres, and now producing £58. 9. 10., per annum, including 35 acres on an inclosure of the common of Llanrûg in 1819; two or three boys are annually placed out from each, according to the will of the testator, and the benefit is enjoyed by both places equally: with each boy a premium of £10 is given, and he also receives £1 annually for clothing. About £1 is distributed in bread to the poor, arising from the rent of two cottages erected on the common from two bequests.

In several parts of the parish are numerous remains of cottages, or huts, probably the residences of the aboriginal inhabitants at some period of very remote antiquity; they are generally in clusters of eight or ten each, and appear to have formed distinct villages: they are called Cuttiau 'r Gwyddelod, or "the Irishmen's huts," and are generally circular in form; two stones on one side of each seem to mark out the entrance, and a large upright stone probably points out the fire-place: the walls, which are about two feet high, and three in thickness, are composed of small stones without mortar. Near these huts are frequently found remains of the "quern," or stone handmill, consisting of two stones, one concave and the other convex, with a place for an iron handle; and stone and brass celts have also been found in the vicinity of these ancient habitations, which are generally distributed through the parish, and of which the number of circular foundations exceeds three hundred. Davydd Thomas, the celebrated Welsh bard, better known as "Davydd Ddû o Eryri," was interred at this place; and Dr. Edwards, who accompanied Commodore Anson in his voyage round the world, and held the office of surgeon on board the Tamer frigate, was a native of the parish, and son of one of its rectors: he also lies buried in the churchyard.

LLANRWST (LLAN-RWST), a market-town and parish, comprising the township of Gwydir, and the head of a union, in the hundred of NANTCONWAY, county of CARNARVON, but chiefly in the Uchdulas division of the hundred of ISDULAS, county of DENBIGH, NORTH WALES, 20 miles (W. by S.) from Denbigh, 26 (W. by N.) from Ruthin, and 217 (N. W. by W.) from London; and containing 3904 inhabitants, of whom 3524 are in the Denbighshire, and 380 in the Carnarvonshire, portion. This town is of very great antiquity, and in the year 952 was the scene of an important battle in the contests maintained at this period, for the sovereignty of Wales, between the sons of Hywel Dda and those of Edwal Voel, when the former, assembling their forces in South Wales, laid waste the territory of North Wales as far as the river Conway, but were opposed by the latter at the town of Llanrwst, where, after an obstinate conflict, in which many of considerable rank were slain on both sides, the sons of Edwal Voel were victorious, and pursuing their enemies into South Wales, they retaliated upon their territories for the ravages which had been inflicted on their own. The TOWN is pleasantly situated on the eastern bank of the river Conway, which here forms the boundary between the two counties, four miles to the north of the road to Holyhead, and in the spacious and beautiful Vale of Llanrwst, environed by majestic and well-wooded hills, the land at the foot of which is well watered, and exceedingly productive: it is large, well built, and amply supplied with water, but consists principally of small houses and shops; the streets are spacious and well paved. Over the river is an elegant bridge of three arches, built about the year 1636, under an order from the privy council of Charles I., from a plan by Inigo Jones, who is erroneously stated to have been a native of this place; the expense of its erection, amounting to about one thousand pounds, was conjointly defrayed by the two counties which it connects: two of the arches are exceedingly handsome; the third, having been rebuilt in 1703, is somewhat inferior; the central arch, which forms a much larger segment of a circle than the other two, is nearly sixty feet in span. Excellent roads have lately been made, communicating with the London, Liverpool, and Holyhead roads, and also with Denbigh, and St. Asaph, the improved state of which has caused a considerable increase of visiters, during the summer months, to the picturesque and much admired scenery of this neighbourhood.

Llanrwst was formerly noted for the making of harps: at present the spinning of woollen yarn, and the knitting of stockings, constitute the principal trade, the town being situated at the north-western extremity of the hosiery district of North Wales, and, next to Bala, the principal market for that article; the former of these branches, however, is in a very low state, there being only one mill, in which four or five persons are employed. The river Conway is navigable from its mouth to Trêvriw, about two miles from this town, for vessels of sixty tons' burthen, which bring coal, lime, timber, and gro-

cery, for the supply of the inhabitants of Llanrwst and the neighbourhood, and carry back the produce of the slate quarries and mines of the adjoining parishes. The market, which is on Saturday, is well supplied, particularly with corn, which is not sold by sample, but in small quantities, suitable to the circumstances of the purchaser: it is the general mart for the inhabitants of the surrounding district, to a distance of twenty miles in every direction. Fairs, chiefly for the sale of cattle, corn, and wool, take place on the first Tuesday in February, March 8th, April 25th, June 21st, August 10th, September 17th, October 25th, December 11th, and the second Tuesday after that day: at the June fair a great quantity of wool is sold to the clothiers of Yorkshire, and at the September and October fairs great numbers of cattle are sold to the English drovers. The market-place is a spacious square area, in the centre of which stands the town-hall, a plain substantial structure, erected at the expense of Maurice Wynne, Esq., of Caer Melwr, as appears from a stone over the principal entrance, bearing the arms of the Wynnes, and the initials of the founder, with the date 1661: above this is a clock, with a cupola, containing the market bell, and surmounted by a large gilt eagle. This edifice, however, is in the course of re-erection by Lord Willoughby D'Eresby; with an additional floor for a corn-market. The general quarter-sessions for the county were formerly held in this hall, which practice has been discontinued since the removal of the assizes from Denbigh to Ruthin. The petty-sessions for the Uchdulas division of the hundred of Isdulas are held here; and Llanrwst is, by the late Boundary Act, a polling-place in the election of knights for the shire.

The PARISH is upwards of forty miles in circumference, and comprises, in the Denbighshire portion, 15,000 acres, of which 8300 are arable, 6000 pasture, and 700 woodland; and in the Carnarvonshire portion 7694*a.* 3*r.* 22*p.*, of which about 293 acres are arable, 6588 pasture, 693 wood, and the remainder water, roads, and waste. The soil of the lower grounds consists principally of a mixture of argillaceous earth and vegetable mould, the latter generally diminishing in quality as the elevation of the land increases, some parts of which rise into lofty hills and mountains, including Moel Siabod, and Moel Seiviog, the former reaching an elevation of 2878 feet above the level of the sea; on the summit of the latter three parishes meet. The chief agricultural produce is wheat, oats, barley, potatoes, and the various grasses; and in the spring, summer, and autumn months, the higher grounds afford abundant pasturage for horses, cattle, and sheep. Clay-slate and greywacke are quarried for fences, building, and the repair of roads; and lead-mines are worked in each division of the parish: the forest trees consist principally of oak, larch, spruce, Scotch firs, ash, beech, sycamore, birch, and alder: the rateable annual value of the Denbighshire portion of the parish has been returned at £7980.

The parish being situated in the rich and fertile Vale of Llanrwst, the environs of the town partake very largely of the beautifully picturesque scenery for which the district is celebrated, the most prominent and striking features of which are the precipitous woods and lofty cliffs of Gwydir. The surface is diversified with hill and dale, woods, rocks, and water, together with moors, pastures, and arable land, uniting, in their perpetually varying combinations, to produce pictorial scenes of the highest order. The Vale of Llanrwst, which is neither so widely extended as the Vale of Clwyd, nor so contracted as that of Llangollen, is regarded by the admirers of picturesque scenery as exhibiting the most varied assemblage of beautiful features which the pencil could delineate. The prospects of the dense woods and towering hills that inclose it on each side, is enlivened by the river Conway, which every where presents an animated scene, either of small vessels arriving at, and departing from, the village of Trêvriw, or of the diminutive boats called coracles, used in fishing for salmon and smelts, which, together with various kinds of trout, eels, &c., are supplied to the town and neighbourhood. The gentlemen's seats in the vicinity and more remote localities, which greatly contribute to increase the powerful effect of the different views, are, Gwydir, the Abbey, Cyfdŷ, Belmont, Plâs Madoc, Penloyn, the Cottage, Hêndre House, Oaklands, Beaver Grove, and Tan-y-Celyn, a neat residence newly built on the banks of the Conway. The ancient mansion of Gwydir, beautifully situated amongst extensive woods of oak, which clothe the rocks projecting between the rivers Conway and Llugwy, near the foot of a lofty precipice called Carreg-y-Gwalch, or "the rock of the falcon," was erected, according to some initials and a date over the gateway, by John Wynne ab Meredydd, in 1555, and comprised an extensive but somewhat irregular pile of building, ranged in a quadrangular form, and consisting of an inner and an outer court; but this edifice was taken down, in 1816, since which time the present structure, on a much smaller scale, has been built: a small portion of the former mansion still remains, and has recently been fitted up in an antique and elegant style. Above this stood another edifice, called the Upper Gwydir, erected, in 1604, by Sir John Wynne, which was pulled down several years ago.

The LIVING comprises a sinecure rectory and a discharged vicarage, united by act of parliament passed in 1678, and in the patronage of the Bishop of St. Asaph; the former is rated in the king's books at £12, and the latter at £6. 5. 5.: the tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £900, subject to rates, averaging £15 per annum; and there is a glebe-house, with other appendages, valued at £50 per annum. The *church*, dedicated to St. Grwst,

Rhystyd, or Restitutus, and situated close to the river, is said to have been originally erected on ground given by Rhûn, son of Nevydd Hardd, a chieftain of one of the fifteen tribes of North Wales, to expiate the murder of Prince Idwal, a son of Owain Gwynedd, by order of Nevydd, to whom Owain had entrusted him to be fostered, according to the custom of the country. The present structure, supposed, from its style of architecture, to have been erected early in the fifteenth century, has lately been thoroughly repaired, and a tower added to it, at the sole expense of the late rector, the Rev. H. Holland Edwards, Prebendary of Westminster; it contains 743 sittings, of which 173 are free, and is 92 feet long and 33 broad. Adjoining it, on the south side, is the *Gwydir chapel*, a handsome square castellated edifice, the interior of which is decorated with a profusion of carved work: it was built by Sir Richard Wynne, from a design by Inigo Jones, in 1633, as a burial-place for his family, the deceased members of which had previously been interred in the chancel, and contains several elegantly engraved brasses, exhibiting portraits of several of the family; it has a carved and fretted roof, said to have once belonged to the conventual church of Maenan abbey, situated about three miles distant. On the eastern wall is a slab of white marble, recording the pedigree of the founder, and tracing his ancestors to Owain Gwynedd, Prince of North Wales. On the southern wall is a newly restored monument to the memory of Sir John Wynne, Bart., a learned antiquary, and an indefatigable gleaner of materials for the illustration of Welsh history, which were published under the title of the "History of the Gwydir family;" also to that of his great-grandfather Meredith, and his wife Sidney, daughter of Sir William Gerard, Chancellor of Ireland. In the centre of the chapel, upon the floor, lies the stone coffin of Llewelyn the Great, who died in 1240, and was interred in the abbey which he had founded at Aberconway, thence removed to Maenan, and from that place, at the dissolution, the coffin was brought to the old parish church of Llanrwst, where it remained obscured by rubbish until placed in its present more appropriate situation. The same attention has likewise been paid to another piece of antiquity, placed near it, *viz.*, a recumbent armed effigy of Howel Coytmor, grandson of Davydd, brother to Llewelyn ab Grufydd: he was owner of the Gwydir estate, which was sold by one of his descendants to the family of Wynne. There is a chapel of ease to Llanrwst at *Capel-Garmon*, which was rebuilt about the year 1789, and will afford accommodation to 210 persons; at *Gwydir*, half a mile distant, is a private chapel belonging to Lord Willoughby D'Eresby; and an additional church, dedicated to *St. Mary*, in the early English style, capable of seating 350 persons, was commenced in 1841, by subscription, on a site given by his lordship, for the accommodation of those who do not understand the Welsh language, in which the service is exclusively performed in the mother church. This edifice, which forms an interesting object at the entrance to the town from Pentre-Voelas, being situated on an ascent, was consecrated October 28th, 1842, and the necessary endowments for the minister, repairs of the church, and general purposes, provided by the Rev. H. H. Edwards. There are eleven places of worship for dissenters, of which four are in the town, belonging respectively to the Baptists, Independents, and Calvinistic and Wesleyan Methodists, each, except the Wesleyan chapel, having a burial-ground attached.

In the Denbighshire portion of the parish are three day schools, in which about 55 children are taught at the expense of their parents; and four Sunday schools, affording gratuitous instruction to about 800 males and females, who are also provided with books; and in the township of Gwydir the Calvinistic Methodists support three Sunday schools, in which are more than 200 males and females. Divers benefactions of considerable amount have been made for the benefit of the poor, which are judiciously managed, the proceeds being regularly distributed among the most deserving objects. An old foundation in the parish, called *Jesus' Hospital*, is supposed to have been originally endowed with the rectorial tithes of Eglwys-Vach, a parish of eight townships, of which the rector had but one, called the township of Bodnod, the other seven being an impropriation. It appears by various authentic documents that the hospital was founded by Sir John Wynne, Knt., of Gwydir, in 1612, for the support of a warden and twelve poor men; and that a free school within its walls was also established by the same benefactor, the master of which was to have £20 per annum, and an usher £10, with a house and garden each. The allowance to the warden was £20, and the salaries of the teachers were subsequently augmented to £25 and £15; and the remainder of the tithes was to maintain the almsmen, and to provide them every other year with warm gowns. The popular history of this charity however is, that the true founder was a gentleman of the name of Williams, and that Sir John Wynne was merely an instrument for carrying his benevolent intentions into effect. The endowment of both the hospital and school with the tithes of Eglwys-Vach, which were even then of considerable amount, is believed to have been the intention of Sir John Wynne, but this has always been denied by his descendants and by the heirs of Gwydir, who have contended that this disposition of the tithes is not sustained by deed or other legal writing. The present Lord Willoughby D'Eresby, to whom Eglwys-Vach has devolved as the representative of the family, also resists the claim of Jesus'-Hospital to the endowment; and the question now at issue is, whether these tithes, of which the gross annual amount has exceeded £600, were settled to maintain the

hospital, or are a lay impropriation in the Gwydir family in its own right, out of which certain payments were charitably, but gratuitously, made for nearly two hundred years. The almshouses have ceased to be occupied by the poor, as rent-free tenements, since 1811, and the school has ceased to be a free school since 1803, but it should be mentioned that Lord Willoughby D'Eresby, in addition to salaries paid by him to the schoolmaster and mistress, distributes different sums of money annually to a certain number of needy persons, in this parish, though all these payments are claimed to be voluntary, and wholly unconnected with the proceeds of the tithes. The almshouses are still standing, and are built of stone, and in tolerable repair, consisting of five tenements on the ground-floor and the same number above. About the year 1812, one of the ground tenements was destroyed to make a passage to a house then sold by Lord Willoughby to Mr. Evan Pritchard, and which house is said to have been the property of the hospital, and former residence of the warden: the old house has since been taken down and rebuilt. On a stone tablet in the wall that separates the almshouses from the churchyard is this inscription: "*To Winn de Gwyder Fil Mauricii Miles et Baronnetta fundavit A°.* 1610."

Among other contributors to the charities of this parish were Dame Mary Mostyn, John Salusbury, Morris Hughes, and Evan Davies, of whom the last-named, in 1766, left property to the parish amounting to upwards of £600. About £800 have been invested in the funds and in turnpike-trusts, which produce annually £35. 8., whereof, among other charitable uses, a portion is distributed to the poor between Michaelmas and Christmas. The *poor law union*, of which this town is the head, was formed April 29th, 1837, and comprises the following 17 townships and parishes; namely, Gwern-Howell, Gwytherin, Llanddoget, Llangerniew, and Pentre-Voelas, in the county of Denbigh; Eglwys-Vâch and Maenan (in the parish of Eglwys-Vâch), Tîr-Ivan, Eidda, and Trêbrys (in the parish of Yspytty-Ivan), and Llanrwst and Gwydir, in the parish of Llanrwst, counties of Denbigh and Carnarvon; and Bettws-y-Coed, Dôlwyddelan, Llanrhychwyn, Penmachno, and Trêvriw, in the county of Carnarvon. It is under the superintendence of 20 guardians, and contains a population of 12,322.

LLANSADWRN (LLAN-SADWRN), a parish, in the union of Bangor and Beaumaris, hundred of Tyndaethwy, county of Anglesey, North Wales, 3 miles (W.) from Beaumaris; containing 455 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated in the eastern part of the county, within four miles of the Menai bridge, and on the road from Llangevni to Beaumaris, is bounded on the north by the parishes of Pentraeth and Llanddona, on the south by that of Llandegvan, on the east by Beaumaris, and on the west by Penmynnedd; and comprises by computation 2891 acres, of which 1700 are arable, 1103 pasture, and the remainder woodland and waste. The lands are in general inclosed and well cultivated; the soil is fertile, and the chief produce corn, cattle, and a few sheep. The houses of the inhabitants are scattered over the parish in detached situations, not forming any village; and the surrounding scenery, though not characterised by any peculiarity of feature, is pleasingly rural. The living is a discharged rectory, rated in the king's books at £7. 6. $0\frac{1}{2}$.; patron, Bishop of Bangor: the tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £400. The church, dedicated to St. Sadwrn, from which circumstance the parish derives its name, is a small but neat edifice, consisting of a nave, chancel, and north transept, and was thoroughly repaired at a considerable expense in 1829; it contains 140 sittings, of which 50 are free. In the transept, projecting from one of the walls, is the head of an ecclesiastic, well executed in stone; and outside the same part of the edifice is the head of a bear, with a muzzle and chain, also curiously carved in stone. A fragment of stone has been found, which is now placed within the transept under the head above-mentioned, bearing part of a mutilated inscription in Roman characters, in which the word "Saturninus," still legible, seems to shew that it was part of the monument of that saint, by whom the church is supposed to have been founded about the year 603. There are two Sunday schools, in which about 50 males and females are gratuitously instructed by some of the parishioners.

The farms of Brŷn Eryr and Rhôs Owen, left by Dr. Rowlands for the support of his almshouses at Bangor, are in this parish. Rowland Jones, in 1715, bequeathed a tenement called Gorslâs, the rent of which he appropriated in equal shares, amounting to £2. 5. for each, to the poor of this parish and that of Pentraeth; and Mrs. Roberts, in 1756, left £150, the interest of which sum she directed to be given in equal shares to three of the poorest and most deserving housekeepers of Llansadwrn: this last sum was invested in a mortgage on the tolls of the Holyhead road, and now produces an income of £7. 10. annually; and the amount of both charities is distributed at Easter and Christmas among the most necessitous poor. With numerous other benefactions, amounting in the whole to £41, the principal contributors to which were Humphrey Williams, in 1741, and Griffith Rowland, in 1765, of sums of £10 each, ten small cottages were erected on ground granted by the late Lord Bulkeley at £1. 1. per annum; they are now occupied rent free by ten families put in by the vestry. In a field adjoining Trevor, in the parish, are the remains of two cromlechs; the larger, which was supported on two upright stones more than ten feet high, fell down in 1825. There are also some vestiges of an ancient fortress, near an old family mansion called "Castellior," which, from

several relics of antiquity discovered in the immediate vicinity, is supposed to be of Roman origin. In the marsh near the base of Llwydiart mountain, fossil oak trees, acorns, and nuts are found, several feet below the surface, retaining all their original freshness.

LLANSADWRN (LLAN-SADWRN), a parish, in the union of LLANDOVERY, lower division of the hundred of PERVETH, county of CARMARTHEN, SOUTH WALES, 3 miles (N. N. W.) from Llangadock; comprising the Upper and Lower divisions, and containing 1192 inhabitants. This parish, which is pleasantly situated in the north-eastern part of the county, is intersected by the turnpike-road from Llandilo-Vawr, by the suspension bridge to Llandovery, and by a small rivulet tributary to the river Towy. It comprises 7064 acres, consisting of a mountainous district of considerable extent, and a large portion of common, which was inclosed by an act of parliament passed in 1809, and with the other lands, is in a good state of cultivation; the scenery is finely diversified, and the views from the higher grounds are extensive, embracing a rich prospect over the surrounding country. Abermarlais, the seat of the late Vice-Admiral Sir Thomas Foley, is a handsome modern mansion, erected by him, near the site and from the ruins of an ancient mansion, which originally formed the baronial residence of Sir Rhŷs ab Thomas, and is noticed by Leland: the present edifice is beautifully situated in grounds finely varied and comprehending much picturesque scenery. The living is a discharged vicarage, with the perpetual curacy of Llanwrda annexed, rated in the king's books at £6. 10., and in the gift of Lady Foley; present net income, £165, with a glebe-house: the tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £351. 15. of which £263. 14. 9. are payable to Lady Foley, and £87. 18. 3. to the vicar, both sums subject to rates, averaging £10; and the incumbent has also a glebe of three acres, and is allowed £15 per annum from the impropriator. The church is dedicated to St. Sadwrn: Lady Letitia Cornwallis presented in 1739 a silver gilt chalice, flagon, and paten, with the inscription; "*donum Letitiæ Cornwallis*, 1739." There are seven places of worship for Baptists, Independents, and Calvinistic and Wesleyan Methodists.

Lady Letitia, in the same year, bequeathed £400 for endowing a free school for this parish and that of Llanwrda, the selection of the master or mistress to be by the vestry of this parish alone; and also gave £1000, the interest to be divided among four maiden gentlewomen of the county; £800 to purchase for them a proper piece of ground and habitation, and a school-house and residence for the master or mistress; £200 to provide furniture for the use of the four almswomen; and £200 for new furniture and for repairing and beautifying the gentlewomen's house and the school; any residue to be expended in buying shoes and stockings for the poorest children of the two parishes; and she likewise gave £50, the interest to be distributed on Christmas-eve among the poor of this place. These sums not having been applied to the purposes prescribed by the will of the testatrix, a decree for the payment of them, with the accumulations, was obtained in 1782, and the money vested in the three per cent. Bank annuities; when the original bequest of £400 for the school was found to have increased to £1435. 1.; the £1000 to £3587. 9. 3.; the £200 for buying the first furniture to £717. 10. 6.; the second £200 to a similar sum; the £50 for the poor to £179. 6. 11.; and the £800 building fund to £2504. 11.: and independently of the last sum, the whole amount invested was £6636. 18. 2. In 1794 this had accumulated to £9228. 15. 5.; and the dividends, amounting to £276. 17. 2., are annually disposed of as follows; namely £166. 2. among the four gentlewomen, £67. 8. 5. to the schoolmaster, and £5. 7. 7. to the poor. The school premises consist of a dwelling-house for the master, with a school-room, a field of two and a half acres, and a garden; and there are 40 scholars of both sexes attending. The almshouses comprise four tenements with a garden annexed, all erected out of the building fund; and the inmates are further entitled to receive, in addition to the yearly sum above specified, a portion of the dividends on £526. 7. 3., accumulated from reinvestments of the surplus fund. The £5. 7. 7. are annually distributed among the poor parishioners, who further receive 10*s*., arising from a rent-charge granted by William Thomas Howell, out of an estate called Edwinsford, in the parish of Llansawel; and also have the benefit of £5 per annum for instructing children, £5. 5. for apprenticing them, and 40 gallons of barley per month; all derived from the estate of Abermarlais. The schools consist of, in the Upper division, a day school of 20 children, partly supported by the above endowment of £5, and partly by payments from the parents; and two Sunday schools, respectively appertaining to Calvinistic Methodists and Independents, and conducted gratuitously, in which 160 males and females are taught in the Welsh language. In the Lower division are two day and two Sunday schools, three of which are in connexion with Independents, and one with Baptists; in the former about 60 children are instructed at their parents' expense; in the latter, which are conducted by gratuitous teachers, are 85 males and females, taught in the Welsh language only.

LLANSADWRNEN (LLAN-SADYRNIN), a parish, in the higher division of the hundred of DERLLŶS, union and county of CARMARTHEN, SOUTH WALES, 2 miles (S. W.) from Laugharne; containing 237 inhabitants. This parish, which derives its name from the dedication of its church, is pleasantly situated on the bay of Carmarthen, and is but of

small extent; the land is inclosed and in a tolerable state of cultivation. Limestone is found in the rocks near the coast, but the inhabitants are principally employed in agriculture. The surrounding scenery is pleasingly varied; and the views, extending over the bay and the adjacent country, are interesting, and combine some features of picturesque character. The living is a rectory, annexed to the vicarage of Laugharne, and rated in the king's books at £6. In the parish are the remains of Broadway House, an ancient mansion, formerly the residence of John Powel, Esq., Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, and Keeper of the Great Seal in the reign of James II.; he was one of the judges who sat on the trial of the seven bishops that were committed to the Tower by order of that monarch, in 1688, and by his inflexible integrity they were absolved of the charge laid against them: he died in 1696, aged sixty-three, and was buried in the chancel of the church of Laugharne, where a monument was erected to his memory, bearing an inscription eulogizing his conduct on that memorable trial. In the limestone rock near the coast is a curious and beautiful cavern of large dimensions, which was formerly a retreat for smugglers.

LLANSAMLET (LLAN-SAMLED), a parish, in the union of NEATH, hundred of LLANGYVELACH, county of GLAMORGAN, SOUTH WALES, 4 miles (N. E. by N.) from Swansea; comprising the Higher and Lower divisions, and containing 3375 inhabitants, of which number 1105 are in the Higher, and 2270 in the Lower, division. This parish is separated from that of Llangyvelach by the river Tawy on the west, and is intersected in the middle by the turnpike-road from Swansea to Neath; with the exception of a small portion it is inclosed, and the lands are in a state of good cultivation, particularly in the Upper division. One of the most picturesque features of the parish is Glànbrane, a good house, situated near the summit of a lofty eminence, and commanding a fine marine view over Crymlen hill; and Gwernllwynwith, formerly the property of the Morgans of Birch Grove, is also a substantial mansion. There are some extensive collieries, the principal of which afford constant occupation to about five hundred men; and in the Lower division of the parish are copper-works upon a large scale, affording employment to a great number of persons; a large rolling-mill, and a spelter work: the produce whereof is conveyed to the port of Swansea by the river Tawy, which runs close to the works, and is navigable for three miles. A large portion of the parish is included within the limits of the borough of Swansea.

The living is a perpetual curacy, endowed with £800 royal bounty; net income, as returned in 1835, £94: augmented in 1841 by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners with £24 per annum out of the fund raised by the suspension of certain canonries and prebends; patron and appropriator, Bishop of St. David's. The church, dedicated to St. Samled, is a small edifice, consisting of a nave and chancel, neatly fitted up for divine service. There are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, and Calvinistic Methodists. On Kilvey hill are two school-rooms, built and supported at the sole expense of Messrs. Freeman and Co. and Messrs. Grenfell and Sons, for the education of the children of their workmen, who are privileged by the payment of one penny per week each, to send all their children to be instructed; one of the rooms will contain eighty boys, and is conducted on the British and Foreign School system; the other, an infants' school, is capable of holding 300 children between the ages of two and eight years, and in a room adjoining, the elder girls are taught sewing by the wife of the master. An English Sunday school is also held in the building, at which about 200 children attend; and Welsh Sunday schools are carried on in the different chapels, where about 350 persons are instructed. A good school-room also, lately fitted up near the church, is capable of containing 150 children. Mr. Lewis Thomas, in 1708, bequeathed a rent-charge to the poor, producing £2 per annum, which, with another trifling benefaction of a similar description, of 12*s*., in the same year, by Mr. John Jenkin, is annually distributed among them on St. Thomas's-day, as is likewise among poor widows on Christmas-day, a sum of £3. 18. 6., the interest of £130. 17. 11. three per cent. consolidated bank annuities, purchased with a gift of £100 by John Harry, in 1809. A bequest of a rent-charge of £2 by Thomas Popkins, in 1751, has not been paid for many years, being void under the statute.

LLANSANNAN (LLAN-SANNAN), a parish, in the union of ST. ASAPH, Higher division of the hundred of ISALED, county of DENBIGH, NORTH WALES, 8 miles (W.) from Denbigh; containing 1406 inhabitants. This place derives its name from the dedication of its church to St. Sannan, the intimate friend and companion of the father of St. Winifred, who lived here in religious seclusion, and was buried near the remains of the latter at Gwytherin. The village is situated at the head of the narrow vale of the river Aled, which rises in Llŷn Aled at no great distance, and in its course through the vale forms some interesting and picturesque cascades. The parish comprises a very considerable tract of arable and pasture land, of which by far the greater portion is inclosed; the soil, though various, is tolerably fertile; and the rateable annual value is returned at £3946. The surrounding scenery is almost totally devoid of natural beauty, and the country adjacent presents little more than an uninviting prospect of dreary wastes and mountainous ground. In the small vale near the village stands Dyfryn Aled, a splendid mansion, built by the late Mrs. Yorke, the heiress of the estate, and situated on the slope of a

hill opposite the old house, which was for several generations a seat of the Wynne family. Fairs, chiefly for the sale of cattle, horses, sheep, and wool, are held annually on May 18th, August 17th, October 26th, and November 30th.

The living consists of a rectory in two comportions, and a vicarage, both in the patronage of the Bishop of St. Asaph. Each portion of the rectory, of which one was united to the vicarage by act of parliament in the 29th and 30th of Charles II., is rated in the king's books at £6. 10. 5.; present net income of the separate portion, £185. The vicarage is rated at £5. 0. 10.; present net income £376, with a glebe-house. The church is an ancient edifice, occupying a somewhat romantic situation, but possessing no architectural details of importance. There are places of worship for Baptists and Calvinistic Methodists. A National school, commenced in 1819, and containing about 50 children, is partly supported by annual subscriptions from the clergy, amounting to £15. 3., for the education of 30 children, the rest being paid for by their parents; and in another day school about 20 children are instructed at their parents' expence. There are also four Sunday schools, two appertaining to Calvinistic Methodists, and one each to Baptists and Independents, and conducted gratuitously by members of their respective congregations; in which 535 males and females are taught. The benefaction table in the church records four charities, amounting to £60, the interest of which was to be dispensed to the sick and destitute, but it would appear from Gilbert's return of 1786, and other documents, that the principal was borrowed by the parish to defray the repairs of the church; a small sum was paid annually out of the church-rate until 1835, when it was agreed at vestry that it should be discontinued, and it is therefore lost to the poor.

LLANSANNOR (LLAN-SANNWR), otherwise THAW, a parish, in the union of Bridgend and Cowbridge, hundred of Cowbridge, county of Glamorgan, South Wales, 4 miles (N.) from Cowbridge; containing 204 inhabitants. This place is situated on the river Thaw, which rises in the parish, and, proceeding by Cowbridge, which place it occasionally separates from this parish in its course, falls into the Bristol Channel, about six miles distant, where it forms the little harbour of Aberthaw. It is bounded on the north by Llanhary, on the south by Llanblethian, on the east by Ystrad-Owen, and on the west by Penllyne; and comprises by computation about 1100 acres, of which 500 are arable, 40 woodland, and the remainder pasture; the soil is chiefly of a sandy quality. The surface, though for the most part level, is diversified in some places with hill and dale, and the scenery is pleasing, particularly where interspersed with plantations of various kinds of fir, the parish being, with the exception of a small portion, in a good state of cultivation: there are some quarries of limestone. Llansannor House, formerly the residence of the lord of the manor and Brigam, are both now in a greatly dilapidated condition, and in the occupation of tenants; near the latter are the remains of an old castle, formerly of some note in this part of the principality. The living is a discharged rectory, rated in the king's books at £7. 15. 7½.; present net income, £120, of which £10 are paid as a modus for Llansannor House demesne; patron, J. Bailey, Esq., M.P., who is also chief proprietor in the parish, by purchase from J. F. Gwyn, Esq. The church, dedicated to St. Senewyr, is a small ancient edifice; at the south end of the chancel is a recumbent effigy of a warrior clad in armour, with a sword and shield, the head resting on a lion, and at the feet a dog. Mr. Edward Thomas, of Argoed, in the parish, in 1778, bequeathed to the poor half the rent of a house and croft, now producing £4 per annum. At a farm-house, called Pantlewydd, in the parish, still owned and occupied by the family, resided Mr. Thomas Trueman, a great collector of the antiquities of the county, and whose MS. volume of pedigrees is extant in several copies: his ancestor came from Nottinghamshire, and was an officer on the Cromwellian side in the civil war of that period.

LLANSANTFRAID (LLAN-SANT-FFREAD), a parish, in the hundred of Pencelly, union and county of Brecknock, South Wales, 4 miles (S. E.) from Brecknock; containing 203 inhabitants. This place derives its name from the dedication of its church to Fread, an Irish female saint, who appears to have been so highly venerated in Wales, that no fewer than nineteen churches in the principality have been consecrated to her memory. The western part of the parish obtained the appellation of Scethrog, by which it is at present distinguished, from Brochwell Yscythrog, Prince of Powys, to whom it descended by inheritance from his mother, who was a daughter of Brychan, Prince of Brycheiniog. It does not appear that Brochwell ever resided upon this lordship, although tradition states that he was buried in the neighbouring parish of Llandevailog-Vâch, where a rudely carved stone of very remote character commemorates the interment of some British warrior. After the conquest of the ancient Brycheiniog by Bernard Newmarch, the lordship of Scethrog was conferred on one of his followers, named Miles Pitcher, or Pychard, by whom, or by one of his immediate descendants, a castellated mansion was erected on the bank of the river Usk, which was subsequently called the Tower, and of which there are still some remains incorporated with a farm-house of that name, built upon the site.

The parish is pleasantly situated, for the most part on the north bank of the river Usk, and is intersected by the turnpike-road from Brecknock to Crickhowel and Abergavenny. The lands, with the exception

of a comparatively small portion, are inclosed, and in a good state of cultivation, and comprise by computation about 2000 acres, of which three-fourths are arable, and the remainder, with the exception of between 50 and 60 acres of wood, pasture and meadow. The soil is a gravelly loam, generally fertile and productive; the surface is undulated and in some parts hilly, and abounds with richly varied and pleasingly picturesque scenery; and the views from the higher grounds, particularly from the Allt hill, on the north-eastern side, comprehend many objects of great interest and beauty. Among the most prominent of these may be noticed, in the foreground, the fertile and romantic Vale of Usk, with its river, celebrated for its trout-fishing, winding, for a distance of four miles in the parish, through a long succession of varying scenery, having richly wooded eminences on its opposite banks; and in the distance is the majestic range of the Brecknockshire Beacons, with which the softer aspect of the vale is finely contrasted: the annual value of the rateable property in the parish has been returned at £2149. Buckland Park, a spacious mansion, originally erected nearly a century ago, by Roger Jones, Esq., member for the county, is beautifully situated on the banks of the Usk, and sheltered by a lofty mountain, barren towards the summit, but having the acclivities near its base richly clothed with wood: the house was much enlarged in 1839, and has two fronts, of which that towards the river commands an extensive view up the Vale of Usk, and the other a more confined but romantic view of the mountains that inclose the vale on the south.

The living is a rectory, rated in the king's books at £6. 4. 7.; present net income £271, with a glebe-house; patron, Earl of Ashburnham. Previously to the Reformation, the advowson was vested in the owner of the manor of Scethrog: it was subsequently granted to Roger Vaughan, of Porthaml, from whom it descended to its present proprietor. A portion of the tithes, anciently appropriated to the free chapel of Pencelly, are now held by the lord of the manors of Buckland and Scethrog. The church, which was rebuilt in 1690, is a small edifice, affording accommodation for about 400 persons, and consisting of two low aisles, with a cupola at the west end, and is situated close to the road side: a gravestone to the memory of David Watkins, of Scethrog, who died on the 2nd of November, 1618, aged eighty-eight, records that he, his father, and his grandfather, lived in the parish for three hundred years: probably it may signify, only that they were severally living in three different centuries. There is a place of worship for Independents; and a free day school is supported by persons in communion with the Church of England. Some small bequests have been made for the benefit of the poor, which, having been neglected, are now nearly lost; but there are three separate pieces of poor's land, containing together about five acres, and let at rents amounting to £5. 10. per annum, which sum is generally distributed on New Year's Day among the poor not receiving parochial relief, in sums varying from five to ten shillings.

The Roman road from Caerlleon to the Gaer, near Brecknock, passes through the parish, from Cathedine on the east to Llanhamllêch on the west; and about half a mile from Scethrog, on the side of the London road, is a cylindrical stone, rising about three feet and a half out of the ground, bearing an inscription in Roman characters, of which only the letters VICTORINI are legible, and supposed to commemorate the interment of a son of Victorinus. The walls of the castellated mansion erected by Miles Pychard, and the small remains of which are incorporated in the walls of a farm-house, as above noticed, appear to have been from two to three yards in thickness; and a stone near the farm-house is said to bear a date, now covered with white-wash, of from seven to eight hundred years old: traces of a moat are still visible. Just above the turnpike-road is a good house, called Scethrog, which, though not kept up as a family seat, is superior to many in the principality. The Rev. Thomas Vaughan, a man of eccentric habits, but of great genius, was a native of this parish, of which he was rector; he was ejected from his living during the usurpation of Cromwell, and subsequently became eminent for his skill in experimental philosophy, chemistry, and oriental literature; he was also a respectable Latin and English poet: a catalogue of his numerous publications has been preserved by Wood in his "*Athenæ Oxonienses.*" His brother, Henry Vaughan, M.D., author of the "*Olor Iscanus,*" and several other poems, resided for some time in the parish, where he died in 1695, and was interred in the churchyard.

LLANSANTFRAID (LLAN-SANT-FFRAID), a parish, in the union of ABERAËRON, lower division of the hundred of ILAR, county of CARDIGAN, SOUTH WALES, 11 miles (S. by W.) from Aberystwith; containing 1222 inhabitants. The village, which is situated on the road from Cardigan to Aberystwith, consists only of a few houses of mean appearance: the parish is noted for its abundant produce of barley. The living is a discharged vicarage, rated in the king's books at £6. 13. 4., and endowed with £400 parliamentary grant; present net income, £91; patron, Bishop of St. David's: impropriators, Vicars Choral of St. David's. The church, dedicated to St. Bridget, has been rebuilt, when fifty additional sittings were obtained, and is a commodious edifice, agreeably situated near the shore of Cardigan bay. There are places of worship for Independents and Calvinistic Methodists. From 50 to 60 boys and girls are instructed in a day school at the expense of their parents; and 80 children of both sexes are taught in one of Mrs. Bevan's circulating charity schools in connexion

with the Established Church. There are also three Sunday schools, in one of which are about 90 males and females, and in another 140, who attend the Established Church; the other appertains to dissenters: they are conducted gratuitously by the members of the congregations to which they belong. Leland has recorded the existence here of a large building, but he was unable to determine whether or not it was the abbey of Llanfride, of which mention is made in the book "*De Dotatione Ecclesiæ S. Davidis.*" Giraldus also speaks of Llansanfride nunnery, but it is equally uncertain whether this was situated here.

LLANSANTFRAID-CWM-TOYDDWR, county of RADNOR, SOUTH WALES.—See CWM-TOYDDWR.

LLANSANTFRAID-GLÂN-CONWAY (LLAN-SANT-FFRAID), otherwise DISERTH, a parish, in the union of ABERCONWAY, hundred of ISDULAS, county of DENBIGH, NORTH WALES, 3 miles (S. E. by E.) from Aberconway; containing 1286 inhabitants. This parish, of which the name implies the church or village of St. Bridget, is situated in the pleasant Vale of Conway, and is bounded on the west by the river Conway, on the east by Llandrillo and Llanellian, on the south by Bettws, Llangerniew, and Eglwys-Vâch, and on the north by Llanrhôs and Llangwstenyn. It comprises by measurement 5047*a.* 2*r.* 33*p.*, principally arable land; the surface is generally hilly; and the scenery in many places is beautiful, the higher grounds commanding a fine view of St. George's Channel. The agricultural produce is chiefly wheat and barley, and the timber principally oak: the rateable annual value is returned at £2766. Hendre-waelod, an ancient family mansion, is pleasantly situated on the banks of the Conway; Plâs-ucha, another fine old house, now inhabited by a farmer, was formerly occupied by a landed proprietor named Holland: and Brŷn-'steddvod is the paternal residence of the Venerable Hugh Chambres Jones, Archdeacon of Essex. The village stands on the eastern bank of the river, on the road from Abergele to Llanrwst, within five miles of the Irish Sea.

The living is a discharged rectory, rated in the king's books at £7. 6. 8.; patron, Bishop of St. Asaph; the tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £272; and there is a glebe-house. The church, dedicated to St. Bridget, was rebuilt in 1839, principally through the munificence of the Ven. Hugh Chambres Jones, and is a neat plain edifice in the Norman style: some elegant remains of ancient stained glass are preserved in the east window. A coin of Canute was found in the walls of the old building. There are places of worship for Calvinistic and Wesleyan Methodists, and Baptists. About 60 children are instructed in two day schools at the expense of their parents; and there are four Sunday schools, conducted gratuitously, three of which, consisting of 160 males and 150 females, appertain to Calvinistic Methodists; in the other are 40 males and 50 females of the Baptist denomination. In 1773 a school-room was built with the early benefactions of several individuals, on a piece of waste land called Brŷnrhŷs, and about fifty-six years ago, Mr. Thomas Roberts made a small donation to the parish, the interest of which was appropriated to the instruction of some poor children until about 1813, when the principal was called in and expended in building two cottages, which have since been occupied by paupers. In a wood near Brŷn-y-Pobtŷ is an entire cromlech of considerable size; and in the farm-yard at that place is a copious spring of water, strongly impregnated with saline particles; and, within a few feet of it, a strong chalybeate spring, which deposits also a considerable quantity of sulphur on the sides of the well.

LLANSANTFRAID-GLYN-DYVRDWY (LLAN-SANT-FFRAID-GLYN-DYFRDWY), a parish, in the union of CORWEN, hundred of EDEYRNION, county of MERIONETH, NORTH WALES, 3 miles (N.) from Corwen; containing 183 inhabitants. This parish, which was anciently a chapelry to that of Corwen, is pleasantly situated in the north-eastern extremity of the county, bordering on that of Denbigh, and upon the banks of the river Dee. It comprises four hundred and fifty acres, consisting of inclosed arable and pasture land, the whole of the waste within its limits having been inclosed by private agreement among the landholders, in the year 1807: the soil is principally stony and argillaceous; and the surface is for the most part hilly, only a small tract on the margin of the Dee being subject to inundation: the Dee, which bounds the parish on the south, is here joined by a little rivulet called the Morwynion, that descends along its eastern border. The surrounding scenery is finely varied, and in many parts beautifully picturesque; and from Tŷ'n-y-Caerau, above Rhagat, in the parish, is a fine view, extending over the fertile Vale of Edeyrnion, through which the Dee, in its numerous windings, appears and disappears amidst flourishing woods and plantations, assuming the appearance of small lakes scattered through the vale, in which the town of Corwen forms a prominent and interesting feature, and beyond which the Berwyn range of mountains is seen with peculiar advantage. The village has been considerably increased in size within the last few years, by the erection of twelve houses, together with a large malt-house; and many improvements have taken place in the parish.

The living is a discharged rectory, rated in the king's books at £1. 17. 1., and endowed with £400 royal bounty; present net income, about £100, with a glebe-house, recently erected; patron, Bishop of St. Asaph. The church, dedicated to St. Fread, or St. Bride, who flourished about the middle of the seventh century, is a neat and ancient edifice, in the early

style of English architecture, and appropriately fitted up for the performance of divine service; in the churchyard are three old yew trees of remarkably fine growth. There is a Sunday school, in which 60 males and females are instructed by gratuitous teachers of the Baptist denomination; a monthly collection is also made in the school for purchasing books. Griffith Roberts, in 1812, bequeathed £20, the interest of which is distributed among the poorest persons, on Christmas-morning, according to the will of the donor. In the village is a small building, now a dwelling-house, called Carchardŷ Owain Glyndwr, or "Owain Glyndwr's Prison House," in which that renowned chieftain is said to have confined the captives whom he took in battle.

LLANSANTFRAID-GLYN-CERIOG (LLAN-SANT-FFRAID-GLYN-CEIRIOG,) a parish, in the union of Corwen, hundred of Chirk, county of Denbigh, North Wales, 2½ miles (S. S.W.) from Llangollen; containing 573 inhabitants. This parish, as the name implies, is situated on the river Ceiriog: the village occupies a low and very retired situation, entirely encompassed by lofty hills. It contains slate of excellent quality and in abundance, in procuring which some extensive quarries are now being worked with profit to the proprietors. The manufacture of flannel is carried on to a considerable extent; and on the stream of the Ceiriog are two fulling-mills, to which large bleaching-grounds are attached. The rateable annual value of the parish has been returned at £1176. Fairs are held on February 14th, May 1st, August 1st, and November 1st. The living is a perpetual curacy, endowed with £600 royal bounty: the annual income now exceeds £200, having been augmented by the combined munificence of the Governors of Queen Anne's Bounty, and the patron, Viscount Dungannon, who has given a convenient and valuable glebe, and contributed handsomely to the erection of a parsonage-house: the tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £150. The church, dedicated to St. Bridget, has been recently restored in the Gothic style by the Viscount, at an expense exceeding £800, and for beauty of architecture is now second to few parish churches in the principality. There are two places of worship for Baptists. A handsome and commodious National school has been built, with a house for the master; 87 scholars attend the day, and 146 the Sunday, school, both supported by annual subscriptions. Three small charities, amounting together to £5. 14., are distributed annually among the poor: the largest part of this sum is produced from the rent of six acres of inclosed land, called Tîr-y-Tylodion; but there are no documents connected with the charities of the place to indicate the benefactors. A chalybeate spring in the parish, formerly in great repute for its medicinal efficacy, is now nearly lost by drainage.

LLANSANTFRAID-IN-ELVEL (LLAN-SANT-FFRAID-YN-ELFAEL), a parish, in the union of Builth, hundred of Colwyn, county of Radnor, South Wales, 5 miles (N.E. by E.) from Builth; containing 313 inhabitants. This parish, which derives its name from the dedication of its church, is pleasantly situated on the turnpike-road from Builth, through New Radnor, to Kington in the county of Hereford; and is bounded on the north by Bettws, on the south by Aberedw, Llanvareth, and Caregrina, on the south-east by Glâscomb, and on the west by Disserth. It comprises by computation 4000 acres, of which 500 are arable, 2000 meadow and pasture, with some wood, and 1500 common land; the surface is boldly undulated; and the hills present a singular, and, in some instances, a fantastic, variety of form and aspect. The lands, with the exception of the more hilly parts, are inclosed and in good cultivation; the soil in the lower grounds is of a clayey nature, but not unproductive; and the acclivities of the hills afford pasturage for sheep. The surrounding scenery, though in some parts pleasingly varied, is distinguished rather by features of wildness than of beauty; mountains of various elevation, interspersed with fertile tracts of land and denuded eminences, meet the eye almost on every side; and in some situations the views are fine, particularly where enriched by plantations of fir and oak. The river Edwy, which joins the Wye about four miles below Builth, separates the parish from Glâscomb. Within less than a mile westward of the church is a neat house, pleasantly situated, and forming a good object in the scenery of the place. The village is on an eminence, and commands a fine prospect of the Vale of Edwy.

The parish constitutes a prebend in the collegiate church of Brecknock, valued in the king's books at £5. 14. 9½.; patron, Bishop of St. David's: the vicarial tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £198, subject to rates, averaging £16 per annum; and the incumbent has recently erected a handsome house, almost adjoining the church, which has much improved the appearance of the neighbourhood. The church is a small ancient edifice, consisting of a nave and chancel, with a tower at the west end, the upper part of which having fallen, has been replaced by a slanting roof; it contains about two hundred sittings, of which fifty are free: the churchyard, which contains some fine old yew trees, has a very picturesque appearance, and commands a good view of the surrounding mountains. Two Sunday schools, one in connexion with the Established Church, the other appertaining to dissenters, and each containing about 20 males and females, are supported by subscription. An estate called Forest Colwyn, which is partly in this parish, and partly in that of Caregrina, adjoining, forms part of the endowment of the Boughrood charity, for the apprenticing of poor children and other charitable uses; and this place is one of the sixteen that participate in that munificent charity; one, and sometimes two children from it having been apprenticed annually with premiums of

£6 each. Hugh Evans, in 1720, bequeathed a rent-charge of £2 to be paid at Midsummer and Christmas, and distributed among such poor as receive no parochial relief; and a small rent-charge of £1, derived from an unknown donor, for decayed housekeepers, has been lost. There are but slight vestiges of Colwyn Castle, erected here in 1242, by Ralph Mortimer, on the site of an encampment supposed to have been of British origin, for the protection of his newly acquired lordship of Maelienydd, from which fortress the circumjacent hundred derived its name; they consist chiefly of the ancient lines of defence, and of a mound, now covered with underwood and fir trees. A barrow near the site of the fortress, on being opened a few years ago, was found to contain a rude urn with burnt bones, &c. Near a stream in the parish, called Camnant-Rhôs, which is tributary to the river Edwy, is a mineral spring, of which the water is strongly impregnated with sulphur.

LLANSANTFRAID-YN-MECHAN (LLAN-SANT-FFRAID-YN-MECHAIN), a parish, in the union of Llanvyllin, partly in the upper division of the hundred of Deythur, and partly in the lower division of that of Pool, county of Montgomery, North Wales, 6 miles (E. by N.) from Llanvyllin; containing 1399 inhabitants, of which number 884 are in the main body of the parish, on the northern side of the river Vyrnwy, and the remainder in the several hamlets of Collvryn, Llanerchila, Trêdderwen-Vawr, and Trêwylan, on the southern side of the same stream. The parish is beautifully situated in a very picturesque part of the Vale of Vyrnwy, and is divided into two parts by the river which gives name to that rich and fertile vale: it comprises a very extensive tract of arable and pasture land; and in some parts of it is found abundance of peat, which forms the principal fuel of the inhabitants. The surrounding scenery is beautifully varied, and from the higher grounds the vales of Salop and the Severn, with the lofty hills by which they are bounded, are pleasingly conspicuous. The turnpike-road from Shrewsbury, through Llanvyllin, to Bala, passes through the village, in which fairs are annually held on the Tuesday before Easter, May 22nd, and October 3rd. Of the rateable annual value of the whole parish, the amount is £7523, of which £4074 have been returned for the portion in the hundred of Pool, and £3449 for that in the hundred of Deythur.

The living consists of a rectory and a vicarage, both in the patronage of the Bishop of St. Asaph; the rectory, which is a sinecure, rated in the king's books at £14. 6. 8., and the vicarage, which is discharged, at £5. 17. 6.: the tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £809. 15., of which a sum of £570 is payable to the rector, who has also a glebe of nearly 22½ acres; £215 to the vicar, who has a glebe of about 11¼ acres, and a house; and £24. 15. to an impropriator. The church, which appears to have been built at different periods, is a neat structure, principally in the early style of English architecture, and contains some good monuments: the interior was greatly improved in 1830, by the removal of the old benches and the substitution of regular pews. There are places of worship for Independents, Wesleyans, and Calvinistic Methodists; also are two infants' schools, commenced in 1832, in which 25 females are instructed at the expense of their parents; two day schools, one of which, containing 11 children, is endowed with land amounting to £70 per annum; and in the other about 50 children are taught at their parents' expense; a National school, begun in 1824, and supported by subscription, in which are 80 children daily, and 60 on Sundays; and seven Sunday schools, appertaining to dissenters, and attended by 330 males and females. There are some small rent-charges appropriated to the poor: one of 20*s.* by John Williams, of Salop, in 1714, on a field termed the Poor's Meadow, situated in the village, is distributed among eight decayed housekeepers on every first of March; another of £1. 6. was created in 1754, by Edward Whitfield, on a piece of land called Erw Cae Howel, to provide twelve loaves of bread to be given to twelve of the poorest parishioners on every "Welsh Sunday," thereby meaning the Sundays on which the service is performed in Welsh; and a third charge of £2 per annum, created by Mrs. Jane Jones, in 1768, is payable out of a farm called Waen, but it has been latterly withheld under the plea of the statute of mortmain. The tablet in the church records the bequest of Mrs. Griffiths, of Gravel-Hill, of £100, the interest of which sum, and of £20 left by Mrs. Seddon, in 1805, is distributed annually on Trinity Monday among the poor.

There are remains of several British camps in the parish. In the hamlet of Trêwylan, in a meadow which has the appearance of having once been a morass, is a post corresponding exactly with the description given by Cæsar of the ancient British posts; it is seen very distinctly from the Meivod road, about a quarter of a mile from Pont-y-Pentre. On the hill called the Voel, on the Llanvyllin road, are the remains of an old British camp, the site of which is in some degree concealed by the partial plantation of the hill; but the fosse and dyke are clearly discernible from Pont-y-Pentre and the Llangedwin road. There was also a post on the latter road, occupying the summit of Winllan hill, of which the intrenchments, though not so clearly defined, may still be traced. About two miles distant are vestiges of an ancient encampment, called Clawdd Côch, which, from its form, is supposed to have been of Roman construction. The situation of this post near the confluence of the rivers Tanat and Vyrnwy, and commanding the entrance into the vales of the Severn and Tanat, and also into that of Llansantfraid, was highly advantageous for the defence of the mines of Llanymynech, which are

considered to have been worked by the Romans. Being so close to the river Vyrnwy, it has suffered some demolition, part of the intrenchment on that side having been washed away by the river. This post, which is but little known, has been thought by some antiquaries to be the *Mediolanum* of Antoninus; but its relative distance from *Heriri Mons*, or Tommen-y-Mûr, on one side, and from *Rutunium* and *Uriconium*, on the other, does not agree with that mentioned in the Itinerary.

LLAN-SANT-SIOR, county of DENBIGH, NORTH WALES.—See KEGIDOCK.

LLANSAWEL (LLAN-SAWEL), a parish, in the union of LLANDILO-VAWR, lower division of the hundred of CAYO, county of CARMARTHEN, SOUTH WALES, 11 miles (N.) from Llandilo-Vawr, on the road to Lampeter; comprising the hamlets of Edwinsford with Glynn, and Wen with Genol, and containing 982 inhabitants. This parish is pleasantly situated on the small river Cothy, and is intersected by a tributary of that stream, which falls into it near the village: over each is a neat bridge. The lands are for the greater part inclosed and in a state of good cultivation; the surrounding scenery is pleasingly diversified with wood and water; and from some of the higher grounds are fine prospects extending over a tract of well-cultivated country. Edwinsford, called in Welsh "Rhŷd Odyn," the seat of the family of Williams, whose ancestors have represented the county in parliament for several ages, and now the seat of Sir James Hamlyn Williams, Bart., is in the parish, beautifully situated on the eastern bank of the river Cothy, and approached by a stately avenue of lofty trees: the mansion appears to have been formerly of greater magnitude; the grounds, which are extensive and judiciously disposed, comprehend much beautiful scenery. Upon one of the highest hills, a structure, erected by an ancestor of the present proprietor, probably as a fortress, though subsequently used as a place of amusement, and which formed a conspicuous object in the view, has long since been suffered to fall into decay. A market, formerly held here, has been for many years discontinued; but fairs still take place annually on the first Friday after the 12th of May, July 15th, October 23rd, and on the first Friday after the 12th of November. By the Boundary Act this was made a polling-station in the election of a knight for the shire.

The living is a vicarage, annexed to that of Cayo: the tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £334, of which £232 are payable to the impropriator, subject to rates that average £6. 4. 6.; and £102 to the vicar, subject to rates, averaging £4. 15. 5.; and the incumbent has also a glebe of four acres, valued at £4 per annum. There is a place of worship for Methodists: about 30 children are instructed in a day school, at the expense of their parents, with the exception of six, who are paid for by Lady Mary Williams; and 70 males and 35 females are taught gratuitously on Sunday by Calvinistic Methodists, the poor of which body also participate in the benefit of Mrs. Mary Griffiths' charity at Llangeitho, which amounts, for distribution among them, to from £15 to £20 annually. William Jones bequeathed £10, directing the interest to be divided among the poor communicants of the parish, but this money was lost by being placed in the hands of a person who became insolvent. John Thomas Philipps, preceptor to William, Duke of Cumberland, and other members of the Royal Family, and author of some well-known Latin Epistles, was a native of this place, to which he intended to bequeath £60 per annum for the support of a school for the gratuitous instruction of the children of the poor inhabitants, but dying before his will was duly signed, the legacy was lost.

LLANSILIN (LLAN-SILIN), a parish, in the union of OSWESTRY, principally in the Cynlleth division of the hundred of CHIRK, county of DENBIGH, NORTH WALES, extending also into the English county of SALOP, in which it comprises the township of Sychdin, or Soughton, 6 miles (S.) from Oswestry; and containing 2083 inhabitants, of which number 1832 are in the county of Denbigh. This parish, which is from seven to eight miles in length, and from four to five in breadth, is finely situated on the river Cynlleth: the lands are inclosed and in a high state of cultivation; and the soil is fertile and productive, the rateable annual value being returned at £6146: the surrounding scenery is richly varied, and the views over the adjacent country abound with interest and variety. Glâsgoed, an ancient seat of the family of Kyffin, afterwards conveyed by marriage to Sir William Williams, Speaker of the House of Commons, and now the property of his descendant, Sir Watkin Williams Wynne, Bart., forms an interesting feature in the scenery of the place; and Plâs Newydd, formerly the seat of a branch of the Myddeltons of Chirk Castle; and Pen-y-Bont, at one period the property of the family of Maurice, are also within the parish. Here was likewise an old residence of Owain Glyndwr, called Sycharth, which was seated on an eminence and surrounded by a park, containing fish-ponds, deer, &c., the beauties of which are described by his bard, Iolo Gôch, in a poem still extant. It was occupied by this chief before his removal to Glyn-Dyvrdwy, or the Valley of the Dee, between Llangollen and Corwen, where Sycharth has commonly, but erroneously, been supposed to have stood. The court of the manor of Cynlleth Owain was kept in the parlour of the mansion, until towards the close of the last century: at present there are scarcely any remains of the building. Above the house are the ruins of a keep, or castellet, surrounded with a high mound and deep ditch. The manufacture of flannel is carried on to a small extent; on the river Cynlleth is a

fulling-mill, which prepares the flannel for the Montgomeryshire markets; and another small concern is chiefly employed in spinning yarn for the manufacturers at Oswestry. Fairs, chiefly for the sale of live stock, are annually held in the village on April 5th, July 10th, and September 21st.

The living is a vicarage, rated in the king's books at £8; present net income, £307; patron, Bishop of St. Asaph: the tithes of the Welsh portion of the parish, consisting of several townships, have been commuted for various rent-charges, amounting to £655, of which a sum of £431. 2. 2. is payable to the Bishop, Dean, and Chapter, with a small glebe attached, of nearly 5¾ acres; £219 to the vicar, who has also two small glebes, of nearly 5¾ acres; and £5 to the parish-clerk; the whole subject to rates, averaging £25. 15. 6. per annum. The church, dedicated to St. Giles, is a spacious and handsome structure, in the later style of English architecture, with a very neat tower, erected in 1831; and a new church built on the confines of the parish, at Rhydycroesan, was consecrated in August 1838, and contains 300 sittings, of which 200 are free. There are places of worship for Baptists and Calvinistic and Wesleyan Methodists. About 60 children are instructed in two day schools connected with Calvinistic Methodists; a National school, containing about 60 children daily, with a few in addition on Sundays, is partly supported by £4, allowed towards the education of poor children, partly by subscription, but chiefly by payments from the parents; and there are several Sunday schools, appertaining to dissenters, and conducted by voluntary teachers, in which are about 200 males and females.

Watkin Kyffin, in 1700, bequeathed £52, and Edward Maurice, in 1732, left £26, the interest of both sums for distribution weekly in bread to the poor. In 1740 Sir William Williams bequeathed to the parish the sum of £200, and the estates of the Williams' family having come into the possession of the house of Wynnstay, on the union of the two by marriage, it is supposed that a sum of £10, annually paid before Christmas by the agent of Sir W. W. Wynne, is the interest of this legacy, now become a charge on the estate. Among the other benefactors of the parish were Sir William Myddelton, who, in 1717, bequeathed £20: Mrs. Ann Myddelton, who left £42; Richard Williams and John Foulkes, who each left £20; and Mr. Price Maurice £27: these are among the consolidated charities, which include other minor gifts, and, with the proceeds arising from some portions of land severally bequeathed by Edward ap Thomas, in 1657, and by Mrs. Rogers and others, form a fund for distribution to the poor on St. Thomas's-day. The parish is incorporated with the adjacent one of Chirk, and with nine or ten others in the county of Salop, for the common support of their poor in the house of industry at Oswestry. Huw Morris, the poet, as he is emphatically called, because he excelled all others in the smooth and flowing *awen*, or song writing, was a native of the parish: he was born at Pont-y-Meibion in the valley of Ceiriog, in 1622, and died in 1709, as appears from his tombstone in the churchyard, having lived in six reigns, exclusively of the period of the commonwealth: his songs, carols, and other pieces, some hundreds in number, and many of them adapted to the times, have been collected, and were published in two volumes, at Wrexham, in 1823.

LLANSPYTHID, or LLANSPYDDID (LLAN-SPYDDYD), a parish, comprising the hamlets of Llanspythid, (or the "Church Hamlet,") Modrŷdd, and Penpont, in the hundred of Devynock, union and county of Brecknock, South Wales; and containing 483 inhabitants, of which number 212 are in the hamlet of Llanspythid, 2 miles (w.) from Brecknock. The name of this place, originally "Llan-y-Spitty," of which its modern appellation is said to be a corruption, is derived from an ancient *hospitium*, formerly supported here by the priory of Malvern, in the county of Worcester, to which establishment Milo Fitz-Walter granted the manor and advowson. The parish is bounded on the north by the river Usk, over which are three bridges, situated respectively at Aberbrân, Abercamlais, and Penpont: of these, the first was built and is kept in repair at the joint expense of the hundreds of Devynock and Merthyr-Cynog, and the other two, which are private property, are repaired by the proprietors of the lands in which they are situated. In the lower part, the parish is intersected by the turnpike-road between Brecknock and Carmarthen, from which, near the former town, a branch leads through the upper part of it to Merthyr-Tydvil. The annual value of the rateable property in the whole of the parish is £3592, of which £1525 is the return for the hamlet of Llanspithyd. The village is beautifully situated on the south bank of the river, embosomed in a luxuriant grove of stately trees; the surrounding scenery is highly picturesque, and the views over the Vale of Usk and the adjacent country are rich in every variety of romantic beauty. From the village towards Aberbrân the vale is exceedingly narrow; but the view of the river below Venni-Vâch wood, with the richly wooded heights that inclose the vale, is beautifully picturesque, to which the church of Aberyscir forms a pleasing addition. Beyond Aberbrân the river expands considerably; and it is seen winding its devious course through the fine grounds of Penpont, a seat in the hamlet of that name, which is noticed under its own head, and in which it forms an interesting and highly ornamental feature. Abercamlais, a good residence; and the remains of Aberbrân, the ancient seat of the Williams' family, are also in the same hamlet; and all three are within two miles of each other, on the south bank of the Usk. Cevn Parc, another house, is situated in the parish, on a gentle eminence,

commanding a delightful view of the vale below, and extending over the town of Brecknock.

The living is a discharged vicarage, rated in the king's books at £5. 17. 8½.; and the tithes of the whole parish have been commuted for a rent-charge of £417, of which, with the exception of £55, payable to the archdeacon of Brecon out of the commutation for the hamlet of Penpont, two-thirds belong to the Marquess Camden, who is patron and impropriator, and one-third to the vicar, who has also a glebe of four acres, valued at £6 per annum: the commutation for Llanspythid or Church Hamlet amounts to £200. The church, dedicated to St. Cattwc, and situated near the high road, is a long low building, consisting of a nave and chancel, with a small belfry at the west end: the churchyard is planted with yew trees, several of which have attained a prodigious growth, but are now beginning to decay; one of these, which are considered to be some of the finest in the county, is twenty-seven feet in girth: in the cemetery was formerly an ancient stone, inscribed with a rude cross, said to have commemorated Brychan, Prince of Brycheiniog, or his father. The vicarage-house, to which about five acres of glebe land are attached, is a very indifferent building, situated in the village. In the hamlet of Penpont is a chapel called Bettws; and there are places of worship for Baptists and Calvinistic Methodists, the latter of which is in the hamlet of Modrŷdd. A few children are instructed in a day school at the expense of their parents; and there are two Sunday schools, one of which is supported by subscription; and in the other some males and females are taught gratuitously by Baptists. Mr. Tobias Williams, in 1663, left a rent-charge of £2. 12. on the lands of Modrŷdd to be distributed in bread to poor widows; Mrs. Catherine Games, in 1721, bequeathed the sum of £260, since laid out in the purchase of land, the produce to be given in bread, in equal portions, to the poor of the parishes of Llanspythid and St. David's, and of the chapelry of St. Mary's; and a poor woman from this place is eligible to form one of the twelve sisters in the hospital founded by the same benevolent lady at Llanvaes, in the parish of St. David's, Brecon.

On a hill above Aberbrân are the remains of a small encampment, termed the Gaer, apparently of British origin; it is nearly of an oval form, and is defended by a single rampart: this fortification, which crowns the summit of the hill, commands a magnificent view of the Vale of Usk, with the windings of the river, on the opposite bank of which, and immediately in front of the Gaer, is another eminence, crowned with a similar intrenchment. In the vale, near the influx of a small rivulet into the Usk, near Penpont, was a castle, built by Einon Sais, a Welsh chieftain, who attended Edward III. in most of his wars, and was present at the memorable battles of Cressy and Poictiers: this castle afterwards descended to Sir David Gam, but not a vestige of it is now distinguishable. At some distance to the south-west, at a place called Blaengwithid, are traces of the "Sarn Lleon," a Roman road, originally extending from the station *Deva* (Chester) to *Nidum* (Neath); but after passing an artificial mound, supposed to have been the site of an exploratory station, and subsequently of a fort, or keep, probably constructed in the reign of John, by Maud de St. Valeri, wife of William de Breos, it is lost in its course into the Vale of Usk, where it crossed the *Via Julia Montana* from Caerlleon, by the "Gaer," near Brecknock, to *Maridunum*.

LLANSTADWELL (LLAN-STUDWAL), a parish, in the hundred of Rhôs, union and county of Pembroke, South Wales, 3 miles (E. by S.) from Milford; containing 833 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated on the northern shore of Milford Haven, comprises a considerable tract of fertile and well-cultivated land, with some portions of hilly ground, which, from its steepness, is but ill adapted to repay the expense and labour of cultivation. Still the agriculture is not indifferent; though there are few farmers of much capital, and others display little inclination to adopt the English systems. A visible improvement has recently taken place in the general roads, but they are yet far from good, which is the more to be regretted, as the communication between the adjacent towns of Haverfordwest, Milford, and Pembroke Dock is on the increase. Owing to the contiguity of the Royal yard at the last place, which is immediately opposite the parish on the other side of the river, the population has been very considerably augmented of late years. The rateable annual value has been returned at £3020. At Nayland, situated within the limits of the parish, it was once in contemplation to construct a dock-yard, for which purpose some lands in the vicinity were purchased, on both sides of the harbour, on which to erect works for its security and defence. Considerable progress has been made in the erection of one of the fortresses on the opposite side of the haven, but upon the death of the late Sir John Philipps, father of the late Lord Milford, who was the principal promoter of the design, the plan was abandoned, after two ships of war only had been built, the "Prince of Wales," of seventy-four guns, and the "Milford" frigate. The surrounding scenery is varied, combining the fine expanse of water in the haven on the south, and the spacious open channel on the west, with extensive tracts of richly cultivated country on the north and east. In the vicinity are several good houses, of which there are within the parish, Jordanston, Hayston, and Newton, a dilapidated old house on a valuable estate.

The living is a discharged vicarage, rated in the king's books at £7. 17., endowed with £200 royal bounty, and £200 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the Rev. A. Crymes: two-thirds of the

great and small tithes are impropriate, and the remaining third belongs to the vicar, now commuted into a rent-charge of £110, of which 10*s.* are in lieu of Easter offerings; and there is a glebe of 7½ acres, valued at £10 per annum. The church, dedicated to St. Tudwal, is an ancient structure in good repair, pleasantly situated on the margin of the haven, in the southern part of the parish. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists: about 25 children are instructed in two day schools at the expense of their parents; and there is a Sunday school, in which 40 males and females are taught gratuitously. A munificent bequest was made by the late Richard Mathias, of Hayston, Esq., of all his personal effects, amounting to nearly £1900, for founding and endowing a charity school, wherein the poor children of this, and the adjoining parish of Rhôsmarket, were to be educated, the clergymen of both places for the time being to be trustees; but, owing to law expenses, the fund has been reduced to about £1200, which is appropriated according to the intention of the donor. Some remains of two ancient British encampments, comprising each an area of about one acre, are visible; one situated at the north-eastern extremity of the parish, nearly opposite the village of Rhôsmarket, and the other at its south-western extremity, on a point on the shore of Milford Haven.

LLANSTEPHAN (LLAN-STEPHAN), a parish, in the higher division of the hundred of Derllŷs, union and county of Carmarthen, South Wales, 8 miles (s. s. w.) from Carmarthen; containing 1253 inhabitants. This parish, which derives its name from the dedication of its church to St. Stephen, was distinguished at a very early period for a fortress of great strength, erected on the summit of a bold eminence projecting into the bay of Carmarthen, and defending the entrance of the river Towy, which falls into the bay at this place: by whom, or at what precise time it was founded is unknown. Cadell, Meredydd, and Rhŷs, sons of Grufydd ab Rhŷs, Prince of South Wales, having, in the year 1143, possessed themselves of Carmarthen Castle, were encouraged to appear before that of Llanstephan, the relief of which was attempted by a large body of Anglo-Normans; but success still attending the arms of the Welsh chieftains, these forces were defeated, and the fortress was taken. Meredydd, to whom its custody was entrusted, was here vigorously assailed by the Normans, who soon after laid siege to it. The Welsh commander suffered them to complete their preparations for the attack; the scaling ladders were fixed and manned; but just as the assailants were gaining the battlements, he brought certain engines, which he had contrived for that purpose, to bear upon the enemy, and precipitated them to the ground. The Normans, frustrated in their attempt upon the castle, raised the siege and retired; but after a short time renewing their attempts, they ultimately obtained possession of it. In 1216 it was taken and destroyed by Llewelyn ab Iorwerth; and after being rebuilt, it was successfully attacked, in 1254, by Llewelyn ab Grufydd.

The parish is beautifully situated on the shore of Carmarthen bay, and is bounded on the north-east by that of Llangain; on the north-west by those of Llangunnock and Llandilo A-bercowan, and on the west and south by the sea: it comprises by admeasurement 5000 acres, of which 2500 are arable, 2000 pasture, and the rest wood, rocks, and waste. The common lands were inclosed by act of parliament obtained in 1807, under the provisions of which a very considerable portion was allotted to the respective landowners. The surrounding scenery is highly pleasing, and in many parts of the parish beautifully picturesque; the views over the fine open bay are interesting and extensive; and the course of the river Towy, with its richly wooded banks, still further enlivens and diversifies the prospect. Within the parish are some elegant seats and handsome residences, which add greatly to the beauty and variety of the scenery. Llanstephan Place, an elegant modern mansion, built upon an estate formerly belonging to the Lloyds, is beautifully situated in a richly wooded demesne, with a fine open lawn sloping gradually from the front of the house to the margin of the Towy. Laques, the seat of the ancient family of Lloyd, the former proprietors of Llanstephan Place, is a substantial residence, now much neglected, in a very sequestered part of the parish, containing some pleasing rural scenery. Llanstephan Cottage is finely situated near the river, sheltered in the rear by rising grounds covered with young plantations, and commands a beautiful view of the bay; the grounds, which are tastefully disposed, open upon the sands, which are peculiarly fine, and in summer afford to the inhabitants an interesting and agreeable marine parade. Maesgwynne is situated on an elevated site, embracing an extensive view of the hills, and is surrounded with plantations. The appearance of the village is peculiarly interesting; but, from its retired situation, being distant from any great thoroughfare, it is not much frequented by visitors: it unites all the advantages of a maritime situation with the tranquil retirement of an inland village, and has a greater number of opulent families resident in it than any other in the neighbourhood of Carmarthen. An excellent turnpike-road leads from it to Carmarthen; and a ferry across the river Towy communicates with the village of Ferryside, on the opposite shore, in the parish of St. Ishmael's. The parish also contains the village of Llanybree. Limestone is quarried, about 1000 tons of which are burnt every year.

The living, rated as a vicarage in the king's books at £8. 13. 4., is a perpetual curacy, with that of Llangunnock annexed, endowed with £200 private

benefaction, £600 royal bounty, and £1500 parliamentary grant; net income, £101, with a glebe-house; patrons Messrs. Morris, bankers, of Carmarthen, and Miss Lloyd, who are impropriators of the tithes, which have been commuted for a rent-charge of £529; and there is a glebe attached, of 23 acres, valued at £17 per annum. The church, dedicated to St. Stephen, is an ancient structure with a lofty tower, and is about 120 feet in length and 30 in breadth. In the hamlet of Llanybree was formerly a chapel of ease, which, in ancient records, is called the Marble Church, and is now appropriated to the use of a congregation of Independents. There is also another place of worship for Independents, and one each for Calvinistic and Wesleyan Methodists; and two day and Sunday National schools, containing 50 males and 50 females, are supported by subscription. There are some remains of the ancient castle, consisting chiefly of the shell, which is tolerably entire, especially the principal entrance: from the towers, which are still accessible by means of the old staircase, though greatly dilapidated, may be obtained a fine marine view, embracing a portion of the Glamorganshire and Pembrokeshire coasts. St. Anthony's well, in this parish, was once in very high repute for the many miraculous cures effected by the water, under the auspices of its patron saint; but it is now entirely neglected.

LLANSTEPHAN (LLAN-STEPHAN), a parish, in the union of Hay, hundred of Painscastle, county of Radnor, South Wales, 7 miles (w. by n.) from Hay; containing 261 inhabitants. This parish, which derives its name from the dedication of its church, contains by computation from 1800 to 2000 acres; is situated upon the river Wye, which here forms the boundary line between the counties of Radnor and Brecknock; and is separated by the stream Bâchwy from the adjacent parish of Llandeilo-Graban. The greater portion of the land is uninclosed and uncultivated; and the surrounding scenery, though pleasingly varied, and enlivened by the meandering Wye, is not characterised by any peculiarity of feature. An elegant cottage residence, built by the late W. Wilkins, Esq., of Maesllwch, forms an interesting object in the scenery of the place. The living is a perpetual curacy, endowed with £400 royal bounty, and £200 parliamentary grant; present net income, £67; patron and appropriator, Prebendary in the Collegiate Church of Brecknock, whose tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £180, and who has a glebe of 2 acres, valued at as many pounds. The church, dedicated to St. Stephen, and situated on the summit of a rocky eminence of considerable elevation, is not distinguished by any architectural details. A small farm in the parish called Pentre, comprising about 11 acres, and yielding a rent of £7. 10., is supposed to have been purchased with a bequest of £60 by Thomas Havard, in 1681; and the rent, together with two small charges of 5*s.* each from unknown donors, is distributed before Easter among the settled poor not receiving parochial aid, generally in sums of 10*s.*

LLANSTINAN (LLAN-STINAN), a parish, in the union of Haverfordwest, hundred of Dewisland, county of Pembroke, South Wales, 2½ miles (s. by w.) from Fishguard; containing 170 inhabitants. The name appears to be derived by contraction from that of the saint (Justinian) to whom the church is dedicated. The parish is pleasantly situated on the road from Haverfordwest to Fishguard, and is bounded on the north by the latter place, from which it is separated by the Western Cleddy river, the source of which is in the vicinity; the parish of Llanvair-Nant-y-Gove is on the south, that of Llanychaer on the east, and that of Jordanston on the west. It comprises a large portion of arable and pasture land, which is for the most part inclosed, and produces rich crops of wheat, barley, oats and grass; and all kinds of wood grow in great luxuriance: the rateable annual value of the property is returned at £600. The surrounding scenery is pleasingly varied, and the views from the higher grounds embrace extensive prospects over the adjacent country, which abounds with interesting features. The ancient mansion of the family of Symmons, which had been suffered to remain in a neglected state for some time, has been modernized or rebuilt; and there are several other mansions, adding considerably to the general effect of the scenery, which is also much enlivened by the course of the Cleddy river, running with many beautiful windings, to Milford Haven, and forming one of the finest estuaries in the kingdom. A slate quarry is in operation, giving employment to two or three hands. The turnpike-road from Haverfordwest to Fishguard passes through the parish. The living is a perpetual curacy, endowed with £600 royal bounty, and £200 parliamentary grant; net income, £100; patron, Col. Owen; appropriator, Subchanter in the cathedral church of St. David's. The church is not distinguished by any interesting architectural details.

LLANTHETTY, or LLANDDETTY (LLAN-DDETTI), a parish, in the hundred of Pencelly, union and county of Brecknock, South Wales, 6 miles (n. w.) from Crickhowel, near the road to Brecknock; consisting of the hamlets of Dyfryn and Vro, and containing 520 inhabitants. This parish extends from the south bank of the river Usk, which forms its northern boundary, to the confines of Glamorganshire: it is separated from the parish of Llangynider, in the hundred of Crickhowel, by the river Crawnon, and from the parish of Llanvigan by the Carvanell; and is traversed by the high road between Crickhowel and Brecknock. The surface of the surrounding country is irregular, and is beautifully diversified with hill and dale, and ornamented with wood and water: the river Usk, the

banks of which are in many places richly wooded, forms several pleasing waterfalls in its progress over its rocky channel; several of the adjacent hills are lofty and clothed with wood, and from some of them are obtained extensive prospects. From that called Tor-y-Voel it is said that portions of thirteen counties may be seen: on the north are the Black Mountains of Tàlgarth, and to the east the Sugar Loaf mountain, on the border of Monmouthshire. The soil is in general light and gravelly, and the chief agricultural produce, wheat, barley, oats, and turnips: and the annual value of the rateable property in the parish has been returned at £3247, of which £2031 is for the hamlet of Vro, and £1216 for that of Dyfryn. Llanthetty Hall, situated in a very secluded part of the Vale of Usk, embosomed in lofty hills clothed with luxuriant woods, is a neat mansion, of which the grounds are pleasing, and the views from them, though not extensive, very beautiful; and there are several other neat villas, among which is that of Ashford. The rectory-house is pleasantly situated on the banks of the Usk, on the opposite side of which runs the turnpike-road from Brecknock to Crickhowel and Abergavenny. On the banks of the Carvanell, just above its confluence with the Usk, two miles eastward from the church, stands the considerable village of Tàlybont. There are four corn-mills, and about four hands are employed in a small iron-factory, and the same number in a carding-mill, connected with the manufacture of the coarse woollen cloth of the country. The Brecknock and Abergavenny canal passes through the parish from north-west to south-east, affording means for the exportation of the coal and limestone procured in the neighbouring parishes, and the importation of articles of merchandise from Bristol and Newport. On its banks, at Tàlybont, are some limekilns and coal wharfs, to which the above-mentioned minerals are brought by an iron railroad, which, from the mountains to the south, has branches to the Tredegar, Romney, and Bute iron-works.

The living is a rectory, with the perpetual curacy of Tâf-Vechan annexed, rated in the king's books at £7. 10. 7½.; patron, J. P. Gwynne Holford, Esq.; the tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £395, of which £55 are payable to an impropriator, and £340 to the rector, who has also a house, and glebe of 17 acres, valued at £45. 15. 6. per annum. The church, dedicated to St. Detta, is a neat structure in the later style of English architecture, consisting only of a small nave and chancel, 66 feet in length and 24 in breadth, with a low tower at the western end; and is appropriately fitted up for the accommodation of the parishioners; it is situated within a few yards of the Usk, by the hamlet of Dyfryn. In the hamlet of Vro is the chapel of Tâf-Vechan, the living of which is a perpetual curacy, endowed with £800 royal bounty, and £200 parliamentary grant. The Rev. John Davies, rector of the parish in 1727, charged certain lands with the annual payment of the interest of £20, for the instruction of poor children in the Catechism of the Church of England, and to teach them to write their names; but the bequest has been rendered unavailable through neglect. There are two day schools, in which 60 children are instructed at the expense of their parents; and a Sunday school.

In constructing that part of the Brecknock and Abergavenny canal which passes through this parish, a Roman sacrificial instrument, called a *secespita*, was discovered; and in digging for the same purpose in a wet and marshy wood several trees were found, at the depth of four or five feet below the surface, entirely black, and of a peculiarly hard consistency. The Roman road from *Tibia Amnis*, near Cardiff, to the station at Caer-Bannau, near Brecknock, traverses the parish from south to north, inclining to the eastward, as it descends into the Vale of Usk, and crosses the river Carvanell. Maes-mawr, in this parish, of which he was a native, was once the residence of Jenkin Jones, a colonel in the parliamentarian army, during the civil war of the seventeenth century, who distinguished himself by his republican principles and determined hostility to the Established Church: so violent were these, that, on being informed of the landing of Charles II., at the Restoration, he is said to have mounted his horse, ridden through the churchyard, and, discharging a pistol at the church door, in which the perforation made by the ball is still shown, exclaimed aloud, "Ah! thou whore of Babylon, thou'lt have it all thy own way now."

LLANTHEW (LLAN-DDEWI), a parish, partly in the hundred of Merthyr-Cynog, and partly in that of Pencelly, union and county of Brecknock, South Wales, 1½ mile (N. N. E.) from Brecknock; containing 317 inhabitants. This parish, which takes its name from the saint to whom the church is dedicated, was anciently a residence of the Bishops of St. David's, who had a castellated mansion here, which was in ruins in the time of Leland, who also speaks of a house belonging to the Archdeacon of Brecknock, that had likewise fallen into decay. During the Interregnum, the manor was seized by the parliament, and sold to David Morgan, Esq., but was recovered to the see of St. David's after the Restoration. The village is pleasantly situated on the river Honddû, about a mile and a half above its confluence with the Usk at Brecknock, and within half a mile of the high road from Brecknock to Hay, which intersects the parish: it compactly surrounds the church, the cemetery attached to which commands a delightful view of a rich landscape, bounded by the bold eminences on the northern side of the Vale of Usk, and by the heights inclosing the woody glen through which the Honddû flows, the whole for the most part presenting a scene of high cultivation. The return of the

rateable annual value of the whole parish amounts to £1980, of which £1209 are for the portion in the hundred of Pencelly, and £771 for that in the hundred of Merthyr-Cynog. The Bishop of St. David's holds a court leet annually, at which his steward presides, and anciently a court baron was also held here, but this has long been discontinued.

The living is a perpetual curacy, endowed with £1000 royal bounty; net income, £89; patron and appropriator, Archdeacon of Brecknock, whose tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £300, and who has a glebe of 8 acres, valued at £20 per annum. The church, dedicated to St. Dewi, or David, and one of the oldest religious edifices in the county, is a cruciform structure, in the early style of English architecture, anciently spacious: from the intersection rises a low tower having a conical roof, erected in 1621: the windows are lancet-shaped, and appear to have been originally surmounted with handsome freestone mouldings. There is a Sunday school, for which books are furnished by subscription; and a poor woman of the parish is eligible to be selected as one of the inmates of Mrs. Catherine Games's Hospital, in St. David's, Brecon. There are some remains of the chapel of the episcopal mansion, consisting of the side walls, in which are three pointed windows, and also of portions of the end walls, in which are windows of the same form; there are likewise slight vestiges of other parts of the edifice, chiefly of outer walls. In 1188, Archbishop Baldwin, accompanied by Giraldus Cambrensis, when on his tour through Wales to preach the crusades, passed a night at this castle.

LLANTHOYSAINT (LLAN-Y-DDEUSANT), a parish, in the union of Llandovery, lower division of the hundred of Perveth, county of Carmarthen, South Wales, 6 miles (s. e. by e.) from Llangadock; comprising the hamlets of Blaen-Sawdde with Maes-y-Fynnon, and Quarter Mawr with Gwydre, and containing 942 inhabitants. This place is beautifully situated in the south-eastern part of the county, on the confines of Brecknockshire, from which it is separated by the chain of hills called the Black Mountain. It comprises 11,510 acres, of which 7307 are cultivated, and 4203 uninclosed mountainous land, over which the inhabitants have a right of pasturage and turbary. The surrounding scenery is strikingly diversified, combining features of picturesque and rural beauty with objects of bold and romantic grandeur. That part of the Black Mountain which is within the parish forms the loftiest elevation in the county; and near the base of its highest summit, called the Van, or "Beacon," is a lake of beautifully clear and transparent water, in the form of a parallelogram, nearly a mile in length, and about sixteen fathoms deep. The majestic grandeur of the precipitous rocks that impend over the lake, and the wild character of the surrounding objects, give to this extensive sheet of water a strikingly romantic appearance, finely contrasted with the scenery by which the lower grounds in the vicinity are distinguished. Though its situation is so elevated that the snow remains unmelted upon its border for the greater part of the year, yet its waters abound with trout of superior quality, and with eels of extraordinary size. The river Sawdde has its source in the lake, and, after traversing the parish, falls into the Towy, near Llangadock; and the source of the Usk, also, is not far from the lake, which river forms the boundary between this parish and the county of Brecon, and after running by Trecastle, Brecon, and Usk, falls into the Bristol Channel below Newport. A fair is annually held in the village on the 10th of October. The living is annexed to the vicarage of Llangadock: the tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £180, of which £80 are paid to the Bishop of St. David's, £40 to the Prebendary of Llanvynydd, and £60 to the vicar. The church, dedicated to St. Simon and St. Jude, is inconveniently situated at the eastern extremity of the parish, at the foot of the Black Mountain: according to tradition it formerly stood at a place called Twynllan or Twynllannan (church mount), about a mile from which, on a farm named Pant-howel, was a barn, lately taken down, which is supposed to have been a chapel of ease. There is a meeting-house for Calvinistic Methodists, who have also five Sunday schools, in which 620 males and females are taught gratuitously; and there is a day school, in which 60 children are instructed at the expense of their parents.

LLANTRISAINT (LLAN-TRI-SANT), a parish, partly in the hundred of Menai, but chiefly in that of Llyvon, union and county of Anglesey, North Wales, 4 miles (w.) from Llanerchymedd; containing 904 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated in the western part of the island, and is intersected by the small river Alaw, comprehends a tract of about four thousand four hundred and sixty acres of arable and pasture land, nearly the whole inclosed. The surface is gently undulated, rising into eminences of various elevation and aspect; the soil is for the most part poor, consisting chiefly of a hungry clay, fit only for the cultivation of oats. Copper-ore has been found upon Meinir farm; but no mines of it have hitherto been opened. The living is a discharged rectory, with the perpetual curacies of Ceidio, Gwredog, Llanllibio, and Llêch-cynvarwydd annexed, rated in the king's books at £15; present net income, about £750, with a glebe-house; patron, Bishop of Bangor. The church, dedicated to Avran, Ieuan, and Sanan, from which circumstance the parish derives its name, signifying the church of three saints, was originally founded in the year 570. The present is a good modern edifice of comparatively recent erection, containing accommodation for about 150 persons, and was thoroughly repaired and much improved a few years since; it

contains a neat plain monument to the memory of Dr. Hugh Williams, founder of the families of Wynnstay, Bôdelwyddan, and Penbedw. There is a place of worship for Calvinistic Methodists, by whom a Sunday school of 80 persons is maintained. A small parochial school for poor children was founded in 1822, at an expense of £53, defrayed from the charity fund noticed below, and has an endowment of £8 per annum from the same source, for which 12 children are taught reading, writing, and arithmetic; the instruction of the remainder, amounting in all to 40, is paid for by their parents and the rector.

Three poor men from the parish are eligible to the almshouses at Beaumaris, under the will of the founder, David Hughes, who endowed them with the farm called Meinir, here situated, and with various other lands, for the support of the inmates; and the same benefactor, by his will, dated December 30th, 1609, after providing for the school and houses at Beaumaris, directed that any surplus should be distributed among the poor of this parish. He was a native of this place, and having by persevering industry amassed a very ample property, thus charitably appropriated a considerable portion of it for the benefit of the poor. Blanche Wynne, of Chwaen Wenn, in 1733, left £100, the interest to be applied to teaching children, and for distribution among the poor at Easter and Christmas; and in 1720, the Rev. Robert Wynne bequeathed £52, the interest to be spent in a weekly gift of bread, and a similar amount to the poor of Penmynnedd parish. With these sums a farm-house and 50 acres of land, now producing £24 per annum, were purchased, and three-fourths of the rent are expended in this parish in carrying the intentions of the above donors into effect, and the other fourth is appropriated to Penmynnedd. There are besides a few other small charities, namely, a rent-charge of 10*s.*, payable out of Chwaen Isav, the grant of John Williams; and 4*s.* 6*d.*, arising from the bequests of Richard David, in 1742, and Janet Hughes, in 1764: and two charities of £5 each, by Thomas Hughes, in 1760, and by a person unknown, have been lost through the insolvency of the parties to whom the sums had been lent.

LLANTRISSENT (LLAN-TRI-SANT), a borough, market-town, and parish, in the union of CARDIFF, hundred of MISKIN, county of GLAMORGAN, SOUTH WALES, 10 miles (N. W. by W.) from Cardiff, and 169 (W.) from London; containing 3331 inhabitants. This place, which derives its name from the dedication of its church to three different saints, is distinguished by few historical events of importance. At what time or by whom its castle was originally built, is not accurately known; but it is enumerated among those for which Gilbert de Clare, commonly called "the Red," Lord of Glamorgan, did homage to Edward I., on his accession to the titles and estates of his family, after the death of his father, towards the end of the thirteenth century. Edward II., with his favourite, the younger Spencer, was taken prisoner near this town, by the queen's forces, and conveyed to Hereford. The TOWN is romantically situated, on the road from Cowbridge to Merthyr-Tydvil, in a pass over a mountainous ridge, between two lofty hills, and is irregularly and indifferently built; but its whitewashed houses, with the dismantled tower of its castle, form conspicuous and interesting features in the scenery on approaching the mountains. The vicinity is indescribably beautiful and highly picturesque; and the views embrace a tract of country abounding with features of romantic character and almost unrivalled magnificence. The prospect from the brow of the hill on which the town is built embraces the whole of the Vale of Glamorgan, from its eastern extremity to the influx of the river Ogmore into the Bristol Channel: among the numerous interesting objects which this extensive tract of country exhibits, are the rich woods about Hensol, Glànelay, and Llanharan; beyond which is discerned the Bristol Channel, with the distant hills on the English coast, and in other directions the lofty mountains that bound it on various sides. To the north of the town the appearance of the country becomes more rugged, and assumes a wilder aspect, which is in some degree enlivened by the pleasing appearance of Castella, an ancient seat, that forms a lively and cheerful object in a landscape, of which the prevailing character is that of sombre magnificence. At the entrance of the town is a substantial stone mansion, called Llantrissent House.

The PARISH abounds with coal, which is worked to a very great extent for the supply of the great iron-works in the neighbouring districts, and for exportation. Ores of iron and lead have also been found in great quantities, and works have been established here for procuring those minerals; but they have not been conducted with a sufficient degree of profit to remunerate the adventurers, and have consequently been discontinued. The principal of these was the Park mine, about a mile to the south of the town, the ore obtained in which was of the species called galena, or potters' ore, lying in a vein extending from east to west, and contained in a matrix of spar, in magnesian limestone resting upon coal. Some years ago an ancient colliery, not properly filled up, was accidentally discovered by R. F. Rickards, Esq., when a young man, who, by falling into it, was burnt to the bone on the fore part of the foot and leg: it contained a large quantity of pyrites, which had ignited, and had been in a state of combustion for a very long period; it is still burning, and probably will continue to burn, so long as any inflammable matter may remain. A railroad has been constructed from the Dinas colliery, which communicates with the Cardiff and Merthyr canal at Newbridge. The market, which is only for provisions, is on Friday: the corn market has been re-

moved to Newbridge, five miles off. Great cattle fairs are held on February 13th, May 12th, August 12th, and October 29th.

It has not been precisely ascertained at what time the town received its first charter of incorporation, but it has a charter dated the 20th of Edward III. The corporation consists of the constable of the castle, a steward, portreeve, twelve aldermen, and an unlimited number of burgesses, assisted by a town-clerk, serjeant-at-mace, and other officers. A court leet is summoned by the portreeve twice a year, in the months of May and October, to be held before the constable of the castle, the steward, and the portreeve; on each of which occasions a jury of twelve persons is selected from the burgesses present, by the serjeant-at-mace, under the direction of the steward. At the court held in May the jury name four burgesses, of whom the constable of the castle chooses two to be overseers of markets for the ensuing year; and they likewise make out further lists of burgesses, out of whom the same officer appoints four to serve as overseers of the commons, and eight as constables. At the court which takes place in October, the jury nominate three of the aldermen, of whom one is selected by the constable of the castle to fill the office of portreeve; and the portreeve, in like manner, upon the presentment of three burgesses, appoints one of the number to be serjeant-at-mace for the ensuing year. The freemen have a right of common upon about 300 acres of waste land.

Llantrissent is one of eight contributory boroughs, namely, Cardiff, Llantrissent, Cowbridge, Aberavon, Kenvig, Neath, Swansea, and Loughor, which returned one member to parliament: the right of election was in the burgesses at large, at present about four hundred and twenty in number. By the act of 1832, "for Amending the representation of the People," the boroughs of Cardiff, Cowbridge, and Llantrissent were constituted a separate district, returning one member; and the right of voting has been vested in the resident burgesses, one hundred in number, and in those within seven miles, in number a hundred and twelve, if duly qualified according to the provisions of the act; also in every male person of full age occupying, either as owner or as tenant under the same landlord, a house or other premises of the annual value of not less than ten pounds, provided he be capable of registering as the act directs: the present number of tenements of this value, within the limits of the borough, which extend about a mile from the town in every direction, comprising the whole of the town hamlet and parts of other hamlets, and were not altered by the Boundary Act, is seventy, mostly occupied by burgesses. The corporation are empowered by their charter to hold a court of record for the recovery of debts, but it has been for many years discontinued. The petty-sessions for the hundred of Miskin are held in this town every Friday. The town-hall and the market-place are of modern erection, and are neat buildings well adapted to their uses.

The LIVING is a vicarage, rated in the king's books at £26. 14. 2., and endowed with the vicarial tithes of the parishes of Aberdare, Lantwit-Vairdre, Llanwonno, and Ystrad-Dyvodog; present net income, £555, with a glebe-house; patrons and appropriators, Dean and Chapter of Gloucester. The church, dedicated to St. Dyvnog, St. Iddog, and St. Menw, is a spacious and ancient structure, in the Norman style of architecture, occupying the summit of the hill above the town. There are two chapels in the parish: one is dedicated to St. John the Baptist, the living of which is a perpetual curacy, endowed with £200 private benefaction, £1000 royal bounty, and £1000 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of Mrs. Pritchard; net income, £95. The other, called Tàlygarn, after being long suffered to fall gradually into decay, has been recently repaired through the instrumentality of Dr. Lisle, who has a summer residence at this place. The living is a perpetual curacy, endowed with £1000 royal bounty; net income, £30; patrons and impropriators, Principal and Fellows of Jesus' College, Oxford. The Wesleyans, Baptists, Independents, and Calvinistic Methodists, have each a place of worship in the town; and the Independents have also additional meeting-houses at Cymmer and Crossvaen; and the Methodists one at Velin Vawr, within the parish. A day and Sunday National school, for the gratuitous instruction of both sexes, is supported principally by the Marquess of Bute, who contributes fifty guineas per annum, and by subscription among the gentry resident in the neighbourhood; the school, in which there are 80 males and 35 females, is well conducted under the auspices of the Marquess, at whose expense six boys, who are selected as teachers, and clothed with two suits in the year, are apprenticed, when at a proper age, with a premium of £10. There are also five day schools, in which 160 children are taught at the expense of their parents, and five Sunday schools, affording gratuitous instruction to 310 males and females. Mr. Gibbon, of Newton House, in the parish of Llanblethian, bequeathed in 1809 a sum of £500, one-fifth, producing £4. 19. per annum, interest, to be distributed among the poor of this place, at the discretion of the vicar; and, under the will of Sir Leoline Jenkins, in 1685, a sum of £20 is given in clothing, every fourth year, by the master of Cowbridge school, to the poor of the parish, of whom the vicar nominates such as he thinks the most deserving. The same benefactor also directed his executors to purchase the site of the chapel of ease, called Tàlygarn, and to put the same in good repair; and he also charged his lands with an endowment of £10 per annum, for maintaining divine service in it. Catherine Powell, in 1739, charged a moiety of the lands of Trebannog, which she devised

to her nephew, with the expense of maintaining a milch cow throughout the year for the use of seven poor people about her mansion at Milton, and paying them seven half-crowns at Candlemas; but this charity has been discontinued for the last forty years.

There are but small REMAINS of the ancient castle, which originally comprised two wards, and appears to have been a place of great strength: these consist principally of a portion of one of the towers, which, from its elevated situation, forms a very conspicuous and interesting feature in the scenery of the place. In 1829, in clearing away the rubbish that had accumulated about the foundations, the workmen discovered the dungeon, which, according to Leland, had once formed the prison for the territories of Miskin and Glyn Rhondda. At a short distance from the town, to the right of the road leading to Llandaf, are some remains of a religious house, said to have been a monastery dedicated to St. Cawrdav, son of Caradoc Vraichvras, regulus of Brecknock, about the end of the fifth, or the beginning of the sixth, century. Within the limits of the parish are several camps, of which the most important is that called Caerau, or "the fortifications," supposed to have been constructed by the Danes. Castella, the old family mansion of the Trahernes, appears also from its name to have been built upon the site of some fortification, which may probably have been an outpost to the castle of Llantrissent. There are chalybeate springs in several parts. Sir Leoline Jenkins, who, in the reign of Charles II., was eminently distinguished as a jurist, diplomatist, and statesman, was born in this parish, and was buried in the chapel of Jesus' College, Oxford, to which he had been so munificent a benefactor as to be in some degree regarded as its second founder: he endowed the grammar school at Cowbridge, and bequeathed the principal part of his estates to charitable uses.

LLANTRITHYD (LLAN-TRYDDYD), a parish, in the union of CARDIFF, hundred of DINAS-POWYS, county of GLAMORGAN, SOUTH WALES, 3 miles (E. S. E.) from Cowbridge; containing 221 inhabitants. The parish takes its name from Trithyd, a pupil of St. Illtyd, or Iltutus, to whom the church is dedicated. On the conquest of Glamorgan by Robert Fitz-Hamon, and its subsequent division, the castle and manor of Llantrithyd were assigned to Hywel ab Iestyn ab Gwrgan, with the privilege of exercising *jura regalia* therein: the castle was demolished, in 1151, by Meredith, great-grandson of Rhŷs ab Newdwr. The village, which stands about a mile to the south of the road between Cardiff and Swansea, occupies a secluded situation in a well-wooded valley, watered by a small rivulet. Llantrithyd House, formerly the seat of the Bassets, and subsequently of the Aubreys, is now in ruins: it was a fine specimen of the style that prevailed in the reign of Henry VI., with later additions, and is stated by tradition to have afforded an asylum, during the Commonwealth, to many great and learned men of the Church of England, by whom academical degrees were here conferred. On a rising ground above the village is pleasantly situated Tŷvrŷ, a cottage ornée. Limestone abounds in the parish, in which also a considerable quantity of lead-ore is found.

The living is a discharged rectory, rated in the king's books at £8. 13. 4.; patron, Sir T. D. Aubrey, Bart.: the tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £132. 17. 9.; and there is a glebe of 52 acres, which, with a house, is valued at £80 per annum. The church, dedicated to St. Illtyd, is a respectable edifice, containing a few ancient monuments, among which may be particularly noticed a stately one to the memory of a knight and his lady, of the Basset family, in the best character of the style that prevailed in the reign of Queen Elizabeth; it has lately undergone considerable repair, and is now a remarkably neat structure. In the churchyard is a yew tree, which, at the height of six feet from the ground, measures twenty-six feet in girth, and near the root little less than forty feet. A large day school is maintained by Sir T. D. Aubrey and the rector, and a Sunday school, attended by 40 males and females, is supported solely by the rector. The poor of the parish are entitled to the produce of two acres of land in the parish of St. Hilary, purchased with £45, the bequest of an unknown benefactor; and to the interest of £50, left in 1734, by Mrs. Lougher. The ancient hall, wherein the manorial courts were held, still remains, and having been applied, since the abolition of the independent jurisdictions of the lordships marcher, to the reception of the poor, it is now called "the Church House." There is a mineral spring, the water of which is said to be efficacious in the cure of fluxes.

LLANTYD (LLAN-ILLTYD), a parish, in the union of CARDIGAN, hundred of KÎLGERRAN, county of PEMBROKE, SOUTH WALES, 3 miles (S. W. by S.) from Cardigan; containing 300 inhabitants. This parish derives its name from the dedication of its church to St. Illtyd, an eminent teacher of Christianity, who died about the close of the fifth century. It is pleasantly situated in the north-eastern part of the county, near the separation of the two great roads leading respectively from Cardigan to Fishguard and Haverfordwest; and comprises a large tract of arable and pasture land, of which the whole is inclosed. The surrounding scenery, though not distinguished by any peculiarity of feature, is generally pleasing; and the views over the adjacent country are agreeably diversified: of the rateable annual value of the parish, the return made amounts to £750. The living is a vicarage not in charge, annexed, with that of Monington, or Eglwys Wythwr, to the vicarage of St Dogmael's, and endowed with £200 royal bounty: the tithes have been com-

muted for a rent-charge of £157, of which £125 are payable to the impropriator, and £32 to the vicar; the latter sum being subject to rates, averaging £1. 10. per annum. The church is not distinguished by any architectural details of importance. John Jones, in 1729, bequeathed a rent-charge of twenty shillings towards the relief of poor persons not receiving parochial aid, which until some years back was annually distributed according to the will of the testator.

LLANTYSILLIO, or LLANDYSILIO (LLAN-TYSILIO), a parish, in the union of CORWEN, hundred of YALE, county of DENBIGH, NORTH WALES, 2 miles (N. W. by W.) from Llangollen; containing 921 inhabitants. This parish derives its name from the dedication of its church to St. Tysilio, a canonized prince of Powys, who was descended from St. Pabo, called *Post Prydain*, "the Pillar of Britain," and who, having devoted himself to a life of religious seclusion, flourished as a writer till the middle of the seventh century. It is pleasantly situated on the river Dee, which forms its southern boundary; and is skirted on the north by the stream Mer Enion, which divides it from the parish of Brŷn-Eglwys; on the west it is bounded by the parish of Corwen; on the east by a small river running through the Vale of Crucis, by which it is separated from the parish of Llangollen; and on the south by the parish of Llansantfraid-Glyn-Ceriog. The surface is boldly undulated, and in some parts mountainous; and the surrounding scenery is strikingly diversified, and in many parts beautifully picturesque. A chain of mountains of romantic appearance and rich in mineral wealth runs through the centre of the parish, which is also intersected by the turnpike-road leading from Llangollen to Ruthin. The soil, though various, is in general fertile, and the chief produce is grain and wool: the rateable annual value of the parish has been returned at £2617. Slate is found in abundance, and some extensive quarries are now being worked, in which about seventy men find constant employment. Lime-works upon a large scale are also carried on adjacent to the canal, and on the banks of the river Dee, which in this part of its course flows over a rocky and rugged bed between two lofty crags that scarcely afford a breadth of channel sufficient for the passage of its stream. By means of a weir this river is here made to afford a feeder for the supply of the Ellesmere canal, which is carried along the northern bank of the Dee to the main canal at Pont-y-Cyssylltau, a distance of six miles, throughout the whole of which it is navigable, affording great facilities for bringing in coal for the supply of the neighbourhood, and for conveying the slates from the quarries and the produce of the lime-works to their several destinations. The living is a perpetual curacy, endowed with £400 private benefaction, £800 royal bounty, and £1500 parliamentary grant; net income, £112; patron and impropriator, Sir W. W. Wynne, Bart. The church is an ancient edifice, with a cupola, and contains accommodation for about 250 persons. About 30 children are taught in a day school, at the expense of their parents; and 16 others are educated by the bounty of Sir W. W. Wynne, Lord Tottenham, Bishop of Clogher, and the curate; the first contributing £5, the second £3, and the third £2 per annum. There are also two Sunday schools, in one of which, kept in the church, 36 attend; the other, appertaining to Calvinistic and Wesleyan Methodists, affords gratuitous instruction to about 50 males and females. Mrs. Jane Roberts, of Rhŷdonnen left £80 to the poor, secured upon a tenement called Tŷnewydd, the interest of which, at 6 per cent., being £4. 16., is paid to the overseers annually on St. Thomas's-day; and the interest of four other benefactions of £10 each, with a bequest of 20*s.* a year, left by Edward Parry, and arising from a tenement named Pen-y-Brŷn, is in like manner dispensed to the poor at stated times. A bequest of the Rev. Vaughan Jones, of £24, was some years ago unduly appropriated by the parochial officers to procuring substitutes for militia men, and the charity is therefore lost.

About a mile to the north-east of the village, but within the parish, and in a highly romantic portion of the Vale of Eglwyseg, are the venerable and picturesque ruins of the ancient abbey of Llan-Egwest, or Valle Crucis. This beautiful edifice was originally founded about the year 1200, for brethren of the Cistercian order, and dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, by Madoc ab Grufydd Maelor, lord of Bromfield, and of the neighbouring fortress of Castell Dinas Brân, who so richly endowed it, that a native Welsh poet of the fifteenth century, in celebrating the hospitality of the abbot, describes him as living in the most sumptuous style. At the dissolution its revenue was estimated at £214. 3. 5.: it continued in the hands of the crown till the 9th of James I., when the site and remains were granted to Edward Wotton. The present remains consist principally of part of the abbey church, originally an elegant cruciform structure, chiefly in the early style of English architecture, though erected at different periods, and consequently containing portions of the decorated and later English styles; and also of a small portion of the conventual buildings, now occupied as farm offices. Among the most entire parts of this interesting ruin is the west front of the church, remarkable for the beauty of its finely arched entrance, surmounted by a decorated window of elegant design, enriched with flowing tracery, above which is a marigold window of still more exquisite workmanship. The east end of the church is also in good preservation, forming an elegant specimen of the early English style, with narrow lancet-shaped windows. The interior is overgrown with grass; and some stately ash and sycamore trees which had taken

deep root within the walls of the roofless edifice, have lately been cut down by Miss Thomas, the owner of the property. The pilasters of the interior are clustered, and have elegantly carved capitals; the transept contains a small cloister of two arches, and a mural sepulchral arch. A portion of the abbey has long been converted into a farm-house; and in one part of the conventual buildings, now occupied as a cow-shed, is a fine Norman arch, near which is a beautifully pointed window; other portions of the remains also exhibit some elegant specimens of the more highly finished and later periods of the Norman, verging into the earlier period of the early English style. In front of the inhabited portion is a large pointed window reaching to the ground, with mullions and elegant tracery; and a room which once formed the dormitory is supported by three rows of groined arches, resting on circular pillars. The various buildings are chiefly composed of the schistose materials that every where abound in the vicinity; but the doorways, window frames, and other decorated portions, are all of freestone brought from a considerable distance. Within the abbey were interred its founder, his son Grufydd ab Madoc, and several of its abbots; but their tombs can no longer be distinguished among the mouldering ruins of this once stately and still venerable pile.

At no great distance from these highly picturesque and interesting remains, opposite the second milestone from Llangollen, is a monumental pillar of very remote antiquity, raised upon a small tumulus, in which, on its being opened, was discovered a cist-vaen, or stone chest, containing human bones; it is commonly supposed to have been erected as a cross, and from it the abbey of Valle Crucis most probably derived its name. This singular piece of antiquity, commonly called the pillar of Eliseg, appears, from an inscription now obliterated, but which was transcribed by Edward Llwyd, the celebrated Welsh antiquary, while it was still legible, to have been erected by Concen, to the memory of his great-grandfather Eliseg, the sixth in descent from Brochmael, Prince of Powys, who was slain in a battle fought with the Saxons near Chester, in the year 607. During the civil commotions in the reign of Charles I. this monument was broken and thrown down, and the only legible inscription which it now bears is a modern one in Latin, stating that T. Lloyd, Esq. of Trevor Hall, having found it in that ruined state, restored it in the year 1789. It consists of a round column, standing on a square plinth, with a richly carved, but greatly mutilated, capital; the original height is said to have been twelve feet, though at present its elevation is only eight feet two inches.

LLANUWCHYLLŶN (LLAN-UWCH-Y-LLŶN), a parish, in the union of Bala, hundred of Penllŷn, county of Merioneth, North Wales, 5 miles (s. w. by s.) from Bala, on the road to Dôlgelley; containing 1327 inhabitants. This parish, which is very extensive, comprises a large tract of mountainous and uncultivated land, including Penllŷn, the highest peak of the Aran mountains; and abounds with scenery of picturesque beauty and romantic grandeur, of which one of the most remarkable features is Bwlch-y-Groes, or "the pass of the cross," one of the most difficult and arduous in North Wales, environed by precipitous mountains, occasionally relieved with verdant hills and narrow sheep-walks: the pass itself is a dreary flat, to which is an ascent by a steep narrow tortuous path, terminating at the crucifix from which it took its name. Near it is a beautiful cascade formed by the Twrch, an impetuous mountain torrent rushing from the Arans, and precipitating itself with violence over huge masses of broken rock, which, heaped on each other in its bed, arrest its violent progress: the water, diverted from its course, forces itself through the fissures in the rocks, which are occasionally interspersed with various plants that have taken root in the crevices, and descends with renewed violence into its channel, which crosses the road. A craggy perpendicular cliff, rising from the margin of the stream, about a quarter of a mile above this fall, adds another romantic feature to the scene. From the summit of Aran Penllŷn are obtained fine views of other mountains of North Wales, and of many in the southern part of the principality. The village is pleasantly situated on the public road, near the south-western extremity of Bala lake, called by the Welsh "Llŷn Tegyd," and by the English "Pemble Mere." Slate is quarried in the parish; and peat and turf are found in abundance. Fairs are held, chiefly for cattle, horses and sheep, on April 25th, June 20th, September 22nd, and November 22nd.

The living is a perpetual curacy, endowed with £600 royal bounty, and £1400 parliamentary grant; net income, £113; patron and impropriator, Sir W. W. Wynne, Bart., who pays £20 per annum to the curate under the will of Edward Price, Esq., in 1725, a former proprietor of the rectorial tithes, and who also bequeathed from the same source £4 annually to the poor of the parish. The rectory, rated in the king's books at £8. 10. 2½., is in the gift of the Bishop of St. Asaph. The church, dedicated to St. Deiniol, who flourished in the 6th century, is an ancient structure, and was newly pewed and seated in 1820: on the north side of the chancel is the effigy of an armed warrior, with the following mutilated inscription, as read by Mr. Pennant:—"*Hic jacet Johannes ap * * * * ap Madoc ap I—eth, cujus animæ pr—etur Deus. Amen. anno Doni. MCCC. V.* 88." In the churchyard is a yew tree of remarkably fine growth. There are places of worship for Independents and Calvinistic Methodists. A school, established nearly a century since and con-

taining 60 children, mostly boys, is partly supported by an endowment of £25 per annum, under the will of the Rev. Dr. Daniel Williams, in 1711, for the education of 30 boys, who are also provided with books; the rest of the children are paid for by their parents. There is also another day school, belonging to Independents, in which 13 children are instructed at the expense of their parents; and about 560 males and females are taught gratuitously in ten Sunday schools, in connexion with the different denominations of dissenters. The Rev. Maurice Vaughan, one of the canons of the Royal Chapel of Windsor, in 1721, erected an almshouse here for three aged men and the same number of aged women, which he endowed with two tenements in the parish, and with £200, for keeping it in repair: the income amounts to £42 per annum; and the almshouse, containing six apartments, is a substantial building, situated about a mile and a half from the village, with a small patch of potatoe ground cultivated by the inmates, who receive about £6 per annum each in half-yearly payments, and about £5 annually between them for their clothing. Mr. Thomas Owen, of Talardd, left £5 per annum for the instruction of poor children of this place, which sum he ordered to be applied every third year to the education of children of the adjoining parish of Llanymowddwy. The sum of £5 per annum is also paid out of the estate of Glàn Llŷn, for apprenticing one boy, bequeathed for that purpose by a former proprietor; and the Rev. Dr. Williams also directed that two or three boys should be apprenticed yearly, according to the state of the above funds bequeathed by him for education: one or two are annually apprenticed with premiums of £7 each accordingly. The commissioners have recommended that the proceeds of Edward Price's charity, another small one of 5*s.* per annum, and two-thirds of Thomas Owen's benefaction, making in the whole £7. 11. 8. a year, should be applied to promote education.

The parish is supposed to have been known to the Romans; and Camden conjectures that an ancient fortress called Caer Gai, on the north side of the small river Lliw, supposed to be Roman, from the number of coins found there, was originally erected by a Roman commander named Caius; an opinion formed from its name. Among the coins which have been found here at various times were some of the emperor Domitian, discovered within the last few years; and a stone has also been dug up, bearing the inscription *Hic jacet Salvianus Bursocavi Filius Cupetian.* The Welsh attribute the origin of this fortress to Cai Hîr, foster brother of King Arthur, and his companion in arms; and Spenser, who appears to have been well versed in the traditionary legends of his time, makes this place the seat of the early education of that renowned hero, under his foster-father, who lived at the foot of the Aran mountain, and to whom the poet gives the more classical name of Timon. In the vicinity of this station are vestiges of roads resembling those of the Romans, leading from the station *Eryri Mons*, at Tommen-y-Mûr, near Festiniog, and from Castell Prysor, in the parish of Trawsvynydd, to the ancient *Mediolanum*, probably near Meivod. Within the area inclosed by the fortification was erected, several centuries ago, a large mansion subsequently belonging to Rowland Vaughan, Esq., a zealous royalist, which was burnt in 1645, by the parliamentarians, and the outer walls of which, with more modern additions, now form a large farm-house. On the opposite bank of the river, and occupying the summit of a rocky eminence, are the remains of a fortress designated Castell Carn Dochen, of the foundation of which no authentic particulars are on record: it was of considerable extent, built of mortar made of sea shells mixed with gravel, and faced with freestone. Mr. Pennant thinks it not improbable that this was the castle of Ririd Vlaidd, lord of the hundred of Penllŷn, whose armorial bearings decorate an effigy in the church: the other bearings, with which that monument is adorned, the same writer considers to be those of Cunedda Wledig, a Cumbrian prince, whose sons, after his defeat by the Saxons, established themselves in various parts of the principality, and from whose grandson Meirion is derived the name of the county. Rowland Vaughan, who translated into Welsh Bishop Bailey's "Practice of Piety," and Dr. Brough's "Manual of Prayer," resided at Caer Gai, in the latter part of the seventeenth century.

LLANVABON, a parish, comprising two hamlets, in the union of MERTHYR-TYDVIL, hundred of CAERPHILLY, county of GLAMORGAN, SOUTH WALES, 9 miles (S. S. E.) from Merthyr-Tydvil; containing 1449 inhabitants. This parish is bounded on the west by the river Tâf, and on the east by the Romney; and comprises about 5000 acres, of which 1120 are arable, 2230 pasture, 1000 common, 500 woodland, consisting chiefly of oak, and the remainder roads and water. The surface is in general mountainous, and the scenery picturesque, especially in the vicinity of the village of Craigyberthlwyd, from which the views are striking and beautiful. The soil comprehends gravel, clay and peat, and the chief agricultural produce is wheat, barley, and oats, the last of which is grown in the largest quantity. Tiles for building are wrought, and there are excellent stone-quarries, and coal-mines, but they are not in operation to any great extent, the latter being chiefly on the border, and appropriated to the use of the neighbourhood. The ancient seat of the Lanbradach family is situated here; and besides the village above-named, the parish contains those of Quakers' Yard, and the Nelson. A tram-road from a colliery belonging to Sir C. Smith, Bart., communicates with the Glamorganshire canal. The parish is intersected by the road from Cardiff to Merthyr, which passes

about two miles and a half westward from the church; and by the Glamorganshire canal, on the banks of which, within its limits, is situated the Navigation House, where this important line of communication is joined by the Aberdare canal, and by the tramroad from Merthyr-Tydvil; at which point of junction is a spacious quay, where barges are loaded with coal and iron for the port of Cardiff. The living is consolidated with the vicarage of Eglwysilan: the tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £270, of which a sum of £200 is payable to the Bishop, Archdeacon, and Chapter of Llandaf, and £70 to the Vicar. The church, dedicated to St. Mabon, is an ancient structure, consisting of a nave and chancel, 43 feet in length and 21 in breadth, and contains accommodation for about 120 persons. There are two places of worship for Welsh Calvinistic Methodists, and one for Independents: about 90 children are instructed at the expense of their parents, in two day schools, one of which appertains to Independents; and there are three Sunday schools, two in connexion with Methodists, and one with Independents, in which 180 males and females are taught gratuitously. James Thomas, in 1730, gave by will a rent-charge of £2 for the benefit of the poor, to be equally divided between those of each hamlet.

LLANVACHRETH (LLAN-FACHRETH), a parish, in the hundred of Tàlybolion, union and county of Anglesey, North Wales, 3 miles (N. W. by N.) from Bôdedern; containing 493 inhabitants. This parish is situated in a fertile district, near the eastern shore of Holyhead bay, and is bounded on the south by the little river Alaw; it contains a considerable portion of inclosed and well-cultivated land, and formerly derived advantages from its proximity to the old Holyhead road, which, since the construction of the new line, have been materially lessened. The living is a discharged rectory, with the perpetual curacies of Llanenghenedl and Llanvigael annexed, rated in the king's books at £14. 2. 1.; present net income, £557, with a glebe-house; patron, Bishop of Bangor. The church, dedicated to St. Machraeth, is an ancient structure, in the early style of English architecture, of which it exhibits some good details; and is ornamented with an east window of elegant design: the interior was considerably improved in 1835, under the superintendence of R. T. Griffith, Esq., and the Rev. J. Jones, rector, by subscription of the different landed proprietors. There are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, and Calvinistic Methodists, the first and last of whom have Sunday schools, in which about ninety males and females are instructed gratuitously. A rent-charge of £1, payable out of the estate called Tronway; another of 2*s.* 6., the gift of Richard David; and the interest of a bequest of £20, by Grace Jones, in 1763; are distributed among the poor on St. Barnabas's-day; and two other benefactions, one of £5, by Edward Owen, and another of £2. 2., by Rowland Williams, have been lost.

LLANVACHRETH (LLAN-FACHRETH), a parish, in the union of Dôlgelley, hundred of Tàlybont and Mowddwy, county of Merioneth, North Wales, 3½ miles (N. N. E.) from Dôlgelley; containing 956 inhabitants. This parish, which derives its name from the dedication of its church, occupies a sequestered situation nearly in the centre of the county, and extends about nine miles in length and six in breadth. The surface is boldly varied, rising in some parts into rocky eminences and mountainous elevations; the latter affording pasturage for young cattle and sheep, for which they are more adapted than for agricultural purposes; though in the lower parts of the parish there are considerable portions of arable land that yield good crops. An act of parliament was obtained in 1806, under the provisions of which 9896 acres of waste and common were inclosed; and a large part has since been brought into cultivation. The surrounding scenery is strikingly diversified, combining features of rugged grandeur with objects of rural and picturesque beauty, and enriched with some well-wooded hills and extensive plantations: the numerous farm-houses, built of stone in the ancient English style, and scattered through the parish, have a very pleasing effect upon the general appearance of the scenery; and the stream issuing from the waterfall of Pistyll Mawddach, of which a description is given in the article on Dôlgelley, forms one of the natural boundaries of the parish.

Nannau, for many years the venerable seat of the ancient family of Nanney, and now the property and residence of Sir Robert Williames Vaughan, Bart., as an inheritance from his paternal grandmother, is a handsome and substantially built mansion of stone, about fifty years ago repaired and greatly enlarged. It is finely situated, about two miles and a half from Dôlgelley, on elevated ground, more than seven hundred feet above the sea; the road leading to it being an uninterrupted ascent. Within the walls of the gardens was formerly a venerable oak, called Derwen Ceubren yr Ellyll, "The Goblin's Hollow Tree;" but this tree, which measured twenty-seven feet and a half in girth, and in which an aperture had been worn by time, in the form of a pointed arch, fell down in July 1813, from natural decay. The park contains some fine old timber, and is remarkable for its small but excellent venison. Within its limits may be seen the remains of the house of Howel Sele, kinsman of Owain Glyndwr, who, while pretending to shoot at a deer in the park, in company with Owain, after a professed reconciliation had taken place between these two chieftains, who had previously been at enmity with each other, turning suddenly round, aimed his arrow at the breast of Glyndwr, whom he must have killed, but for the armour that he wore under his clothes. Owain, en-

raged at the perfidy of Howel, seized him on the spot, and, having burnt his house, hurried him away from the place; nor was he again heard of, till about forty years afterwards, when a skeleton resembling Howel Sele in stature was discovered in the oak above-mentioned, and is generally reputed to have been his: this tragical event, the recollection of which was afterwards preserved by tradition in the family of Vaughan, gave rise to a belief among the peasantry that the spot was haunted by the ghost of the murdered Sele, and the tree was accordingly denominated "the Haunted Oak." Close to the remains of Howel's house, Sir R. W. Vaughan has erected a handsome Gothic lodge; and behind the mansion is a beautiful mountain lake, called Cynwch, round which a fine carriage road has been recently made by the proprietor, who has also greatly improved the vicinity, by the construction of many miles of excellent roads through the parish, and the erection of stone walls for inclosures and fences, of which, within a period of thirty years, he raised an extent of more than seventy miles. Some pieces of ancient coin were found near the lodge, in June, 1841; and steps leading to a cellar were also discovered.

The parish abounds with peat, which is dug as the principal fuel of the inhabitants. Copper-ore is supposed to exist to a great extent in the mountainous parts of it, and considerable quantities have been obtained in a very singular manner. A gentleman residing in Dôlgelley, learning that the ashes of peat procured near Dôlvrwynog, in this parish, could not be applied with advantage as a manure, but had the effect of injuring the land, applied a chemical test to them, by which he discovered that they contained a considerable proportion of copper. He then employed men to cut and pile up in stacks the peat from which these ashes were produced, and shipped it to Swansea, where, upon being smelted, it was found to yield copper of very excellent quality. The surrounding mountains are from this circumstance thought to be richly impregnated with copper-ore, which, through the medium of springs or otherwise, has saturated the peat in the hollows with a solution of sulphate of copper, from which many thousand tons of excellent metal have been produced. The village is in a very retired situation, remote from any turnpike-road, and chiefly inhabited by families employed in agricultural pursuits. Fairs are held on April 22nd, June 30th, and August 15th, and at Drws-y-Nant, in the neighbourhood, on October 23rd.

The living is a perpetual curacy, endowed with £800 royal bounty, and £800 parliamentary grant; net income, £92; patron and impropriator, Sir Robert Williames Vaughan, Bart. The church, dedicated to St. Machraeth, is a neat stone edifice, with a low square tower, surmounted by a spire; and consists of a nave, chancel, and south transept, the two latter of which were built, in 1820, by Sir R. W. Vaughan, in testimony of his respect for the memory of his Majesty King George III., as expressed on two tablets, one inscribed in Welsh, and the other in English: the more ancient portion of the edifice was newly seated, roofed, and otherwise thoroughly repaired in the year 1800; it contains several handsome monuments. From 35 to 40 children (mostly males) are instructed in a day school, at the expense of their parents; and there are six Sunday schools, connected with dissenters, in which 490 males and females are taught gratuitously. There are three rent-charges of £2 each, left by unknown benefactors, in trust to the minister and churchwardens for distribution about Christmas among the poor; who also receive in small sums, generally on Good Friday, £2. 10., the proceeds of bequests of £20 each, from John David, and Thomas Price, and £10 from Mary Jones. Above the seat of Nannau is a lofty rock, the summit of which is encircled with a rampart of loose stones: it is called *Moel Ofrwm*, "the hill of sacrifice." There is an old house in the parish, designated Cynmarch, or Cae March, which is surrounded by a moat, but of which little is known. At Cwmeision is a chalybeate spring, termed Fynnon Gôch; and there is also in the parish a spring of excellent water, styled Fynnon y Capel. Rice Jones, a noted Welsh bard, author of a work named "Gorchestion y Beirdd," who was a native of this parish, lived and died at Tŷ Ucha, Blaenau, and was buried in the church of this place.

LLANVAELOG (LLAN-FAELOG), a parish, in the hundred of Llyvon, union and county of Anglesey, North Wales, 7 miles (W.) from Llangevni; containing 786 inhabitants. This place is pleasantly situated on the shore of Carnarvon bay; and by it is bounded on the west and north-west; by the parish of Llêchylched on the north; by that of Llangwyvan on the south; and by that of Llanbeulan on the east: it comprises by computation 1346 acres, chiefly arable land, inclosed with earthen banks or stone fences, and the soil of which is a sandy light loam, producing barley and oats, with a small quantity of wheat and hay. The sea views are fine and extensive; and the neighbouring waters, the shores of which in some parts are rocky, abound with soles and turbot, which are taken in considerable quantities during the summer season. The parish contains a large fresh-water lake, called Maelog, supplied by a brook in the vicinity. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the rectory of Llanbeulan: the church, dedicated to St. Maelog, is a very ancient structure, supposed to have been built in the early part of the seventh century, and contains accommodation for 150 persons, most of the sittings being free. There are places of worship for Wesleyans, Independents, and Calvinistic Methodists: about 50 children are instructed in a day school, on the National system; and there are se-

veral Sunday schools in connexion with the dissenters, and conducted gratuitously, in which are 250 males and females. Some charitable donations and bequests have been made to the poor by a few benefactors; but they have been mostly applied to parochial purposes, and the interest, amounting to about 35*s.*, is therefore paid from the rates. Not far from the church, on an elevated spot of ground, is a large cromlech, consisting of five upright stones, supporting a large stone nearly in a horizontal position, about twelve feet long, beneath which is a small cell or cavity.

LLANVAELRHŶS (LLAN-FAELRHŶS), a parish, in the union of Pwllheli, hundred of Commitmaen, Lleyn division of the county of Carnarvon, North Wales, 12 miles (s. w.) from Pwllheli; containing 235 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated on the shore of St. George's Channel, at the southern extremity of the great promontory of Lleyn, is bounded on the north by the parish of Brŷncroes, on the north-east by that of Rhiw, on the west by Aberdaron, and on the south and south-east by Porthniull bay. It comprises by measurement 2000 acres, of which about one-fourth part is arable, and three-fourths are pasture; the soil, generally of good quality, rests on clay; and the surface, which is intersected by the small river Daron, is tolerably level, being varied only by a few hills, and not distinguished by any peculiarity of feature: of the rateable annual value the return made amounts to £774. 1. 4. The views embrace an extensive prospect of the adjacent country, which is finely diversified, and of the channel. There are two manganese quarries. Mullionydd is the only gentleman's mansion. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Aberdaron: the church, dedicated to St. Maelrhŷs, is a very small edifice, of plain and simple style, in a dilapidated condition; and there are places of worship for Independents and Calvinistic Methodists. A circulating charity school, for the gratuitous instruction of poor children, was once held in the village every fourth year, in turn with the parishes of Aberdaron, Brŷncroes, and Rhiw, for the support of which a tenement was bequeathed in Brŷncroes; but this system of education has been superseded, and the fund, amounting to £9 per annum, is divided among the four places in support of a school in each, on the recommendation of the commissioners. There are some small donations and bequests in land for the repairs of the church, amounting to 17*a.* 1*r.* 6*p.*, and paying a rent of £9. 11. 6., which is expended for that purpose.

LLANVAES, a parish, in the union of Bangor and Beaumaris, hundred of Tyndaethwy, county of Anglesey, North Wales, 1 mile (n. n. e.) from Beaumaris; containing 268 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated on the shore of the Menai strait, is supposed to have derived its name, signifying "the church of the field," from a memorable battle said to have taken place here, early in the ninth century, between Egbert, King of the West Saxons, who had effected a landing in Anglesey, near the site of the present town of Beaumaris, and a body of Welsh forces, whom he totally defeated in a sanguinary engagement; and although he was shortly after compelled by Mervyn Vrych, the sovereign of North Wales, to retreat into England, this victory ensured to him so long possession of the entire island, that its ancient name of Mona was abandoned by the Anglo-Saxons for its present appellation, signifying "the Englishmen's Isle." In 1237 died Joan, wife of Llewelyn ab Iorwerth, Prince of North Wales, and daughter of John, King of England, who was buried, agreeably to her own desire, on the sea-shore at this place. Llewelyn, either to do honour to the English monarch, her father, or as a tender memorial of regard to her memory, erected over the grave of this princess a monastery of Franciscan friars, which was consecrated by Howel, Bishop of Bangor, prior to the year 1240, when the decease both of this prelate and of Llewelyn himself occurred. It was dedicated to St. Francis, and became the place of interment of many barons and knights slain in the Welsh wars: the conventual chapel was erected over the tomb of the princess Joan. During the insurrection of the Welsh under Madoc, in the reign of Edward I., this house was burned to the ground by the insurgents, and lay in ruins until restored by Edward II., who, in consideration of the misfortunes sustained by the friars, remitted to them the annual payment of £12. 10., which they had made to the crown previously to this war.

The monks of Llanvaes favoured the insurrection of Owain Glyndwr against Henry IV., who, in revenge for this conduct, in his first march against Owain, plundered the convent, put several of the friars to the sword, and carried away the rest prisoners. He afterwards, however, set them at liberty, and made restitution to the priory of its ancient privileges and possessions; but at the same time he placed in it monks of English birth. It appears after this either to have suffered further molestation, or to have fallen into decay, for it was again restored by patent of Henry V., who ordained that the establishment should consist of eight friars, of whom only two were to be natives of Wales. From this period it continued to flourish till the dissolution, at which time its revenue was estimated at £96. 13. 2. The site was granted by Henry VIII., in the 32nd year of his reign, to Nicholas Brownlow, and was afterwards purchased by the family of White, now extinct, who erected an elegant mansion on the spot, which has been greatly enlarged and modernized by its present proprietor, Sir R. B. Williams Bulkeley, Bart., who occasionally makes it his residence. This mansion, which is spacious and handsome, is called the Friary, from its situation on the site of the ancient priory: over an arched gateway in the inner court is

a shield charged with the armorial bearings of Collwyn ab Tagno, lord of Eivionydd and Ardudwy, founder of one of the fifteen tribes of North Wales, and ancestor of the family of White; the date underneath (1623) probably refers to the time of the erection of the original mansion by that family.

The rich and fertile vale in which the parish is situated abounds with pleasingly diversified and beautifully picturesque scenery, and is enlivened with several handsome seats, of which Baron Hill, near the town of Beaumaris, and the Friary above mentioned, now the residence of Lady Williams, are the principal: besides these, it contains also the seats of Hênllŷs and Cichle. The parish is of small extent: the soil is fertile, and on the whole well cultivated, consisting of rich meadows and corn-fields, with a few acres of woodland. The greater portion is within the limits of the borough of Beaumaris. The living is a perpetual curacy, with that of Penmon annexed, endowed with £400 private benefaction, £800 royal bounty, and £600 parliamentary grant; net income, £180; patron and impropriator, Sir R. B. Williams Bulkeley. The church, dedicated to St. Catherine, is an ancient and spacious structure, in the early style of English architecture, with a lofty square embattled tower, surmounted with pinnacles, which was built in 1811, at the sole expense of Viscount Bulkeley: the interior is well arranged, and the chancel, which is spacious and lofty, has a good east window of elegant design. Two Sunday schools, consisting of 120 males and females, are supported by Calvinistic Methodists; and there is an almshouse for ten poor old men, founded by Mr. David Hughes, about the year 1610. Lady Bulkeley, in 1823, bequeathed £1000 in trust to the Archdeacon of Bangor and the minister of Llanvaes, to distribute the interest annually among the poor of the parish; and this sum has been invested in the purchase of stock, the dividends on which, amounting to £38, are distributed half-yearly in sums varying from 2*s.* 6*d.* to 15*s.*, according to the will of the benefactress. Other benefactions for the use of the poor have been made at different periods, the principal of which were donations of £12, by Mr. White, and £10, by Mary Parry, the whole amounting to £33; but nearly half was laid out on bad security, and lost.

The remains of the ancient conventual buildings of the priory consist only of a portion of the walls of the chapel, forming part of a building situated about a furlong south of the church, and now used as a barn, the details of which show it to have been originally a stately edifice in the early style of English architecture. The stone coffin in which the princess Joan was originally interred, after the dissolution, was placed near a small brook on the farm, and for more than two centuries and a half used as a watering-trough for horses, till the late lord Bulkeley directed it to be removed and placed under an arch in the grounds of Baron Hill, where it now is. At a short distance from the village is Castell Aber Llienawg, a small quadrilateral fortress, with the remains of a circular tower at each angle, and surrounded by a fosse, from which a hollow way extends to the shore, where is a mound of earth thrown up to defend the landing. The fortress was founded by Hugh Lupus, Earl of Chester, and Hugh, Earl of Shrewsbury, in 1098, when they made an invasion of North Wales, and committed the most barbarous outrages on the inhabitants of this part of the principality. During the parliamentary war in the reign of Charles I. the fort was garrisoned for the parliament, but was taken by Colonel Robinson, in 1645, and kept for the king.

LLANVAES, county of Glamorgan, South Wales.—See Llanmaes.

LLANVAETHLU (LLAN-FAETHLU), a parish, in the hundred of Talybolion, union and county of Anglesey, North Wales, 5 miles (N. by W.) from Bôdedern; containing 483 inhabitants. This parish, which is of very considerable extent, is pleasantly situated on a tract of rising ground above Holyhead Roads, and commands an extensive view over the Irish Sea, by which it is bounded on the west. It is considered to have been known at a very early period to the Romans, who are thought to have had a smelting place here, for the ore of the Parys mountain; and this supposition is confirmed in some degree by the discovery of a cake of copper-ore, weighing fifty-four lb., and stamped with a mark resembling the Roman letter L, about the year 1757, and by the quantities of charcoal and scoria of copper that are frequently turned up by the plough in tilling the land upon the higher grounds. The surface is inclosed, and, with the exception only of a small proportion, in a good state of cultivation; the immediate neighbourhood is enlivened with some handsome seats. Within the parish is Carreg Lwyd, the ancient family mansion of the Griffiths, by whom it has been occupied for centuries: the grounds are extensive, and ornamented with well-grown timber, and within them is a lake of considerable size. Near this spot is a signal station, communicating with Holyhead on the west, and Llaneilian on the east, and forming a link in the chain of posts between Holyhead and Liverpool. Limestone of very superior quality abounds in the parish, and the working of it would be attended with much advantage.

The living is a rectory, with the perpetual curacy of Llanvwrog annexed, rated in the king's books at £16. 17. 1.; patron, Bishop of Bangor: the tithes of both parishes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £636; and there are an excellent and well built glebe-house, erected by the present incumbent, and a glebe of nearly 21¾ acres, valued at £60 per annum altogether. The church, dedicated to St. Maethlu, and situated on a lofty eminence overlooking the Irish Sea, is a small and handsome

structure of modern erection; and the interior, which is one of the neatest in the island, is ornamented with a good east window of three ogee-headed lights, embellished with modern stained glass: on the south side of the church are some ancient monuments to the memory of deceased members of the family of Griffith. There are places of worship for Calvinistic and Wesleyan Methodists. About 30 children are instructed in a day school, at the expense of their parents, with the exception of a few who are paid for by the rector and another gentleman; and there is a Sunday school, in which about 50 males and females are taught gratuitously by the Baptists. A charitable bequest of £38 was made to the poor by an unknown benefactor, besides which there are a few smaller donations, the produce of which is annually distributed among the poor; together with £7, the rent accruing from a cottage and about five acres of land, acquired by the parish nearly a century and a half since.

LLANVAGDALEN, or LLANVAGLAN (LLAN-FAGLAN), a parish, in the hundred of Isgorvai, union and county of Carnarvon, North Wales, 2 miles (w. s. w.) from Carnarvon; containing 205 inhabitants. This parish, which derives its name from the dedication of its church to St. Baglan, is situated on the Menai strait, near its southern extremity, and is bounded on the north and east by Llanbeblig, on the south by Llanwnda, and on the west by the strait; it comprises between 600 and 700 acres, of which about one-half is arable. The soil and surface of the land are various; in some parts the high, rugged, and sterile rocks strikingly contrast with low and fertile grounds of hazel loam, producing good crops of wheat, barley, and oats; and the scenery is enriched by some fine plantations of oak, ash, and alder trees. The parish, of which the rateable annual value is returned at £512. 8. 5., comprises only a few farms and widely-scattered dwellings. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Llanwnda: the tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £123, of which £115 is the amount payable to the Principal and Fellows of Jesus' College, Oxford, and £8 to the vicar, who has also a glebe of six acres, valued at £1. 5. per annum. The church, situated in the centre of a large field, to which there is no public road, is an ancient edifice, consisting of a nave and chancel, with a spacious chapel on the north side: the eastern gable is ornamented with the remains of an old cross, curiously sculptured.

LLANVAIR (LLAN-FAIR), a parish, in the union of Festiniog, hundred of Ardudwy, county of Merioneth, North Wales, 1½ mile (s.) from Harlech; containing 464 inhabitants. This parish is situated in the western part of the county, on the road from Barmouth to Harlech, and upon the shore of Cardigan bay, over which it commands a fine and extensive view, and was visited, towards the latter part of the twelfth century, by Archbishop Baldwin, accompanied by Giraldus Cambrensis, in his tour to preach the crusades through the principality, who passed one night at this place in his way from Towyn to Nevin. In 1810 an act of parliament was obtained for improving the common and waste lands, under the provisions of which two thousand six hundred and fifty-nine acres have been inclosed, and of this extent a great part has been brought into cultivation. The surface of the parish is strikingly varied with mountainous eminences, but the scenery is marked rather with features of bold grandeur than of pleasing or picturesque beauty. The distant views present several objects of interest and variety, among which, as seen from the higher grounds, are the remains of Harlech Castle, occupying a commanding eminence overlooking the fine open bay.

The living is a discharged rectory, rated in the king's books at £6. 10. 10., and endowed with £200 private benefaction, and £200 royal bounty; present net income, £165, with a glebe-house; patron, Bishop of Bangor: the tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £149. 17. 6.; and there is a glebe of three acres, valued at £3 per annum. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient edifice, romantically situated in a very retired spot, under the shelter of some precipitous mountains that rise immediately behind it to a considerable height. A day school, containing about 15 boys and 15 girls, is supported by the trustees of Mrs. Bevan's charity; and there is a Sunday school, in which about 30 males and females are taught gratuitously by Calvinistic Methodists. Samuel Pool, in the year 1664, bequeathed a portion of land; Griffith Rowlands, in 1732, left £20 in money; and William Wynne, in 1761, and William Morgan, in 1778, £10 each, to the poor, for whose benefit also several smaller charitable donations have been made. With the principal portion of these bequests a piece of land was purchased in 1831 for £20, on which two small houses were erected at a cost of £35; and in these two poor families are permitted to reside rent-free, the parish allowing £2. 15. interest for the money expended, which sum, with £1. 10. from the Pool and Wynne benefactions, is distributed at Easter and Christmas among the poor. On the farm of Gwerneinion, in the parish, are the remains of a cromlech.

LLANVAIR, or LLANVAIR-CAEREINION (LLAN-FAIR-CAER-EINION), a market-town and parish, in the union of Llanvyllin, lower division of the hundred of Mathraval, county of Montgomery, North Wales, 8 miles (w.) from Welshpool, 16 (n. w.) from Montgomery, and 183½ (n. w. by w.) from London; containing 2743 inhabitants. The name of this place is derived from the dedication of its church to St. Mary, and its distinguishing adjunct from an ancient encampment said to have been constructed, in the latter part of the

fourth century, by Einion Yrth, tenth son of Cunedda Wledig, the Cumbrian prince. The town is pleasantly situated on the declivity of an eminence rising from the south bank of the small river Banwy, which falls into the Vyrnwy, and on the turnpike-road leading from Welshpool to Machynlleth and Dôlgelley. It consists principally of two streets, intersecting each other nearly at right angles, and is neatly built and of prepossessing appearance. The manufacture of flannel is carried on to a moderate extent: the market, which is abundantly supplied with corn and provisions of all kinds, is on Saturday; and fairs are held annually on Shrove Tuesday, Saturday before Palm Sunday, May 18th, July 26th, October 3rd, November 1st, and on the Friday before Christmas-day, for horses, cattle, sheep, and wares. The town is under the jurisdiction of the county magistrates: the petty sessions for the lower division of the hundred of Mathraval are occasionally held here; and Llanvair was made, by the Reform Act of 1832, one of the polling-places in the election of a knight for the shire. The town-hall is a plain, but neat and commodious building. The parish extends seven miles in length and six in breadth, and comprises a large tract of arable and pasture land: all the remaining wastes were inclosed under an act of parliament obtained in the year 1810, for the division and inclosure of the waste lands of this place, Llangyniew, and Castle Caer Einion, including all in the manor of Caer Einion îs Coed; and considerable portions have been brought under cultivation in this parish, of the entire surface of which, prior to that time, not more than two-thirds had been inclosed. The rateable annual value of the parish has been returned at £9550. The ground is boldly undulated, rising in some parts into lofty eminences; and the entire district is pleasingly diversified, combining also many features of picturesque beauty, and numerous objects of interest to the antiquary.

The living is a discharged vicarage, rated in the king's books at £10, and endowed with £200 private benefaction, and £200 royal bounty; present net income, £400; patron, Bishop of St. Asaph; impropriators, Sir W. W. Wynne, Bart., and H. Jones, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £779, of which a sum of £450 is payable to the impropriators; £314 to the vicar, who has also a glebe of 43 acres, valued at £50 per annum; and £15 to the parish-clerk. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient structure, in the early style of English architecture, containing some old monuments, among which is one, under a window on the southern side, bearing the effigy of a knight in armour, well executed in stone. There are five places of worship for Welsh Calvinistic Methodists, four for Independents, two for Wesleyans, and one for Baptists. The schools consist of four day schools, in which 112 children of both sexes are instructed at their parents' expense; an infants' school, containing about 45 children; and four Sunday schools, attended by 300 males and females, taught by benevolent individuals. In 1685 William and Mary Edwards and Elizabeth Davis gave a rent-charge of £2, payable out of a farm called Derwteg, in the township of Rhiw Hiriaeth in the parish, for instructing ten poor children, which is given to a master for that purpose. Evan James, of Gelligason, in the parish, bequeathed, in 1687, the sum of £50, directing the interest to be appropriated to the apprenticing of children of that hamlet and of the hamlet of Penarth; the money is invested on a bond of the trustees of the third district of the Montgomeryshire turnpike-roads, and yields an interest of £2. 10. per annum, which is expended in apprenticing a boy annually. There is also a trifling benefaction of a rent-charge of £1 for distribution among the poor. The Roman road from Caer-Sws to *Mediolanum*, *Banchorium*, and *Deva*, passed through the hamlets of Penarth and Rhiw Hiriaeth, and traces of it may still be discerned near Ystrad, about two miles south of the town. In a field near the river Banwy, a Roman urn was dug up, in 1740, containing a great number of copper coins of several Roman emperors; the urn was broken, but many of the coins are at present in the possession of Mrs. Jenkins, of Crosswood. On the summit of the hill above Rhiw Hiriaeth House are the remains of an ancient encampment, said to be the fortress constructed by Einion, from which the parish derives the distinguishing adjunct to its name.

LLANVAIR-AR-Y-BRŶN (LLAN-FAIR-AR-Y-BRŶN), a parish, in the union of Llandovery, higher division of the hundred of Perveth, county of Carmarthen, South Wales, ½ a mile (N. E.) from Llandovery, on the turnpike-road to Builth; comprising the townships of Rhandir Abbot, Rhandir Canol, Rhandir Isâv, and Rhandir Uchâv; and containing 1649 inhabitants. The name of this parish, signifying "the church of St. Mary on the hill," is derived from the situation of its church on an eminence within the lines of a Roman station in the adjoining parish of Llandingat, and which has been already described in the article on that place. In the township of Rhandir Abbot are some extensive lead-mines, the property of Earl Cawdor, situated near Pwll Pradog, a spot remarkable for the romantic scenery by which it is surrounded. These mines, which are among the principal in South Wales, have at different times employed from one to two hundred workmen; but the number is now materially diminished, owing to the long and laborious land-carriage to the port of Llanelly, where it was smelted in works erected early in the present century, expressly for that purpose. The surface of the parish is boldly undulated, and in some parts even mountainous.

The living is a vicarage, annexed to that of Llandingat, and endowed with £1000 parliamentary

grant: the tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £600, of which £444. 16. are payable to the Precentor and Chapter of St. David's, £111. 4. to the vicar, and £44 to an impropriator. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, and situated in Llandingat, nearly a mile from its own parish, is an ancient edifice, consisting of one large aisle, with a tower; but it presents no interesting architectural details. In the township of Rhandir Abbot is a neat chapel, called Nant-y-Bai, the living of which is a perpetual curacy, endowed with £200 private benefaction, and £1000 royal bounty; net income, £59; patron, Earl Cawdor: the original chapel was at Ystrad-Fin. There are three places of worship for Independents, and one for Calvinistic Methodists. About 25 children are educated in a day school, which is partly supported by Earl Cawdor, who allows the master £5 per annum, and partly by the parents; another day school, appertaining to Independents, contains 20 children, who are taught at the expense of their parents; and there are four Sunday schools, in which 220 males and females receive gratuitous instruction. The Roman road named the Sarn Helen may be distinctly traced in several parts of its course through this parish to the station *Loventium*, at Llanio, in the county of Cardigan.

LLANVAIR-CLYDOGAU (LLAN-FAIR-Y-CLYWEDOGAU), a parish, in the union of Lampeter, upper division of the hundred of Moythen, county of Cardigan, South Wales, 4 miles (N. E. by E.) from Lampeter; containing 471 inhabitants. This parish is bounded on the south by Cellan and Lampeter, on the north-east by Llandewy-Brevi, and on the west by Llangyby; and is pleasantly situated in the upper part of the Vale of Teivy, that river flowing through the parish, and being here crossed by a bridge of two arches, opposite to the church; it is also intersected for three miles by the turnpike-road leading from Lampeter to Trêgaron; and the parish contains two hamlets, one on each side of the Teivy. The surrounding scenery is characterised generally by those features which prevail in this part of the principality, and the views from the higher grounds embrace extensive prospects over a richly-diversified tract of country. The soil, though various, is in general fertile, particularly on the lower lands, and the substratum abounds with mineral wealth: oats and barley are the chief agricultural produce; and the prevailing kinds of timber are oak and ash. A valuable mine of lead-ore, containing a considerable proportion of silver, and in which also are found quartz, spar, and a small quantity of copper-ore, has been worked for the last thirty years with considerable success, though in dry seasons during that period the works have been frequently suspended from want of water sufficient to give motion to the machinery employed: the works are at present carried on at a depth of two hundred and fifty feet below the surface, and offer sufficient encouragement for the continuance of the operations: the average produce of the mine, which is the property of Lord Carrington, the chief landed proprietor, is twenty-five tons of ore per annum, each ton of which contains upon an average from seventy-five to eighty ounces of pure silver.

The living is a perpetual curacy, endowed with £800 royal bounty; net income, £65; alternate patrons, Lord Carrington and Captain George Laurence Vaughan, the impropriators; whose tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £180. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a small and very ancient structure, not possessing any architectural details of importance. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists; and there are three Sunday schools, two of which afford gratuitous instruction to 100 males and females, and in the third, which for a part of the year is also a day school, about 30 children are taught at the expense of their parents. Contiguous to the lead-mines was an ancient family mansion of the Lloyds, one of whom represented the county in parliament in the reign of Charles I., but vacated his seat upon the condemnation of the unfortunate Strafford: a contemporary historian describes Mr. Lloyd as a "gentleman and a scholar, nobly just in his deportment, and naturally fit to manage the affairs of his country." This mansion latterly belonged to the family of Johnes of Havod, and was the residence of the father of the late lord-lieutenant of the county till his marriage, after which time it was suffered to fall into a state of decay. It was a building of very great antiquity: the walls were in some parts five yards in thickness, and in several parts of the building there was the date 1080: it is now a ruin, having fallen down within the last few years. On the hills in some parts of the parish are the remains of ancient earthworks, but not of sufficient interest to require minute description.

LLANVAIR-DYFRYN-CLWYD (LLAN-FAIR-DYFFRYN-CLWYD), a parish, in the union and hundred of Ruthin, county of Denbigh, North Wales, 2 miles (S.) from Ruthin, on the road to Wrexham and Llangollen; containing 1255 inhabitants. This parish is pleasantly situated on the banks of the river Clwyd, at the upper extremity of the spacious vale to which it gives name, and abounds with interesting and beautifully-varied scenery. It formerly contained a great number of ancient mansions, occupied by opulent and highly-respectable families; and upon one occasion the grand jury for the great sessions of the county of Denbigh consisted entirely of persons chosen from, and resident in, the parish. But by far the greater number have been deserted by their owners, and converted into farm-houses; those which are still occupied by their proprietors are Eyarth, Brynfynnon, and Plâs-Newydd. The substratum of the

parish is limestone, of which great quantities are procured for building, and also burnt into lime: the quarries and limekilns are extensive, and afford employment to a considerable portion of the population. The rateable annual value of Llanvair has been returned at £5666. Courts leet and baron, with view of frankpledge, are held at Easter by the Bishop of Bangor, who is lord of the manor, for a portion of the parish: another small portion is within the limits of the borough of Ruthin.

Llanvair forms a prebend in the cathedral church of Bangor, rated in the king's books at £29. 16. 8., and in the gift of the Bishop: the living is a vicarage, rated at £13. 3. 4., endowed with a third of the great tithes, and also in the patronage of the Bishop: the tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £870. 12., of which a sum of £580. 3. 8., is payable to the Prebendary, and one of £290. 8. 4., to the Vicar, who has a glebe-house. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a spacious and handsome structure, in the later style of English architecture: the internal decoration is rich, and in the east window are some fine specimens of ancient stained glass, with the date MCCCCIII., at which time it is supposed the church was built; there are some elegant monuments, among which is an altar-tomb of great antiquity, surmounted with a richly-carved canopy of foliage, in the centre of which is a shield bearing the figure of a griffin, and round the border the inscription *Hic jacet David filius Madoc, requiescat in pace*, in Saxon capitals. In the hamlet of Eyarth is Jesus' Chapel, a neat small edifice, founded in 1619 by Mr. Rice Williams, Verger of Westminster Abbey, London, a native of this hamlet, who endowed it with an annual stipend for the minister "to read evening prayers in the chapel, and to teach school therein;" it was consecrated in 1623, and was conveyed by deed to trustees, in 1626, by the founder. The living is a perpetual curacy, endowed originally with a rent-charge, which has been augmented with £1000 royal bounty; net income, £60; patron, Richard Parry, Esq., and two churchwardens. There are places of worship for Calvinistic and Wesleyan Methodists, Independents, and Baptists. A day school, containing about 40 children of both sexes, is supported by subscription, amounting to £20 per annum; and there is another, in which 20 are taught at the expense of their parents. There are also six Sunday schools, in one of which are 40 children, who attend the Established Church; the others appertain to dissenters, and afford gratuitous instruction to a large number of males and females. In 1713, Mr. William Foulke conveyed six fields or parcels of land, containing about 13 acres, to the vicar and churchwardens of Llanvair, in trust for the poor; and directed that the rent derived from the tenements should be appropriated to the "relief and maintenance of the most weak, impotent, aged, sickly, indigent, and naked folks of the parish, who should be incapable of either working for their livelihood, or of walking abroad to beg for their living:" the property is in the parish of Llanverras, and now produces a rental of £20 per annum. In 1756, the benefactions that had been previously made to the poor, amounting to £105, were laid out in the purchase of an estate comprising 25 acres and 23 perches of land, with a house and premises, and then yielding £6 per annum: under the Llanarmon inclosure act, 14*a.* 3*r.* 14*p.*, were allotted in right of this property, and the whole is now let to one tenant, at £21. 10. per year. Among other bequests and donations to the parish, the interest of £100 was left in 1812, by Mrs. Catherine Wynne, and the interest on a like sum, in 1822, by Mr. John Jones of Chester; besides which the sum of £207. 14., the amount of the consolidated charities of the parish, has been invested in the Wrexham and Denbigh turnpike trust, and in the Ruthin and Mold trust. The income from these several sources is £64. 17. 6., which is distributed to the poor conformably with the intentions of the donors, on Good Friday and St. Thomas's-day. On the summit of Craig-yr-Adwywynt are some ancient intrenchments, extending in the form of a crescent, terminating at each extremity in an abrupt precipice: the area of this camp, which is called Y Caerau, "the fortifications," comprises about seven acres, and is defended by huge masses of unhewn stone, rudely put together without cement. Symwnt Vychan, an eminent bard of the sixteenth century, resided at Tŷ-Brith, in the parish.

LLANVAIR-ISGAER (LLAN-FAIR-ÎS-GAER), a parish, in the hundred of Isgorvai, union and county of Carnarvon, North Wales, 3 miles (N. N. E.) from Carnarvon; containing 549 inhabitants. This parish, which derives its name from the dedication of its church to St. Mary, and its position below an ancient fortress, is situated on the Menai strait, and on the high road from Bangor to Carnarvon. The Romans under the conduct of Agricola are said to have forded the Menai from the shore of this parish to that of Llanidan, on their march to the reduction of Anglesey: there are still some remains of a Roman intrenchment, and vestiges of the road formed by that general may be clearly traced within the parish. The regularity of the surface is boldly broken by abrupt and rocky eminences; the lands are partially inclosed and cultivated, and the soil, though varied, is not unproductive; the rateable annual value being returned at £1536. 14. 6. The surrounding scenery is strikingly bold; and the views from the higher grounds, embracing a tract of richly varied country to the east, and the fine bay of Carnarvon on the west, are interesting and extensive. Copper-ore is found throughout the whole of the rocky district, but not in quantities sufficient to induce any adventurer to open mines, or to establish any regular works for procuring it. The situation of this place is highly

advantageous for commerce; within the parish is Porth Dinorwig, the shipping-place for the produce of the slate quarries in the adjoining parish of Llandeiniolen, from which it is brought to this place by a railroad seven miles in length. The living is a perpetual curacy, endowed with £600 royal bounty, and £200 parliamentary grant; net income, £77; patron, Bishop of Bangor: the tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £191. 4. 9., of which the amount payable to Lord Newborough, the impropriator, is £154. 10. 6., to the Bishop of Chester, £21. 14. 3., and to the Vicar of Llanbeblig £15. The church, which occupies a beautiful and sequestered spot on the eastern bank of the Menai, though small, is a neat and venerable structure, in the later style of English architecture, and is kept in good repair. There are two Sunday schools, in one of which are about 25 children, who attend the Established Church, and are instructed gratuitously; the other appertains to Calvinistic Methodists, and consists of about 85 males and females. The interest of £5, the gift of Elizabeth Jones, is annually distributed in bread to the poor; and a benefaction of similar amount has been lost by the insolvency of the person to whom it was lent.

LLANVAIR-MATHAVARNEITHAV (LLAN-FAIR-MATHAFARN-EITHAF), a parish, in the hundred of Tyndaethwy, union and county of Anglesey, North Wales, 7 miles (N. W. by W.) from Beaumaris; containing 741 inhabitants. This parish is situated on the shore of the Irish Sea, which bounds it on the east; on the north it is bounded by the parish of Llaneugrad, on the south by Llanddyvnan, and on the west by Tregayan; and it comprises by measurement 1654 acres, of which about 1000 are arable and pasture land. The soil is light, resting for the most part on a substratum of limestone; and the surface, though not level, is yet not hilly; in particular situations the view of the sea is of very great extent. The lands under tillage are in a good state of cultivation, but wheat is very little sown, the chief produce being oats and barley; several good houses have been erected on the common lands, which have been recently inclosed. Black, grey, and variegated marble exist within its limits, the last of which is of very superior quality, and possesses a great variety and brilliancy of colour, and is susceptible of a high degree of polish. There is a small mill-stone quarry in the parish, in which about fifteen hands are employed in raising and chiselling the stone. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the rectory of Llanddyvnan: the tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £109. 19. 7. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a very old building, and at present in great want of repair. There are places of worship for Calvinistic and Wesleyan Methodists; also four Sunday schools, in one of which are 150 males and females, who attend the Established Church; the others appertain to dissenters, and contain nearly 230; all are instructed gratuitously, and books and clothing are provided for the poorest. The interest arising from some small charitable benefactions, the principal of which were £8. by Thomas Owen, and a similar sum by Thomas John Price, the whole amounting to £17, is annually distributed among the poor, together with £2. 4., the proportion payable to this place from John Williams's charity in the parish of Llaneugrad. In a small cottage in the parish the celebrated bard Goronw Owen was born, on the 1st of January, 1722. He obtained in the free school of Bangor the rudiments of an education which he afterwards completed at Jesus' College, Oxford, and was appointed by the Bishop of Bangor curate of his native parish. He afterwards removed to Oswestry, and subsequently to Northolt, in Middlesex; but meeting with no preferment in the church adequate to the support of his family, he obtained from the Cymrodorion Society a sum of money, with the assistance of which he emigrated to Williamsburg, in Virginia, of which church he was appointed minister, where he died in 1769. His discourses were eminently distinguished for originality and brilliancy of conception, and his acquirements in classical and oriental literature were of no ordinary extent; his "Search after Happiness," and his "Day of Judgment," are said to be unrivalled by any similar production of the last century. A sum of money has been raised by his countrymen for the purpose of erecting a monument to his memory.

LLANVAIR-NANTGWŶN (LLAN-FAIR-Y-NANT-GWŶN), a parish, in the union of Cardigan, hundred of Kemmes, county of Pembroke, South Wales, 7 miles (S. by E.) from Cardigan; containing 241 inhabitants. This parish, which is pleasantly situated in the north-eastern part of the county, derives its name from the dedication of its church to St. Mary, and its distinguishing adjunct, probably from the abundance of white quartz stones scattered over the lands and in the bed of a brook by which it is watered. It comprehends a tract of about one thousand four hundred acres of rather flat but dry land, the whole inclosed, and in a good state of cultivation; the soil, though light, is in general fertile, and the inhabitants are chiefly employed in agriculture: the surrounding scenery is not distinguished by any peculiarity of feature, but from the higher grounds are some good prospects over the adjacent country: the rateable annual value of the parish is returned at £605. The living is a perpetual curacy, endowed with £800 royal bounty; net income £80; patron and impropriator, Thomas Bowen, Esq., whose tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £105. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is not distinguished by any architectural details of importance. There is a place of worship for Baptists. John Jones, in 1729, bequeathed a rent-charge of twenty shillings to the poor, and a similar

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sum to the officiating minister for preaching four sermons annually; but this charity is at present suspended.

LLANVAIR-NANT-Y-GOVE (LLAN-FAIR-NANT-Y-GÔV), a parish, in the union of HAVERFORDWEST, partly in the hundred of DEWISLAND, and partly in that of KEMMES, county of PEMBROKE, SOUTH WALES, 4 miles (S.) from Fishguard; containing 237 inhabitants. This parish, of which the rateable annual value is returned at £1080, is pleasantly situated in the northern part of the county; and within its limits is Trecavn, the seat of the Rev. Charles Barham, who owns the greater portion of the soil. The living is annexed to the rectory of Letterson; the tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £133, subject to rates, averaging £2. 5.; and the glebe consists of 164 acres, valued at £105 per annum. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is not distinguished by any important architectural details.

LLANVAIR-ORLLWYN (LLAN-FAIR-ORLLWYN), a parish, in the union of NEWCASTLE-EMLYN, upper division of the hundred of TROEDYRAÛR, county of CARDIGAN, SOUTH WALES, 4 miles (E.) from Newcastle-Emlyn; containing 397 inhabitants. This parish derives its name from the dedication of its church to St. Mary, and its distinguishing adjunct from its situation in a richly-wooded district in the south-western part of the county: the road from Newcastle-Emlyn to Lampeter passes through it. It comprehends an extensive tract of arable and pasture land, which, with the exception of a very inconsiderable portion, is inclosed and in a state of good cultivation. The surrounding scenery is richly diversified, and, in some parts, pleasingly picturesque; and the views from the higher grounds embrace some interesting features on the banks of the river Teivy, which flows near the parish. The living is a discharged rectory, rated in the king's books at £4. 13. 4., and endowed with £600 royal bounty; present net income, £155; patron, Bishop of St. David's: the tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £120, subject to rates, averaging £12; and there is a glebe of twenty-five acres, valued at £18 per annum. The church is a neat edifice, appropriately fitted up for the performance of divine service, but not possessing any important architectural details.

LLANVAIR-PWLLGWYNGYLL (LLAN-FAIR-PWLL-GWYNGYLL), a parish, in the union of BANGOR and BEAUMARIS, hundred of TYNDAETHWY, county of ANGLESEY, NORTH WALES, 4 miles (W. by S.) from Bangor; containing 617 inhabitants. The name of this parish is derived from the dedication of its church to St. Mary, and its distinguishing adjunct from its position nearly opposite to a formidable whirlpool in the Menai strait, formed by the Swelley rocks, which rages with impetuous violence, and of which the term "Pwll Gwyngyll" is emphatically descriptive. The rocks, most of which are visible at low water, obstruct the channel of the strait, and when the lower are covered, the tide, rushing between them with tremendous fury, forms numerous vortices and strong eddies, exceedingly dangerous to vessels navigating this part of the Menai, which are sometimes caught by the rapidity of the current, and dashed against the rocks that appear above the surface. The difficulty of avoiding this impending danger at certain states of the tide, and the roaring noise and violent agitation of the waters, have obtained for this part of the strait the appellation of the Scylla and Charybdis of Welsh mariners, of similar import with its Welsh name Pwll Ceris. At high water this terrific agitation subsides, and the appearance of the surface is smooth and tranquil, differing in no respect from the other parts of the strait.

The parish, which is of inconsiderable extent, is situated on the western shore of the Menai strait, and by far the greater portion of it is inclosed and cultivated: the surrounding scenery is marked with features of rugged and romantic grandeur; and the views over the Menai, which near this place forms a noble bend, and of the adjacent country, combine much picturesque beauty and many interesting objects. On the summit of a craggy eminence to the north of the great Holyhead road, which passes through the parish, is a lofty column, erected by the inhabitants of the counties of Anglesey and Carnarvon, to the honour of their countryman, Henry William, the present Marquess of Anglesey: on the north side of the base is an appropriate inscription, commemorating the exploits of that gallant commander, during the campaign in Spain, in the year 1807, and at the memorable battle of Waterloo, in 1815. The village is situated on the new line of road from London to Holyhead, and at no great distance from the Menai bridge: the inhabitants are partly employed in agriculture, and partly in some extensive quarries, which are worked with considerable advantage to the proprietors. The stone dug in these quarries is a compact schistus of good quality and in considerable demand; and every facility is afforded for its exportation by the Menai, on the shore of which a commodious wharf has been constructed.

The living is a rectory, with the perpetual curacy of Llandysillio annexed, rated in the king's books at £6. 15.; present net income, £223, with a glebe-house; patron, Bishop of Bangor. The church is a small dark edifice, in a greatly dilapidated condition. There are places of worship for Calvinistic and Wesleyan Methodists. About 40 boys and 40 girls are instructed in three day schools, at the expense of their parents; and there are two Sunday schools, respectively appertaining to the two denominations of Methodists, in which more than 220 males and females are gratuitously taught. The Rev. Henry

Rowlands granted two rent-charges on Pâls Gwŷn, in the parish of Llanedwen, one of 8*s.* for reading evening service on Sundays in the church when required, and another of 21*s.* for the poor on St. Thomas's-day; and Mr. Wynne also bequeathed a charge of 6*s.* 8*d.* for the latter purpose, the period not mentioned. Two other donors, unknown, gave respectively £5 and £2. 10., the latter to be distributed in bread among the poor; but about twenty years since these sums, with other monies of the parish, were expended in erecting eight small houses, with gardens attached, in which poor families are allowed to reside rent-free. In a field near Tŷ-Mawr are the remains of a large cromlech, partly thrown down, the table stone of which now lies upon stones that formerly supported it from the ground.

LLANVAIR-TALHAIRN, or DÔLHAIARN (LLAN-FAIR-TALHAIARN), a parish, in the union of St. Asaph, partly in the hundred of Isaled, and partly in that of Isdulas, county of Denbigh, North Wales, 7 miles (s. by w.) from Abergele; containing 1664 inhabitants. This place derives its distinguishing appellation from Talhaiarn, a noted bard and saint of the early ages of Christianity in Britain, and domestic chaplain of Emrys Wledig, who, after that prince was slain, is said to have built a hermitage here, on the site now occupied by the church (which, on its erection, was dedicated to him), where he passed the remainder of his life in seclusion, and died in the beginning of the sixth century: he composed a prayer, which was adopted as their formula in the sessions of the bards of Glamorgan. The place is also distinguished as having been the residence of Hedd Molwynog, a descendant of Roderic the Great, sovereign of all Wales, and chief of one of the fifteen tribes of North Wales: he joined the standard of Davydd ab Owain Gwynedd, and assisted that prince in driving the English from his territories, and pursuing them into the midland counties. There are no vestiges of his residence, except the moat that surrounded it, which is discernible about one mile and a half westward from the village.

The parish, which is situated on the road from Llangerniew to Abergele, is bounded on the north by the parish of Bettws-yn-Rhôs, on the south by that of Llansannan, on the east by those of Abergele and Llanyvydd, and on the west by that of Llangerniew. The ground throughout is hilly; the soil is a rich loam in the valley that intersects the parish, and on the high grounds gravelly and clayey; and the produce consists principally of wheat, barley, oats, and potatoes. Of the rateable annual value of the whole parish, the return made amounts to £4766, of which £3177 are for the portion in the hundred of Isaled, and £1589 for that in the hundred of Isdulas. The village is delightfully situated in a deep glen, through which flows the small river Elwy, to its junction with the Aled, one mile lower. The seat of Melai was for centuries the principal residence of the family of Wynne, of which Sir Thomas Wynne, Bart., was created a peer of Ireland by the title of Baron Newborough, in 1776; and Garthewin, an elegant mansion occupying a gentle eminence on the north side of the valley, commanding rich and diversified prospects, and surrounded by extensive woods of full-grown oak, three miles in length, with a large deer park, is still the seat of a younger branch of that family. A fair is appointed to be held on Holy Thursday.

The living is a perpetual curacy, endowed with £200 royal bounty, and £400 parliamentary grant; net income, £94; patron, Bishop of St. Asaph. The whole of the tithes are divided between the Dean and the two comportionate prebendaries of Llanvair, in the Cathedral Church of St. Asaph; the prebends are each rated in the king's books at £9. 5. 5. The church, dedicated to St. Talhaiarn, is an ancient edifice, possessing few architectural claims to particular description, erected in 1669, as appears from a Greek cross over the belfry bearing that date: the interior, which is divided in the centre by massive pillars supporting heavy arches, measures 24 yards by 12, and contains 559 sittings, of which 90 are free: the east windows are good, and there are several elegant and interesting marble monuments to the family of Wynne. There are places of worship for Baptists and Calvinistic and Wesleyan Methodists. A school was founded, in 1708, by the Rev. Sampson Roberts, who gave for its endowment a small sum, which, together with a benefaction by Dr. Jones, Dean of Bangor, was vested in the purchase of a tenement, called Frith-yr-Hirdir, producing a rental of £7. 5., for which the master instructs gratuitously twelve poor children; there are between 60 and 70 children in the school, who, with the exception of 30, are paid for by their parents. A National school, also, has been established by R. W. Wynne, Esq., of Garthewin, who, in December, 1835, conveyed ground for its erection and endowment, and also founded a similar school in the parish of Llandulas; and in May, 1836, Mr. Wynne further conveyed to the Bishop of St. Asaph and the incumbent, certain lands for the maintenance of these schools, which are also supported by the donations of benevolent individuals, and grants from the National Society. About 140 persons are taught gratuitously in the Sunday schools established in the church; and there are 165 in two Sunday schools appertaining to Methodists. John Wynne of Melai, in 1688, bequeathed to the parish £90, arising out of an estate called Nant-Mawr, now in the possession of Lord Newborough, by whom £4. 10. are annually paid as a rent-charge upon that property. Divers legacies which were left to the poor, between the years 1708 and 1738, were many years since consolidated, amounting together to £103; and this sum was in different hands

till 1809, when it was laid out in building six tenements, which have since that time been occupied by paupers. Gilbert mentions a donation of Abel Mitchell, in 1689, of £25, and the gifts of Robert Wynne and Foulk Hughes, of £5 each; but the parish knows nothing whatever of these monies, except that Mitchell's charity was the fourth part of £100, left to this parish and those of Hênllan, Llansannan, and Llanyvydd, none of which have ever received the bequest. On a tablet in the church are recorded numerous charitable gifts of benefactors to the poor, amounting to several hundred pounds, no part of which is now applied to that purpose, except thirty shillings per annum, arising from property in Cynnant.

LLANVAIR-TRÊLYGON (LLAN-FAIR-TRÊF-HELYGEN), a parish, in the union of Newcastle-Emlyn, hundred of Troedyraur, county of Cardigan, South Wales, 3½ miles (N. E.) from Newcastle-Emlyn; containing 108 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated in the southern part of the county, comprises a small extent of arable and pasture land in tolerable cultivation: the surrounding scenery is not distinguished by any peculiarity of features; and the adjacent country, though varied in appearance, is neither remarkable for picturesque beauty nor for objects of antiquarian interest. The living is a rectory not in charge, annexed to the vicarage of Llandyvriog: the church, dedicated to St. Mary, having been suffered to fall into decay for want of due repair, is now in ruins. There is a Sunday school, in which 150 males and females are taught gratuitously by Independents. On the north side of the church, and at no great distance from it, is a circular tumulus surrounded by a moat, which is said to have been formerly used as a place of defence; but nothing is recorded of any event of historical importance with which it was connected.

LLANVAIR-VECHAN (LLAN-FAIR-FECHAN), a parish, in the union of Bangor and Beaumaris, hundred of Llêchwedd Uchâv, county of Carnarvon, North Wales, 7 miles (W. S. W.) from Aberconway, on the road to Holyhead; containing 747 inhabitants. This parish, which lies to the east of Traeth Lavan, or the Lavan Sands, which are dry at half ebb (a tract nearly twelve miles in length, and from seven to eight miles in breadth, overflowed by the sea in the sixth century), comprehends the vast mountain of Penmaen-Mawr, near the base of which the village is romantically situated. This mountain, of which the height is one thousand five hundred and forty-nine feet above the level of the sea at high water, rises on one side almost perpendicularly from the bay of Beaumaris, in which it forms a lofty and boldly projecting promontory, and extends for some miles in a north-easterly direction towards Aberconway. It consists of one vast chain of precipitous and rugged rocks, of frightful aspect and dreary sterility, wildly and irregularly thrown together in loose and crumbling strata, from which huge masses frequently detaching themselves, with imminent danger to the traveller, threaten to overwhelm him in their descent, or intercept his progress with heaps of scattered fragments. Previously to the construction or improvement of the present road, nothing could be more terrific or more hazardous than the pass over this mountain, in which one false step was attended with certain destruction to the adventurous traveller: numerous fatal accidents have occurred from the steepness of the ascent, the insecurity of the path, and the tremendous precipices on the brink of which the narrow road was continued without the slightest protection. In 1772, application was made to parliament, pursuant to which certain sums were granted for the improvement of this dangerous road, which formed part of the line to Holyhead: a subscription was also opened for the same purpose, to which the city of Dublin largely contributed; and under the superintendence of Mr. John Sylvester, an eminent engineer, the road was sufficiently widened for carriages to pass each other with safety, by cutting through the solid rock, and on the side towards the sea the precipices are guarded by a strong wall, built upon a series of lofty arches of nearly one hundred yards in perpendicular height, over which also the road is carried on a level for several miles, avoiding the almost impracticable descent to Penmaen-Bâch, and leading over the chasms formed by the crumbling strata of the mountain.

On the summit of the mountain are the remains of an ancient and very extensive British encampment, called Braich-y-Dinas, a station strongly fortified by nature and by art, and probably erected to defend the passage into Anglesey and the remoter parts of the principality. The ascent is steep and laborious, and near the top are three strong intrenchments of loose stones of amazing strength, the walls of which are in many places in a very perfect state, having both the external and internal facings in good preservation, and the central wall on the south side in some parts nine feet high and eight feet in thickness; in the intervals between the walls are numerous foundations of circular towers, varying in diameter from seven to twenty feet, and some remains of others of a square form. The central area on the summit contains also the remains of a circular tower, apparently of lofty elevation, but much reduced by the falling of stones, which are scattered in profusion round its base; and near this tower, which occupies the centre of the area, are other groups of circular buildings, which by dilapidation have become little more than masses of undistinguishable ruins. Near them is a well, excavated in the solid rock, which supplied the garrison with water, and which is constantly full, being fed by the condensed vapours of the mountain. On the north-

west side of the mountain may be distinctly traced a narrow circuitous road, walled on both sides, evidently leading up to the fortress; this station, which was regarded as the strongest and the most extensive among the strong-holds of Snowdon, was capable of accommodating twenty thousand men, and was deemed impregnable, as well from the precipitous acclivity of the mountain, as from the extraordinary strength of the fortifications; and throughout the tortuous path by which alone it was accessible were numerous passes of great difficulty, any of which might be defended by a very small body of men against a whole army of assailants. In this formidable post was placed the remnant of the Welsh army, as in a retreat of inviolable security, during the negociations that were pending between Edward I. and Llewelyn, previously to the final submission of the principality to the authority of that monarch. The mountain, during the sixth century, was the solitary retreat of Seiriol, a British anchorite, who had his hermitage between the two summits, where his bed and his well are still to be seen; but the hermitage being plundered, St. Seiriol retired to Ynys Seiriol, a small island on the coast of Anglesey, where he built a chapel and a cell, and ended his days.

The parish, exclusively of the mountainous parts, contains several large tracts of arable, meadow, and pasture land, in a good state of cultivation: the principal fuel is peat, which is obtained in abundance: in some parts copper-ore has been found, but no mines have hitherto been opened, nor has any sufficient trial been made to work the ore effectually. The rateable annual value of the parish has been returned at £1231. 18. The living is a discharged rectory, rated in the king's books at £6. 17. 6.; present net income, £305, with a glebe-house; patron, Bishop of Bangor. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is pleasantly situated in the village, near the road to the pass over the mountain. There are places of worship for Calvinistic and Wesleyan Methodists. Two day schools are carried on, one of which, for about 30 boys, is partly supported by the rector, partly out of the parochial funds, and partly by payments from the children; and the other contains 35 girls, 10 of whom are paid for by an allowance of £13 per annum from the rector, and the rest by their parents; and two Sunday schools, consisting of about 200 males and females, appertain to the dissenters, and are maintained by voluntary contributions. A rent-charge of £1. 6. by Lewis Owen, Esq., of Twickenham, in 1623, and a bequest of £1 by Ellen Nicholas, are distributed in bread and money among the poor.

LLANVAIR-Y-CWMMWD (LLAN-FAIR-YN-Y-CWMMWD), a chapelry, in the parish of Llanidan, union of Carnarvon, hundred of Menai, county of Anglesey, North Wales, 4 miles (n. w. by n.) from Carnarvon; containing 39 inhabitants. This place, which is pleasantly situated near the right bank of the river Braint, partakes generally of the scenery by which the parish is characterised; the adjacent country is richly diversified, and the views are interesting and extensive. The living is a curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Llanidan: the chapel, dedicated to St. Mary, was for years in a state of such dilapidation as to preclude the performance of divine service, but has been lately rebuilt. The chapelry is entitled to participate in the bequest of a rent-charge of £3 by Ellen Owen in the parish of Llangeinwen, for apprenticing a poor boy, but it has never shared in the benefaction, from the number of claimants in the latter place.

LLANVAIR-YN-EUBWLL (LLAN-FAIR-YN-NEUBWLL), a parish, in the hundred of Llyvon, union and county of Anglesey, North Wales, 5 miles (s. e.) from Holyhead; containing 357 inhabitants. This parish, which derives its name from the dedication of its church to St. Mary, and its adjunct from two small lakes or pools contiguous, is pleasantly situated on the great Holyhead road, and comprises only an inconsiderable extent of fertile land, which is inclosed and in a good state of cultivation. The north-western part of it is bounded by the narrow strait that separates it from Holy Island, and over which is the bridge called Rhŷd Pont, connecting it with the opposite shore. The surrounding country is richly diversified, and in some parts highly picturesque; and the views, extending over the town and bay of Holyhead on the north-west, and the adjacent country on the north and east, embrace much interesting scenery. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the rectory of Rhôscolyn; and the tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £137. 18. 8. The church, a small irregular edifice, contains some excellent architectural details, that appear to have originally belonged to some more ancient building, the remains of which have been probably incorporated with the present structure: it stands on the southern brow of an eminence overlooking a small creek of the Irish Sea. There are places of worship for Independents and Calvinistic Methodists. The interest arising from a few charitable donations is distributed among the poor; principally accruing from a bequest of £100 by Dr. John Jones, Dean of Bangor, in 1719, who directed a certain portion of the interest to be given to the poor of the parish; this sum was invested on the security of the tolls of the Carnarvon turnpike-road; and of the interest, 18*s.* are paid for the use of the poor: 10*s.* are also annually received from Emma Roberts' charity in Rhôscolyn parish, and 4*s.*, the interest of a bequest of £4, by an unknown donor.

LLANVAIR-YNGHORNWY (LLAN-FAIR-YN-NGHORNWY), a parish, in the hundred of Tàlybolion, union and county of Angle-

sey, North Wales, 8 miles (N. W.) from Llanerchymedd; containing 357 inhabitants. This parish, which is of small extent, is situated at the north-western extremity of Anglesey, near Cemlyn bay, and almost directly opposite to the Isle of Skerries; the name in Welsh implying "Saint Mary's in the Promontory." Its surface is boldly varied, and in some parts rises into abrupt and rugged eminences: the scenery is strikingly diversified, and the views, extending on the west over St. George's Channel, and on the north to the Irish Sea, comprehend many interesting objects, and are finely contrasted with those over the adjacent country on the east, which embrace a rich variety of rural and picturesque features. Near Cemlyn bay is a fine quarry of serpentine marble, of the species called verd antique, which is intersected with veins of asbestos, of a beautiful silky texture: this marble is more highly esteemed than the finest specimens from Italy, and many of the slabs obtained here have produced very large sums; the asbestos found here is superior in softness and brilliancy to any yet discovered in Europe. Among the mineral productions of the parish are likewise steatite, or soap-rock, and amianthus. There is safe anchorage for small vessels on the coast, in Cemlyn, or Crooked Pool bay, which might at little expense be rendered a safe port, and even a serviceable dock might easily be constructed in it.

The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the rectory of Llandeusant: the tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £195; and there is a house with a glebe of above 64 acres, the whole valued at £126 per annum. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a spacious structure, partly in the Norman style, with a lofty square tower of rude architecture at the west end; and consists of a nave and double chancel, the latter divided by a series of massive octagonal pillars and arches: the south chancel belongs exclusively to the proprietor of the Monachtŷ estate, in the parish; and the north, which is the burial place or vault of the family of Williams, of Friars, contains many elegant monuments to members of that family, and of the Bulkeleys: upon one of the pillars that separate the chancel is a very ancient inscription in rude Saxon characters, "*Sancta Maria ora pro nobis.*" There are places of worship for Wesleyans. A Sunday school, appertaining to the Methodists, and consisting of about 115 males and females, was commenced in 1819, and is supported by voluntary contributions. Monachtŷ, the estate above mentioned, supposed by some writers anciently to have been the site of a religious house, was granted by Llewelyn ab Grufydd as part of the endowment of the abbey that he founded at Aberconway, from which circumstance it derived its present appellation, and the exemption from tithes which it still enjoys. Cader Monachtŷ is an elevated point on this estate, well suited for the erection of a light-house, as it is opposite to the Skerries, and forms the north-eastern entrance into Holyhead bay, and is also distinguished by three land-marks, consisting of narrow white stone walls tapering to a point, and of considerable height. Near the church are three upright stones of large dimensions, placed in the form of a triangle, at a distance of six hundred yards from each other, and called Meini Hîrion, or "the Stones of Heroes;" and near the same place are the remains of an extensive circular camp, termed Castell Crwn, surrounded by a vallum and fosse.

LLANVAIR-YN-MUALLT, county of Brecknock, South Wales.—See Builth.

LLANVALTEG (LLAN-FALLTEG), a parish, comprising two divisions, in the union of Narberth, of which one is in the lower division of the hundred of Derllŷs, county of Carmarthen, and the other in that of Dungleddy, county of Pembroke, South Wales, 5 miles (N. E.) from Narberth; and containing 339 inhabitants, of whom 327 are in the county of Carmarthen, and 72 in that of Pembroke. This parish, which derives its name from the dedication of its church, is pleasantly situated on the turnpike-road from Narberth to Newcastle-Emlyn, near the right bank of the river Tâf, which is here crossed by a bridge named Parson's-bridge, from a clergyman having been found drowned near it on April 1st, 1792. It is bounded by Llandissilio, Castel-Dauyran, Hênllan-Amgoed, and Killymaenllwyd; and comprises a tract of land all inclosed, of which by far the greater part is in a state of cultivation: the portion in Carmarthen contains 1280 acres, of which 940 are arable, 314 pasture, and 26 woodland; and the portion in Pembroke contains 398 acres, of which 92 are arable, 294 pasture, and 12 wood; the latter being returned of the rateable annual value of £420. The surrounding scenery, though not distinguished by any striking peculiarity of feature, is generally pleasing, and the soil, though various, is not unproductive; oak, ash, sycamore, and larch are grown, and the chief agricultural produce is wheat, barley, oats, and potatoes. Stone for common building purposes is quarried. The principal seats are Lan, Tegvynydd, Llwyngarreg, and Namely. The living is a discharged rectory, rated in the king's books at £4, and endowed with £200 royal bounty; present net income, £144; patron, Bishop of St. David's. The church, which is dedicated to St. Mallteg, and situated in that division of the parish in the county of Pembroke, has been rebuilt within the last sixty years, by a parochial rate, and is a neat edifice. There are two day schools, in which 55 children of both sexes are instructed at the expense of their parents; and a Sunday school, held in a dissenters' chapel in the neighbourhood, is resorted to by many children of this parish.

LLANVAREDD, or LLANVARETH (LLAN-FARETH), a parish, in the union of Builth, hundred of Colwyn, county of Radnor, South Wales, 2 miles (E.) from Builth; containing

163 inhabitants. The name of this parish is derived from the situation of its church near a small rivulet called the Vareth, which flows into the river Wye at a short distance from its site. It is finely situated on the eastern bank of the Wye, by which it is separated from the county of Brecknock; and is bounded on the north by the parish of Llanelveth and part of Llantsantfraid-in-Elvel, on the south by that of Aberedw, and on the east by those of Caregrina and Llantsantfraid-in-Elvel: the surface is hilly, and intersected with dorsal eminences, and occasionally varied by abrupt conical hills, forming a part of the Carneddau range, affording excellent pasturage for sheep, and upon which numerous flocks are reared. An extensive tract of arable and pasture land is stretched out along the banks of the Wye, in a moderate state of cultivation; the soil is rich, and the chief produce wheat, barley, oats, and potatoes. The turnpike-road from Builth and New Radnor traverses the northern part of the parish, and has been lately much improved. The living is annexed to the rectory of Aberedw. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, consists of a nave and chancel, with a neatly constructed small pierced turret, under which a single bell is suspended, and is situated in a beautiful and romantic spot near the banks of the river Wye, under the shelter of some lofty hills: it is about 65 feet in length and 16 in breadth, and contains between 60 and 80 sittings. There is a day school, in which about 15 children are instructed at the expense of their parents; and a Sunday school, consisting of 25 males and females, is supported by subscription. The poor of the parish share equally with those of Aberedw and Llanbadarn-y-Garreg in a rent-charge of £12, payable out of a farm called Vron Oleu, bequeathed by Lewis Lloyd.

LLANVAWR (LLAN-FAWR), a parish, in the union of Bala, hundred of Penllyn, county of Merioneth, North Wales, 1 mile (N. E.) from Bala, on the road to Corwen; containing 1835 inhabitants. This parish takes its name from St. Mor, who flourished in the beginning of the fifth century, and was the son of Cenen, who was the son of Coel Godebog, King of Britain. It extends for nearly eight miles in length and about the same in breadth, is situated on the river Dee, and abounds with pleasing and picturesque scenery; from Moel-y-Llan, on the high grounds above the village, which stands on the road from Bala to Corwen, a fine view is obtained of the Vale of Penllyn, through which the Dee winds its serpentine course, and of Bala lake, bounded at its western extremity by the lofty Arenig and Aran mountains. On the left is "Rhiwaedog," or the Bloody Brow, celebrated for a battle that took place there between Llywarch Hên and the Saxons, in which that chieftain lost the last of his sons. Not far from the village is Pabell Llywarch Hên, the tent of Llywarch the Aged, where he is said to have rested on the night after the battle, and finished the pathetic elegy in which he laments the loss of all his sons. This place is marked out by a circle of large stones, to which tradition has attributed that name; and near the road to Corwen are also the remains of an exploratory station. Fairs are held on August 14th, and September 20th.

The living consists of a rectory and a vicarage, both in the patronage of the Bishop of St. Asaph: the former is a sinecure, rated in the king's books at £11. 5., and of the net annual value of £301; the latter, which is discharged, is rated at £5. 1. 5½., and is of the net value of £160, with a glebe-house. The church, dedicated to St. Mor, is an ancient structure, in the early style of English architecture: the north chancel, by an inscription on the outside wall, was erected in 1599, at the expense of R. Price, Esq., of Rhiwlas, in the parish, and contains several monuments to that family. Llywarch Hên died in 660, at the age of 150 years, and was buried here. In a window under the gallery is a stone on which is inscribed, in old characters, the words "*Cavos Eniarcii.*" There are places of worship for Independents and Calvinistic Methodists; a National school, containing a great number of children of both sexes, supported by the rector, who pays the master £30 per annum; and eleven Sunday schools, six appertaining to Methodists and five to Independents, in which about 820 males and females are instructed gratuitously. The late William Price, Esq., of Rhiwlas, in 1774, bequeathed £800 for the maintenance of three aged men and three aged women, £200 for clothing the poor, and £100 for purchasing bread; the interest of all which sums is appropriated according to the will of the testator. Mrs. Margaret Price, of the same family, also bequeathed £100 for clothing the poor; among whom is further distributed a sum of £1. 13. 9., under a bequest of Hugh Jones; and there are some smaller bequests in land and money for their benefit, amounting altogether to £3. 17., which is applied towards the salary of the master of the school. Rhiwlas, the seat of the family of Price, is a very ancient building, situated on the left bank of the river Treweryn, which falls into the Dee within a short distance: the grounds embrace some pleasingly varied scenery.

LLANVECHAN, county of Brecknock, South Wales.—See Llanavan-Vechan.

LLANVECHAN (LLAN-FECHAN), a township, in the parish of Llanwrin, hundred of Machynlleth, county of Montgomery, North Wales, 2 miles (N. N. E.) from Machynlleth: the population is returned with Llanwrin. This place forms the south-western portion of the parish, and is situated on the right bank of the Dovey, near the confluence of two streams, each called Dulas, that meet here from opposite directions and join that river. A winding and beautifully romantic valley through which one of the streams flows, separating

the township from Merionethshire, commences here. This river has a great variety of character, presenting at intervals foaming cascades and tranquil pools, and is inclosed between lofty and partially wooded precipices, at the foot of which passes the road from Machynlleth to Dôlgelley, along the left bank of the river. The road from the former town to Dinas Mowddwy also proceeds through the Vale of the Dovey, which here exhibits some cheerful cornfields, and meadows, and verdant hills.

LLANVECHAN, or LLAN-YN-MECHAIN, a parish, in the union of Llanvyllin, hundred of Pool, county of Montgomery, North Wales, 7 miles (w. by n.) from Oswestry; containing 733 inhabitants. The name of this place is derived from its situation nearly in the centre of a beautiful vale in the north-eastern part of the county, of circular form, and about three miles in diameter, watered by the meandering river Cain, and from that circumstance called *Mechain*, or *Mach Cain*, "the tract of the Cain." The parish comprises a considerable portion of fertile, arable, and pasture land, in a state of excellent cultivation; and its entire surface, consisting of about five thousand acres, is now inclosed; the whole of the common and waste grounds, together with those in the manors of Mechain Iscoed and Plâs Dinas, having been allotted under the provisions of an act of parliament obtained in 1789. Of the rateable annual value, the return for the whole parish amounts to £4855, but exclusively of the township of Llŷs to £4655. The turnpike-road from Shrewsbury and Oswestry to Llanvyllin passes near the village, which has a prepossessing appearance, and derives much interest from the beauty of its situation.

The living is a rectory, rated in the king's books at £8. 15. 10.; patron, Bishop of St. Asaph: the tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £558; and there is a glebe-house, with a glebe of nearly 31 acres, valued at £60 per annum. The church, dedicated to St. Garmon, is an ancient and venerable structure, near Fynnon Armon, the well of the patron saint, the water of which was formerly held in such veneration that the baptismal font was invariably supplied with it. There are places of worship for Calvinistic and Wesleyan Methodists. A day and Sunday National school, established in 1832, by the Rev. Thomas Griffith, curate of the parish, and in which about sixty children are instructed, is partly supported by subscription, and partly by payments from the parents; the master is paid a salary of £20 per annum. There is also a Sunday school, held in the meeting-house of the Calvinistic Methodists, in which 40 males and females receive gratuitous instruction. Mrs. Anne Vaughan, in 1715, and Mr. John Moody, in 1718, gave, by deed, rent-charges of £2 and £3 respectively; and Mr. Charles Edwards, in 1727, and the Rev. Dr. William Wynne, in 1776, each presented £50 in money, to the poor: the third bequest has yielded nothing for the last fifty years; the fourth has been secured on the Mold turnpike trust, paying an interest of £5 per cent. In addition to the above charities, William Allen, Esq., of Aylesbury, Bucks, granted, in 1831, five shares in the Vauxhall Bridge Company, yielding a dividend of £4. 10. per annum, which is distributed in coal.

At no great distance from the church, and close to the turnpike-road, are the remains of an ancient British encampment; and above Brŷngwŷn, a residence rebuilt by Martin Williams, Esq., some years ago, are vestiges of another; but of neither of them have any historical particulars been recorded. There are also in the vicinity several other British encampments, including one called "Moel Dinam," which, from the resemblance of the names, Mr. Edward Llwyd vaguely conjectures to have been the *Mediolanum* of the Romans. Within the limits of the parish are the remains of several old mansions, now abandoned by their proprietors, among which the principal are, Bôdynvoel, the residence of the Trevors; and Brongain, the mansion of the family of Griffith, descendants of the Idnerths. The Rev. Walter Davies, A.M., late rector of Manavon, eminent as a philologist and antiquary, and profoundly skilled in the literature and antiquities of his country, was a native of this parish: he first rose to a very elevated station as a candidate, and subsequently as an arbiter, in the grand Eisteddvodau of the principality; and published some useful and interesting works, among which are, a translation of "Gisborne's Familiar Survey of Christianity;" an Agricultural Survey of North Wales, in one volume, 8vo., undertaken at the request of Sir John Sinclair, and a similar Survey of South Wales, in two volumes, at the request of Lord Sheffield; besides communicating some valuable papers to various Cambrian periodicals, and aiding with his literary and scientific acquirements many works relating to Wales and Welsh literature.

LLANVECHELL (LLAN-FECHELL), a parish (formerly a market-town), in the hundred of Tàlybolion, union and county of Anglesey, North Wales, 5 miles (w.) from Amlwch; comprising the hamlets of Llandugwell and Bod-daniel; and containing 1062 inhabitants. This place, which derives its name from the dedication of its church, is situated on a small stream that falls into the bay of Cemmes on the north; and the village, which is of considerable size, is finely sheltered by a chain of hills on the south and west. The parish, which is traversed by the road from Amlwch to Holyhead, and bounded on the north by Llanbadrig, on the south by Llanvlewin, on the east by Rhôsbeirio, and on the west and north-west by Llanrhwydrus, extends for three miles in length and two in breadth, and is divided into two unequal parts, called Llanvechell Caerdegog and Llanvechell Llawr-y-Llan,

comprising by computation 3500 acres, whereof 3000 are arable, and the remainder pasture. The surface is boldly varied, and the surrounding scenery pleasingly diversified; and from the higher grounds are extensive views of the adjacent country, the Carnarvon hills, the Holyhead mountain, and the Irish Channel, with other interesting objects, and large tracts that in some parts are characterised by features of much picturesque beauty; the soil in some places is clayey, and in others gravelly; and the chief produce is oats and barley.

The hills abound with mineral treasures, and the celebrated Mona marble called verd antique is found in the parish, in great abundance and of very superior quality, being equal in the brilliancy and variety of its colours to the finest specimens of Italy, and having been formerly a source of considerable wealth: the best is obtained from the quarries on Maes Mawr farm, and surpasses in beauty all that has hitherto been discovered in other parts of the island. On the same estate, and in other districts of the parish, steatite, or French chalk, exists in profusion; and this mineral has of late become more valuable and important since the discovery that chromate of iron, a pigment of great value, belongs to the same formation. Sulphur-ore has also been found upon a small farm called Bachanan, situated about two miles east of Cevn dû Bâch, and about four miles west of the great copper-works of Parys mountain; but no attempt has ever been made to raise it. Carding, spinning, and fulling, and the weaving of stuffs and of coarse woollen goods, are carried on to a limited extent; and there are three water corn-mills, giving employment to eight or nine persons. The small creek of Cemmes, in the adjoining parish, affords an opportunity for transporting the produce of the quarries, and for landing coal and other necessary commodities for the supply of the inhabitants. The market, which was well supplied and numerously attended, was formerly held on Friday; fairs annually occur on Holy Thursday, and November 25th and December 26th. The hamlet of Llandugwell was once a parish of itself, and is exempt from the payment of church rates to Llanvechell: the church is now a ruin, and the rectorial tithes are taken alternately by the rectors of this place and Llanrhyddlad.

The living is a discharged rectory, rated in the king's books at £11. 11. 3.; net income, £300; patron, Bishop of Bangor: the great and small tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £422. 10.; and the glebe consists of a good house, offices, and 20 acres of land. The church, dedicated to St. Mechell, or Macutus, by whom it was originally founded, was rebuilt about the year 1533, and is a spacious and venerable structure, in the later style of English architecture, with a tower surmounted by a low spire; it consists of a nave, chancel, and south transept, and is ornamented with an east window of elegant design, embellished with ancient stained glass of brilliant colour, and contains several good monuments. There are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, and Calvinistic and Wesleyan Methodists. A parochial school was founded here in 1723, by Richard Gwynne, Esq., who endowed it with a farm called Nant Glyn, in the parish of Amlwch, containing 24½ acres, worth £24 per annum, for the gratuitous instruction of the poor of the adjoining parish of Llanbadrig; there are 50 children in the school, and the master's salary is £24 per annum. About 60 children are instructed in two other day schools, at the expense of their parents; and there are five Sunday schools, in which 370 males and females are taught gratuitously. Mr. Owen Williams, in 1657, bequeathed £2. 14. per annum payable out of the tithes of Llanbadrig, which parish now receives the whole of this benefaction, in commutation of its claim to a moiety of William Davies' charity, who bequeathed, in 1752, a sum of £120, the interest to be divided between both, and with which a rent-charge of £6. 10. was purchased, which is partly distributed in bread on Sundays, and the residue in clothing annually. David Lloyd, in 1689, gave three cottages, with a garden to each, for the support of three aged and indigent men, to be selected respectively from this parish and those of Llanbadrig and Llandrygan; John Bulkeley, in 1754, bequeathed £10 to the poor; and Catherine Bulkeley, in 1764, left £100, also for their relief; but the interest of these last, with a few others, has not been paid for several years: the parish possesses many cottages occupied by the poor rent-free. To the west of the church, and about a mile distant from it, are three upright stones, ten feet in height, disposed in the form of a triangle, twelve feet distant from each other, and supposed to be the remaining supporters of an ancient cromlech, which must, from the elevation of the stones, have been one of the loftiest monuments of that kind in the island; the table stone, if ever there was one, has disappeared; but the farm on which the upright stones are found, still retains the name of the "Cromlech." There is a mineral spring near the demesne of Cevn Côch, in the parish.

LLANVEDW, a township, in the parish of Michaelston le Vedw, union of Newport, hundred of Caerphilly, county of Glamorgan, South Wales, 5½ miles (N. N. E.) from Cardiff; containing 337 inhabitants. It is situated on the right bank of the river Romney, over which is a stone bridge, and comprises two ancient family seats, Ruperrah and Cevn Mably. The former, a substantial square stone mansion, is situated on an eminence and backed with stately groves, and is sheltered by the loftier heights towards the north, which form the southern boundary of the Vale of Caerphilly; it is the property of the Morgans of Trêdegar, and generally the residence of the eldest son, having been in their

possession from time immemorial; the present house was built after a design by Inigo Jones. Cevn Mably is the seat of C. K. Kemeys Tynte, Esq., an ancient Pembrokeshire family, to whose ancestors it has belonged for several generations: Sir Nicholas Kemeys, a member of this family, raised a thousand men in Glamorganshire, and joined the royalists, who were defeated at St. Fagan's by Cromwell, in 1648; he then retired to Chepstow Castle, which he defended with great gallantry for three weeks, until a breach was made in the walls by the heavy artillery under Colonel Pride, who thus obtained possession of that fortress; and Sir Nicholas is said to have been put to death with circumstances of great cruelty. There is a day and Sunday school, commenced in 1827, in which 30 children are instructed by an endowment from the late Rev. Dr. Tate. The rectorial tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £495. 8. 3., subject to rates, averaging £43. 17. 6. per annum.

LLANVEIRIAN, county of Anglesey, North Wales.—See Llangadwaladr.

LLANVERNACH, county of Pembroke, South Wales.—See Llanvyrnach.

LLANVERRAS (LLAN-FERAS), a parish, in the union of Ruthin, hundred of Yale, county of Denbigh, North Wales, 4 miles (s. w.) from Mold; containing 777 inhabitants. This place derives its name from the dedication of its church to St. Berres, an eminent disciple of St. Martin the Hungarian, whom he succeeded in the bishopric of Tours, about the close of the fourth century. The parish is situated on the north-eastern confines of the county, bordering upon Flintshire, and upon the river Alyn, which has its source in the neighbouring parish of Llandegla, and, flowing northward through this place, adds much interest and beauty to the surrounding scenery: one thousand eight hundred acres of waste land were inclosed under an act of parliament obtained in 1793. It abounds with mineral treasures, and within its limits are some extensive lead-mines, which have been worked from a very early period. These mines, after being for some time entirely discontinued, or in very limited operation, were wrought very extensively in 1762, and so continued to be, with great advantage, till the year 1790, when they were again abandoned. From that period the works were wholly suspended, or conducted only upon a very small scale by a few adventurers till the year 1823, when a new company established themselves in the place, drove fresh levels in the mountain, sunk new shafts, and erected new machinery for carrying on the mining process with effect. This machinery is put in motion by a water-wheel, fifty feet in diameter, and of eighty horse power, driven by the river Alyn: the symmetry of this wheel, and its great power, render it the admiration of visiters; and the beauty of the situation which it occupies, on the stream of the Alyn, derives additional interest from its proximity to Colomendŷ, once the property and residence of Wilson, the celebrated landscape painter. The turnpike-road from Ruthin to Mold passes through the village. Of the rateable annual value of the parish, the return made amounts to £1579.

The living is a discharged rectory, rated in the king's books at £14. 8. 1½.; patron, Bishop of St. Asaph: the tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £305. 19. 3., subject to rates, averaging £40. 13. per annum; and there is a glebe of nearly 15½ acres, with a glebe-house. The church is a small neat edifice, rebuilt in 1772, chiefly at the expense of Mrs. Jones, of Colomendŷ; and there is a small place of worship for Calvinistic Methodists. A school was founded, prior to 1764, by Catherine Jones, spinster, who in that year created a rent-charge for its endowment on her estate of Brynford Hall, in the parish of Holywell, Flintshire; and in order to keep the building in repair, she directed the expenses for that purpose to be paid out of her property called Colomendŷ, in this parish, which she also charged with £4 per year as an additional salary to the master. The number of children belonging to the parish, who now attend the school, is about 60, besides which, about 15 others from the neighbouring places pay for their education. In 1840, an additional school-room was erected for the education of girls by public subscription, to which Miss Jones Garnons annually grants £10 towards the salary of the mistress; and there are two Sunday schools conducted gratuitously in the parish, one under the superintendence of the officiating minister, containing about 140 males and females, and the other, conducted by Methodists. John Robinson, in 1703, left £30, the interest of which sum he directed to be distributed in bread. Catherine Jones likewise bequeathed £2 a year, chargeable on the Colomendŷ estate, to be given to the poor on every Good Friday, and Christmas-day; and £2 are also annually paid from the same property, being the interest of £48 which remained, in 1791, in the hands of Mrs. Jones's executor. The benefaction table in the church records a few other charities, among them one of £18 from Mrs. Edwards; and about 1815, the trustees of the turnpike-road from Ruthin to Mold having diverted the line, and cut through various fields in this parish belonging to Mr. Potts, that gentleman gave the compensation money, amounting to £87. 8. 3., to the overseers of the poor, and the interest, with the preceding donations, is dispensed annually to the most necessitous parishioners. John Wilson, in 1772, gave by deed a portion of land, the produce of which he directed to be divided in bread and money. The Rev. John Davies, D.D., a learned divine, and author of a curious grammar of the Welsh language, and also of a Welsh and Latin Dictionary, published in 1632, was a native of this parish; he died in 1644, and was buried here.

LLANVIGAEL (LLAN-FIGEL), a parish, in the hundred of Lâlybolion, union and county of Anglesey, North Wales, 2½ miles (n. n. w.) from Bôdedern; containing 154 inhabitants. This small parish is situated on one of the finest rivulets in the isle, called Avon Alaw, which adds greatly to its fertility: the lands are inclosed, and in a good state of cultivation; the scenery is finely varied; and the views from the higher grounds are interesting and extensive, and in some parts highly picturesque. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the rectory of Llanvachreth: the church, situated on the margin of the rivulet that flows through the parish, after being in ruins for about 40 years, was rebuilt in 1841, at the expense of Owen Owens, Esq. Distinct officers, were, and are still chosen, and the public business of the parish is transacted, in the same manner as prior to the decay of the church. There is a place of worship for Calvinistic Methodists, in which is kept a Sunday school for 25 males and 30 females, who are taught gratuitously. A trifling rent-charge is received for the poor, and another benefaction of a little larger amount has been lost.

LLANVIGAN, or LLANVEUGAN (LLAN-FEIGAN), a parish, comprising the Upper and Lower divisions, in the hundred of Pencelly, union and county of Brecknock, South Wales, 4 miles (s. e. by s.) from Brecknock; and containing 662 inhabitants, of which number 287 are in the Upper, and 375 in the Lower, division. This place derives its name from the dedication of its church to St. Veugan, or Meugan, who, according to the late Iolo Morganwg, was preceptor to the renowned Merlyn Emrys, and also distinguished himself as a poet. It is situated nearly in the central part of the county, and once formed the head of the extensive lordship of Pencelly, which was afterwards divided into five minor lordships, and gave name to the present hundred. The ancient castle of Pencelly, of which there are at present scarcely any vestiges, was situated in the village, about a quarter of a mile to the east of the church. By whom, or at what time, it was originally built is not known; but in the 28th of Edward I. it belonged to Roger Mortimer, who was in that year summoned to parliament by the title of Baron Mortimer of Pencelly Castle: it is also noticed by Leland, who describes it as existing in his time, in the possession of the Herberts, between whom and the Duke of Buckingham the lordship of Pencelly was then divided. The family mansion of the Herberts, which was afterwards erected on the site of the castle, and of which some portions are remaining, has undergone so many alterations as scarcely to retain any of its original character, and is now in the occupation of a farmer. The manor and site of the ancient castle are, by marriage with the heiress of the late Thynne Howe Gwynne, of Buckland, Esq., the property of James Gwynne Holford, Esq., of Cilgwyn, in the county of Carmarthen. The village is pleasantly situated at a short distance from the river Usk, which forms the principal boundary of the parish on the north and east; and the surrounding scenery is pleasing and well-wooded, and in some parts picturesque. Blaennant is a handsome modern mansion, surrounded with fine plantations: the grounds are tastefully laid out, and command a fine view of the Brecknockshire Beacons, which form a striking feature in the scenery of this part of the principality. The lands, in some places wet and marshy, are principally arable; and the inhabitants are chiefly employed in agriculture. The Brecknock and Abergavenny canal passes through the village, where are several wharfs for landing the coal and limestone brought down it for the supply of the neighbourhood. Of the annual value of the rateable property in the parish, the return amounts to £3570, of which £2368, is for the hamlet of Pencelly, or the Lower division, and £1202, for the hamlet of Glyn Collwyn, or Upper division.

The living is a rectory, rated in the king's books at £20. 10.; patron, C. K. Kemeys Tynte, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £560, of which £110 are payable to an impropriator, and £450 to the rector, who has also a glebe of 26 acres, valued at £45 per annum, and a glebe-house. Part of the great tithes, once belonging to the chapel of St. Leonard, within the castle of Pencelly, has, since the Reformation, been received by the lord of the manor. The church, an ancient and well built edifice, with a square tower of good proportions, is beautifully situated on the declivity of a lofty ridge, at some distance from the south bank of the river Usk, and commanding an extensive view down the Vale of Usk, and of the Black Mountains. The churchyard contains some of the finest yew trees in South Wales; one of them is nine and a half yards, and another seven and a half in girth; and though generally of a very great age, their trunks are mostly perfectly sound. In the upper division of the parish is the chapel of Glyn Collwyn, to which the rector presents. There is a place of worship for Presbyterians: about 15 children are instructed in a day school, at the expense of their parents; and 130 males and females in two Sunday schools gratuitously by the dissenters. The Rev. Richard Turberville, incumbent of the place in 1635, bequeathed to his servant, William David, two closes of land, called Crovtau and Tîr-y-Gengin, in the parish, charged with the payment of £5 per annum to the poor: both which, after the death of the legatee, were resigned to the minister and churchwardens, who receive the rents and distribute them according to the intention of the testator: they consist of about 4 acres of arable, and 7 of copse wood, and are let at £11 per annum. Captain Thomas Powell, of Pencelly Castle, about the commencement of the seventeenth century, gave £100 to the poor, which sum was vested in the purchase of lands at Glynderi, now let

at a yearly rent of £23. 10; and a tenement bequeathed to the poor by an unknown benefactor is let at £11. Mrs. Lettice Parry, by her will in 1721, charged a tenement called Llwyncelyn, in the parish of Llanthetty, with the payment of £1 per annum; and two other benefactors, Mrs. Walters and Mrs. Bowens, charged tenements, named respectively Cethinog and Tŷ Newydd, in the parish, with the annual sum of £2 each. The produce arising from these benefactions, amounting to £41, is annually distributed among the poor on Good Friday, and the rents of the farms on St. Thomas's-day. Gilston, or Gileston, was formerly a manor or lordship in this parish, and was conferred by Bernard Newmarch on Sir Giles Pierrepoint, whose posterity and name have been long extinct in the principality.

LLANVIHANGEL (LLAN-FIHANGEL-YN-NGWYNFA), a parish, comprising the Upper and Lower divisions, in the union and lower division of the hundred of Llanvyllin, county of Montgomery, North Wales, 5½ miles (w. s. w.) from Llanvyllin; and containing 1040 inhabitants. The name of this place is derived from the dedication of its church to St. Michael, and its adjunct from its being situated in Gwynva, a district in ancient Powys: it is more commonly called "Llanvihangel-y-Gwynt" (St. Michael's the Windy), from the bleakness of its surface, to distinguish it from "Llanvihangel-yn-Nghentyn," as the Welsh designate Alberbury, on the confines of Salop. The parish is crossed by the road leading from Llanvyllin, about half a mile to the left of which the village is situated; and is bounded on the north by the parish of Hîrnant, on the north-east by that of Llanvyllin, on the south-east by that of Meivod, on the south by Llangyniew and Llanervul, on the south-west by Garth-Beibio, and on the north-west by Llanwddyn. It comprehends 12 townships, and a tract of about 10,000 acres, of which 200 are woodland, and the remainder arable, pasture, and sheep-walks; the land, to a great extent, is hilly and mountainous, and the prospect from the high grounds extensive and beautiful, embracing views of the lofty eminences of Hîrnant, and of the picturesque scenery of the locality, ornamented with thick clusters of oak, ash, and fir, and enlivened on the west by the windings of the Llanwddyn river. The soil is various, but in general tolerably fertile, and produces wheat, barley, oats, rye, &c.; the hills are depastured by young cattle and sheep, and in several places, peat, which constitutes the chief fuel of the inhabitants, is abundant: the rateable annual value of the whole parish has been returned at £3044. Llwydiarth Hall, formerly the seat of some of the ancestors of Sir W. W. Wynne, Bart., the principal landed proprietor, has lately been rebuilt and converted into a farm-house. Fairs are held on May 9th, July 21st, and the last Friday in October.

The living is a rectory, rated in the king's books at £5. 15. 5.; patron, Bishop of St. Asaph: the tithes have been commuted for £440. The church, which is situated on the summit of a lofty eminence, is a plain, ancient edifice, measuring on the outside 70 feet by 22, and containing about 260 sittings, of which 50 are free: the pew belonging to the possessors of Llwydiarth is decorated with a canopy, on which are emblazoned the arms of the different branches of that family. A National school, built in 1825, and containing 35 children, is supported by the proceeds of a tenement bequeathed by the ancestors of Sir W. W. Wynne; the master's salary is £18 per annum. There is also another day school, appertaining to Calvinistic Methodists, and in which 30 children are instructed at the expense of their parents; and about 150 males and 120 females are taught gratuitously in seven Sunday schools, in connexion with different denominations of dissenters. Mrs. Mary Strangways, of Stinsford, Dorsetshire, by will, in 1726, bequeathed £2790 to various charities, among which was the sum of £200 to the poor of Llanvihangel; £10, the interest of this bequest, are paid out of a rent-charge on the estate of Sir Watkin Williams Wynne, together with another sum of £10, the annual gift of the same benefactress, which is applied to apprenticing children. Among other charitable bequests made to the parish were the following: Francis Griffiths, in 1684, the sum of £20; David Griffiths, in 1690, gift £30; David Vaughan, in 1705, gift £20; David Humphreys, Joseph and David Ellis, Watkin Evans, and Thomas Foulkes, each £20; and the Rev. Mr. Lloyd, £10; all of which sums were invested in turnpike trusts in the county of Montgomery, and now yield £8 per annum, distributed by the churchwardens to the poor. The Roman road from Caer-Sws to *Deva* (Chester) passed through the parish.

LLANVIHANGEL-ABERBYTHIC (LLAN-FIHANGEL-ABER-BYTHYCH), a parish, in the union of Llandilo-Vawr, hundred of Iscennen, county of Carmarthen, South Wales, 3½ miles (w. s. w.) from Llandilo; containing 948 inhabitants. This parish derives its distinguishing appellation from its situation at the mouth of the small rivulet Bythic, which here falls into the river Towy; it is within the lordship of Kidwelly, and forms part of the Duchy of Lancaster. The environs comprehend many fine views, and much of the varied and interesting scenery that characterises the Vale of Carmarthen. The neighbourhood abounds with limestone, which rises from the sea near Kidwelly, and extends to this parish, and is burned in great abundance for manure, which is conveyed to various parts of the principality. For this purpose a rail-road has been constructed from the works at Castell-y-Garreg, in the parish, to the Burry river, a distance of sixteen miles, crossing the Gwendraeth-Vawr river, and supported near Myn-

ydd Mawr by a strong embankment, containing more than forty thousand cubic yards of earth, which have been thrown up for that purpose.

The living is a perpetual curacy, endowed with £200 private benefaction, £400 royal bounty, and £800 parliamentary grant; net income £72; patron, and impropriator, Earl Cawdor, whose tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £207. 10. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, a small neat edifice, was, according to a tablet recording the event, erected in 1617, by Sir John Vaughan, Knt., Comptroller of the Household to Charles I.; it was repaired in 1753, by his descendant, the Hon. John Vaughan, representative in parliament for the county. There are places of worship for Independents and Calvinistic Methodists. A neat school-room was built at the expense of the late Lord Cawdor, who paid £20 annually to a master for instructing poor children of the parish, and the same payment is now continued by the present Earl. There are also three other day schools, in which about 60 boys and 50 girls are taught at the expense of their parents; and three Sunday schools, appertaining to dissenters and conducted gratuitously, in which are about 190 males and females.

Golden Grove, the ancient seat of the Vaughans, Earls of Carberry, and now the property of Earl Cawdor, is situated within the parish. During the interregnum Cromwell, on his route to besiege Pembroke Castle, abruptly crossed the country, and came to Golden Grove with a troop of horse, hoping to surprise Richard, Earl of Carberry, who was zealously attached to the royal cause, and to seize his person; but the earl, having been apprised of his approach, hastily withdrew and hid himself in a farmhouse in a sequestered spot among the hills; and the Protector, disappointed in his intention, concealed his purpose, and, having dined with the countess, continued his route to Pembroke. The old mansion has been recently taken down by the present Earl Cawdor, who has erected, in a more commanding situation, a magnificent structure of the black marble found in the Vale of Llangendeirn, and in the ancient style of English architecture: it consists of a projecting front, having a lofty tower at the south-western angle, with a wing declining a little from the parallel, and containing an extensive range of offices on one side, corresponding to which, on the other, it is said to be his lordship's intention to erect a similar wing, to complete the design. The principal entrance is in the opposite front, under a lofty and elegant porch of three finely pointed arches, through which the carriage drives directly up to the door. The internal arrangements have been designed more with a view to domestic accommodation than to ostentatious display; but they comprehend, on a very liberal scale, all the elegances and decorations suited to the elevated rank of the noble proprietor. The grounds are rather extensive than beautiful, but are well covered with thriving plantations; and from the mansion an almost boundless prospect is obtained, embracing the whole of the beautiful vale from Carmarthen to Llandovery. Among the numerous interesting objects which are visible from this spot are Dryslwyn Castle, Grongar Hill, and the venerable ruins of Dynevor Castle, the ancient seat of the native princes of South Wales: the modern mansion of that name is not within view, but the unrivalled and luxuriant scenery of Newton Park is eminently conspicuous. The celebrated Jeremy Taylor, D. D., chaplain to Charles I., and subsequently Bishop of Down and Connor, in Ireland, passed several years during the usurpation at Golden Grove, under the protection of the loyal Earl of Carberry, to whom several of his works are dedicated. Within the parish are the remains of a British camp, in a state of tolerable perfection; and in the limestone rock, from which the neighbourhood is supplied with lime for manure, is an extensive cavern, in which bones have been discovered; tumuli of loose stones are of very frequent occurrence in the vicinity, and there is one of these relics of the ancient Britons within the parish.

LLANVIHANGEL-ABERCOWIN (LLANFIHANGEL-ABER-CYWYN), a parish, in the higher division of the hundred of Derllŷs, union and county of Carmarthen, South Wales, 9 miles (s. w. by w.) from Carmarthen; containing 809 inhabitants. The parish derives its distinguishing appellation from its situation on the Cowin, near its confluence with the Tâf, both of which rivers partly bound it on the east and west; and is intersected by the turnpike-road from Carmarthen to St. Clear's, from which last it is distant about two miles and a half to the south-east. Within its limits is a village, forming a kind of suburb to St. Clear's, and it derives a considerable portion of traffic from its situation, and an air of cheerfulness and activity from the frequent passing of travellers. Fairs are held annually on the 12th of May and the 10th of October. The living is annexed to the vicarage of Mydrim: of the commutation for tithes the amount is £506 per annum, of which £439 are payable to the Archdeacon of St. David's, subject to rates, averaging £57. 8. 10.; and £67 to an impropriator, also subject to rates, which average £4. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, stands very near the confluence of the rivers, but is not distinguished by any architectural features. There are places of worship for Baptists and Welsh Calvinistic Methodists: about 30 children are instructed in a day school, at the expense of their parents; and there are three Sunday schools, two appertaining to Calvinistic Methodists and one to Baptists, in which 200 males and females are gratuitously taught. A rent-charge of £10 on some farms in the neighbourhood, bequeathed by Lady Drummond, in the 25th of the reign of Charles II. is annually distributed among the poor, according

to the will of the testatrix. Some very imperfect vestiges of an encampment are visible on a farm near Treventy, in this parish.

LLANVIHANGEL-ABERGWESSIN (LLANFIHANGEL-ABER-GWESYN), a parish, in the union and hundred of BUILTH, county of BRECKNOCK, SOUTH WALES, 14 miles (W. by N.) from Builth; containing 311 inhabitants. This parish derives its name from the dedication of its church, and its distinguishing appellation from its situation near the mouth of the river Gwessin. It is separated from the parish of Llanddewi-Abergwessin by the river Irvon (both churches being contiguous, on opposite banks), which forms its boundary on the south and south-west; and is intersected in some places by some small vales, distinguished for the picturesque beauty of their scenery. The surface is principally mountainous; its greatest elevation, Drugarn hill, being two thousand and seventy-one feet above the level of the sea; and but a comparatively small proportion of the land is under cultivation. The soil is generally fertile; even on the highest hills it is of considerable depth, and the lower parts of the mountains might, if brought into cultivation, be rendered extremely productive; the commons afford good pasturage for sheep, cattle, and great numbers of colts. The scenery throughout is generally pleasing, and on the banks of the Irvon it is, in many parts, extremely beautiful: Llwyn Madoc, is a spacious mansion, finely situated under the shelter of a lofty eminence, but at present in the occupation of a tenant. The hills are thought to contain veins of lead-ore, but no regular attempt has been hitherto made to work them; and slate is procured in the parish; the rateable annual value of the property in which has been returned at £1148. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Llanavan-vawr; and the tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £180, of which £120 are payable to the Precentor and Chapter of St. David's, subject to rates, averaging £8. 16. 8., and £60 to the incumbent, also subject to rates, which average £4. 8. 4. per annum. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is not distinguished by any striking architectural features. There are places of worship for Baptists and Independents; in connexion with whom are also two day schools, in which about 45 children are taught at the expense of their parents; and two Sunday schools, affording gratuitous instruction to 125 males and females. William Thomas Rickett, in 1709, bequeathed a farm in the parish, called Cevn Vaes, containing 111¼ acres of arable, wood, and pasture land, with house and garden, and producing annually £7. 15.; and the late Evan Thomas, Esq., left £5 per annum to the poor; in the latter sum, distributed in flannel, the parishes of Llanlleonvel and Llanavan-Vawr participate.

LLANVIHANGEL-AR-ARTH, or YEROTH (LLAN-FIHANGEL-AR-ARTH), a parish, in the union of NEWCASTLE-EMLYN, higher division of the hundred of CATHINOG, county of CARMARTHEN, SOUTH WALES, 12 miles (N. by E.) from Carmarthen; containing 1993 inhabitants. According to Giraldus Cambrensis, this place was the scene of an obstinate battle between Hywel and Grufydd ab Llewelyn, in 1039, in which the former, who had brought his wife to the field to be a spectator of his anticipated triumph, was defeated by the latter, and obliged to seek safety by flight; but, being pursued by the conqueror, he was taken prisoner with his wife, and detained in the power of Grufydd. Rhŷs ab Grufydd, according to the same historian, held an interview at the same place with Henry II., in 1162, when he made his formal submission to the authority of that monarch. The parish is pleasantly situated on the river Teivy, over which the turnpike-road between Carmarthen and Aberystwith is continued by means of a handsome stone bridge; and extends for nearly eight miles in length from north to south, and seven miles in breadth from east to west. The surrounding scenery is pleasingly diversified, and in some parts highly picturesque; and the soil, though varying in different parts, is in general fertile. Fairs are annually held, on the 12th of May and the 10th of October, in the village, which, in addition to its public situation on the thoroughfare leading from Carmarthen to Aberystwith, is also intersected by the turnpike-road from the former town to Lampeter.

The living is a discharged vicarage, rated in the king's books at £6. 6. 8., endowed with £200 royal bounty, and in the alternate patronage of W. Lewes, and J. E. Lloyd, Esqrs., the impropriators: the tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £508, of which £430 are payable to the impropriators, and £78 to the vicar, who has also a glebe of 85 acres, valued at £60 per annum. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is situated on an eminence on the southern bank of the Teivy, commanding an extensive and pleasing view of the river and the adjacent country; and in the churchyard is a Roman monumental stone, with the inscription *Hic Jacet Ulcacinus Filius Senomacili.* The chapel of Pencader has been in ruins for nearly a century, but the cemetery is still entire. There are places of worship for Calvinistic Methodists, Baptists, and Independents. D. Jones, Esq., pays a master £5 per annum for teaching poor children to read Welsh in a school of more than 120 children, which is held for only one quarter in the year. Three other day schools are carried on, in which 80 boys and 35 girls are educated at the expense of their parents; and five Sunday schools, one of which, connected with the Established Church, is attended by from 80 to 100 children, under the superintendence of the vicar, afford gratuitous instruction to 550 males and females, including most of the children that attend the day schools. Near the village are the remains

of an ancient encampment, probably thrown up by Hywel, in his encounter with Llewelyn, in 1039; and on the banks of the Teivy, near the boundary of Llanllwny parish, is a lofty embankment, the history of which is unknown. There are also three tumuli within the parish, but no particulars respecting them are upon record.

LLANVIHANGEL-BÂCHELLETH (LLAN-FIHANGEL BÂCHELLAETH), a parish, in the union of Pwllheli, hundred of Gaflogion, Lleyn division of the county of Carnarvon, North Wales, 4 miles (w.) from Pwllheli; containing 333 inhabitants. This parish is situated in a mountainous district in the south-western part of the county, and nearly in the centre of the great promontory of Lleyn, which separates the bays of Cardigan and Carnarvon. The surface is boldly undulated, and the land partially inclosed and cultivated; the soil is generally good, and in the lower grounds fertile and productive: of the rateable annual value, the return made amounts to £1502. The village, which consists only of one farm-house and two or three scattered cottages, is surrounded by scenery of strikingly varied character; and about a mile from the church is Gallt-y-Beren, an elegant mansion embosomed in thriving plantations, and commanding some fine views. Within this parish is a part of *Carn Vadrin*, a rocky eminence, rising twelve hundred feet above the level of the sea, and which was one of the strongholds of Roderick and Maelgwyn, sons of Owain Gwynedd, to whom this part of the county belonged. On the declivities and around the base are numerous foundations of oblong, elliptical, and circular buildings, varying in dimensions from eighteen to thirty-six feet in diameter, the temporary dwellings of the natives, when driven by any sudden emergency to this retreat, where they remained in safety with their flocks and herds. On the summit, which was surrounded with a strong rampart, whereof some portions are still remaining, the chieftains encamped with their forces, to watch the movements of the enemy, and avail themselves of an opportunity to intercept their progress or repel their aggressions. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the rectory of Llanbedrog: the church, which is dedicated to St. Michael, is situated on a gentle eminence beneath a lofty rock, and, though possessing no architectural features, derives from its site a highly romantic appearance. The children of the parish are admitted into the National school of Llanbedrog.

LLANVIHANGEL-BRŶN-PABUAN (LLAN-FIHANGEL-BRŶN-PAB-JOAN), a parish, comprising the townships of Llanvihangel and Rhôsverrig, in the union and hundred of Builth, county of Brecknock, South Wales, and containing 384 inhabitants; of which number 283 are in the township of Llanvihangel, 5 miles (n. w.) from Builth. This parish is situated in a hilly district near the north-western extremity of the county, and is bounded on the north by the river Wye, and on the south by the Whevri, neither of which is navigable at this place. The latter stream, which rises near Llŷn Varhyn, on the border of the parish of Llanwrthwl, and falls into the Irvon near Park House, abounds with trout, greatly superior both in firmness and in flavour to those either of the Wye or the Irvon. During the parliamentary war in the reign of Charles I., the parish suffered greatly from the violence of contending parties; the church was converted into a stable, and the font removed to a farm-house, where it was used as a pig-trough; the minister was expelled from his living, and for many years remained in retirement in the parish of Llanavan-Vawr, but was ultimately restored to it. The lands for the greater part are inclosed, and in a good state of cultivation: the soil varies greatly in different parts; in the township of Llanvihangel it is dry, light, and shallow, and in that of Rhôsverrig, richer and deeper, and intermixed with loam in greater proportion, with a small quantity of gravel; the pastures are good, and great numbers of sheep and cattle are reared for the market at Builth. The surrounding scenery is richly diversified, and in many places highly picturesque, and the distant views are extensive and interesting. The rateable annual value of the whole parish is £1550, of which £883 is the return for the township.

At the eastern extremity of the parish are the Radnorshire trap rocks, extending for a short distance along the banks of the Wye; and near Park wells is a small projecting rock, overhanging the same river, which was anciently fortified, probably for guarding the ford of Llêchrŷd, and perhaps in the occupation of the Romans, as the Roman vicinal road over Llandrindod common must have crossed the Wye near this spot. On the tenement of Parc-ar-Irvon, near Park wood, are three mineral springs, having their sources within a short distance of each other; one saline, another sulphureous, and the third chalybeate: the saline spring is considered by medical men to be one of the most efficacious in the kingdom; but the sulphureous one is not so powerful as that in the parish of Llanwrtyd. A neat pump-room has been erected for the accommodation of persons resorting to the place to drink the waters, which are raised from the springs by three pumps, each inscribed with the property of its respective water; and adjoining the room are some small apartments that have been prepared for the reception of visiters. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Llanavan-Vawr; and the tithes of the parish, including the hamlet of Rhôsverrig, have been commuted for a rent-charge of £203, of which two-thirds are payable to the Precentor and Chapter of St. David's, and one-third to the incumbent. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a small edifice, situated on an eminence on the road leading from

Llanavan-Vawr to Newbridge upon Wye; it displays no architectural details, nor does it contain any monuments of importance. Rees Price, in 1731, bequeathed a small rent-charge on land for the relief of the poor, but nothing is now known of this benefaction.

LLANVIHANGEL-CAPEL-EDWIN, or EGLWYS-VÂCH, county of CARDIGAN, SOUTH WALES.—See SCYBOR-Y-COED.

LLANVIHANGEL-CWM-DÛ, a parish, in the union and hundred of CRICKHOWEL, county of BRECKNOCK, SOUTH WALES, 4½ miles (N. by W.) from Crickhowel; containing 1039 inhabitants. This parish, which is also called St. Michael's Cwm-Dû, derives its name from the dedication of its church to St. Michael, and its distinguishing adjunct from its situation in a vale bounded on one side by the Black Mountains, and from that circumstance usually called *Cwm Dû*, or "the black vale." In the ninth century the parish was distinguished by the appellation of Llanvihangel-Trê'r-Caerau, or "the church of St. Michael *apud castra*," in allusion to the numerous remains of military fortifications that are still discoverable within its limits. The vale in which it is situated is beautiful, and nearly inclosed by lofty mountains; it is watered by the river Rhiangol, over which are several bridges, and the river Usk runs through the southern portion. The parish extends five miles in length, and is nearly of equal breadth, comprising by computation about 7000 acres, 2000 of which are mountainous and uninclosed land, and the remainder rich arable and pasture, in a state of good cultivation. The surface is pleasingly varied; and the views from the higher grounds, embracing many objects of interest and features of picturesque beauty, are diversified and extensive; the soil is in general dry, and rests upon the old red sandstone formation, and the chief produce is wheat, barley, oats, hay, clover, peas, turnips, &c. A few quarries of old red sandstone are in operation, the produce of which is used in the locality, chiefly for tiles and building-stones. Penmyarth, anciently the seat of the family of the Vaughans, afterwards by purchase the property of William Augustus Gott, Esq., who built the present mansion, and now belonging to Joseph Bailey, Esq., derives its name from its situation on the sloping front of Myarth hill, an isolated eminence in the centre of the Vale of Crickhowel, over which it commands a beautiful prospect. The lawn in front of the house slopes gradually to the margin of the river Usk, the banks of which are finely rounded on the north and south; the prospect is rich and imposing, comprehending almost every variety of scenery; and the view from the summit of the hill is unrivalled for beauty by any in this part of the country. The turnpike-road from London to Milford intersects the parish, and a new line to Tàlgarth, begun in 1830, has been formed almost entirely at the private cost of John Hotchkis, Esq.: the parish contains the four hamlets (or parcels, as they are here called) of Blaenau, Trêtower, Cenol, and Kîlwych; and the villages of Velindrê and Bwlch.

The living consists of a sinecure rectory and a vicarage; the rectory, rated in the king's books at £19. 15. 2½., of the net annual value of £396, and in the gift of the Duke of Beaufort; the vicarage, rated at £9. 13. 1½., of the net value of £191, and in the patronage of the Rector. The vicarage is endowed with one-third part of the great and small tithes of the whole parish, with the exception of a certain impropriated portion called the Priory tithes, which were granted to the prior and monks of St. John the Evangelist, in Brecknock, by Pycard, a Norman knight, to whom Bernard de Newmarch gave the lordship of Ystradwy. By a late survey it appears that the impropriation extended to the exclusive tithes of six hundred and thirty-four acres, one rood, and thirty-five perches, situated in the hamlets of Trêtower, Cenol, and Kîlwych, and is now lay property. The church appears to have been originally founded in the early part of the eleventh century; for, in the *Liber Landavensis*, an ancient register of Llandaf, quoted by Wharton in his *Anglia Sacra*, and lately published by the Welsh MS. Society, it is stated that a church, dedicated to St. Michael, in the lordship of Ystradwy, was consecrated by the venerable Herewald, Bishop of that see, who, according to Godwyn, died in 1103, in the 48th year of his prelacy, at a very advanced age, exceeding one hundred years: as there is no other church in that district to which this description will at all apply, it is supposed to relate to the church of this place. The ancient structure appeared, from the varieties in its style of architecture, to have been erected at different periods: it was a spacious and handsome edifice, consisting of a nave, with two aisles, and a chancel, with a square embattled tower of grey stone, which probably was the most ancient, and perhaps the only remaining part of the original building. This church was found to be in such a state of irreparable dilapidation, that, in 1830, it was judged expedient to take it down, with the exception only of the tower; and in the following year it was handsomely rebuilt in an appropriate style, and opened for divine service in May. It is in the later style of English architecture, and consists of a nave, with two aisles, and a chancel; the roof is divided into compartments, and the interior is well lighted by ranges of six large windows in the sides, and at the west end by a large window of five lights, with cinque-foiled heads, surmounted by an ogee arch, and by two other windows of smaller dimensions. The chancel is ornamented with a handsome oak screen, removed from the front of the ancient rood-loft, and placed around the walls: the mullions of the windows, and the stone work of the old church, as far as was practicable, have been employed in the

present edifice, which was erected at an expense of £1600, of which sum, about £225 were raised by subscription. In one of the buttresses on the south side of the church has been inserted by the Rev. Thomas Price, vicar of the parish, an ancient stone, which was removed for fear of destruction, from a former situation (its original site being uncertain), where it served as a stepping-stone over a brook: the purport of the original inscription is preserved on a brass plate, also inserted in the buttress. In the churchyard is an old stone, about three feet long and sixteen inches wide: it originally formed the sill of the chancel window of the church, and is evidently a fragment of a larger stone; one side of it is inscribed with a rude cross, apparently of the date of the sixth, seventh, or eighth century, and a mutilated monumental inscription. On a stone which also belonged to the old church, and is now inserted in the south wall of the present building, are a cross fleury within a circle, and two shields of armorial bearings. In the hamlet of Trêtower is the chapel of St. John the Evangelist, formerly a chapel of ease to the mother church. There are places of worship for Independents and Calvinistic Methodists. A day school, commenced in 1833, contains about 45 children of both sexes, and is chiefly supported by the interest of a bequest of £800, left by the late David Williams, Esq., in 1835, to Lord William George Henry Somerset, rector, and the Rev. Thomas Price, vicar, of the parish, and their successors for the time being, in trust, to invest the same in government security, and to apply the produce in establishing a school for poor children, and instructing them in the principles of the Church of England; and the same benefactor also bequeathed £400 to the vicar and his successors, to invest in the same manner, and apply the interest for distribution at Christmas, among such deserving poor as should not receive parochial relief. The school-room was built by subscription, on a plot of land granted by the Duke of Beaufort. A rent-charge of one guinea on a tenement called Pen-yr-heol, the bequest of Janet Powell, is distributed among poor old spinsters.

At the small village of Gaer, in the parish, are unequivocal marks of an ancient Roman encampment; and local tradition affirms that a town of considerable size once extended from that spot to a place still called Trê'r Graig, or "the town on the hill." It is quite certain that this space of ground has been formerly occupied by buildings; the foundations of walls have been discovered, and wrought stones, fragments of brick, cement, and pottery have been frequently turned up by the plough. The camp itself was situated on a plot of ground sloping gently towards the south, with a small inclination towards the west, and having at the lower extremity a stream named the Ywen: its form was an oblong square, of which the eastern side and the upper end are still traceable by the foundations of the walls; and heaps of rubbish, consisting of fragments of bricks, stones, and masses of cement, were till very lately lying on the spot. Coins of the lower empire have been found here at various times, some of which were in the possession of the late Archdeacon Payne. In the garden belonging to the farm on which this encampment is situated, within the last few years, was discovered a vaulted chamber, six feet in length, three feet wide, and three feet high, nearly filled with fragments of human bones; and in an adjoining field some workmen, who were clearing the ground, broke into an arched covered way, which appeared to have been a drain. The Roman road from *Gobannium* (Abergavenny), leading up the Vale of Usk, passed by this station; and a respectable farmer, son of the owner of the land at that time, informed Archdeacon Payne that, about fifty years before, he had himself assisted in breaking up the part of the road which lay to the east of the camp, and distinctly remembered that his father's neighbour, who occupied the land on the opposite side of the camp, was similarly employed. He described it as a causeway of considerable breadth and of great solidity, composed of pebbles deeply imbedded in gravel, and so hard, that it was with difficulty separated by pickaxes and iron bars. In a field about a quarter of a mile to the south-east of the camp was the stone already noticed as being now placed in one of the buttresses of the church, which was described by the Hon. Daines Barrington to the Society of Antiquaries in 1773, upon the communication of Mr. Maskelyne, brother of the Astronomer-Royal of that name: the inscription, in ancient characters, was CATACUS HIC JACIT FILIUS TEGERNACUS.

Archdeacon Payne, struck with all these circumstances, which he had personally investigated, employed a land-surveyor of the neighbourhood, in 1803, to form a plan of the entire precincts, which he sent to the late Mr. Jones, who was at that time engaged in preparing his History of Brecknockshire, in which work an engraving of it may be seen. That there was a line of Roman stations from *Isca* (Caerlleon upon Usk) to *Maridunum* (Carmarthen) through the interior of the county, as well as along the coast, is, in the Archdeacon's opinion, beyond a doubt; and he considered it strange that it has not been noticed by Antoninus, nor investigated by any modern writer, with the exception only of Sir Richard Colt Hoare, who designates it the *Via Julia Romana*, and with whom he agreed in his opinion, that this must have been one of the stations on that line, in which it occupied a situation precisely where a station might be expected. On the hill called Pentir, above the parish church, are the remains of another military post of considerable strength, evidently of Roman origin, and probably the *Campus Æstivus* of the principal station: it incloses a quadrilateral area, one hundred and forty yards in length, and one hundred and five in breadth, and is fortified

by high ramparts, and defended on the lower side by a deep fosse; below it is a wood, which from the contiguity of this post has obtained the appellation of Coed-y-Gaer, or "the wood of the encampment." On the little hill of Myarth are vestiges of a stronghold, overlooking the station of Gaer; it is supposed to be of British origin, but no particulars of its history have been satisfactorily ascertained. In the ninth century, as stated in Dugdale's Monasticon, a considerable tract of land marked by boundaries, which may still be traced, extending from the river Rhiangol, which runs through the centre of this parish, to St. Keyna's well and Glàngrwyney, in the parish of Llangenny, was conferred upon the church of Llandaf, by Tudur, the son of Rhain, a regulus of the principality of Brycheiniog, in expiation of a crime committed by him against the church. Of the ancient castle, manor, and chapel of Trêtower, an account is given under its own head.

LLANVIHANGEL-DIN-SYLWY (LLAN-FIHANGEL-DIN-SYLWY), a parish, in the union of Bangor and Beaumaris, hundred of Tyndaethwy, county of Anglesey, North Wales, 5 miles (n. n. w.) from Beaumaris; containing 63 inhabitants. The name of this parish is derived from the dedication of its church, and its adjunct from the ancient British fortification Din Sylwy, or "the exploratory station," adjacent to that edifice. The parish, a part of which is within the limits of the borough of Beaumaris, is situated on the shore of the Irish Sea: the surrounding scenery is wild and rudely magnificent, and the prospects from the higher grounds embrace an assemblage of objects more striking from their grandeur than pleasing from their beauty. There are some very extensive quarries of limestone and marble, which are worked upon a large scale, affording employment to a considerable portion of the poorer inhabitants. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to that of Llangoed. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a small ancient edifice, in a very dilapidated state; the pulpit, which is of great antiquity, is rudely but very curiously carved. There is a Sunday school, in which from 30 to 35 males and females assemble for mutual instruction; and the interest of a trifling benefaction of £1, by a person unknown, is annually given to the poorest person in the parish.

The fortress of Din Sylwy, otherwise called Bwrdd Arthur, or "Arthur's round table," is the most extensive in the island, occupying the whole summit of the hill on which it is situated, and is surrounded by a double wall of large stones placed endwise, with their sharp ends uppermost; the intervals between them are filled up with small stones, and the ramparts, which are nearly entire, inclose a level area of almost thirteen acres in extent. It was of impregnable strength, and is evidently of British origin, having been occupied by the Britons prior to the invasion of the island by the Romans; and several brass celts have been found within the camp and in its immediate vicinity. The entrance is from the south by a broad path of easy ascent; within the area, which is perfectly level and dry, are several foundations of circular and elliptical buildings of various dimensions, and beneath the walls on the north side is a fine spring of water. This post, which, from the extensive view that it commands over the surrounding country, was admirably adapted for an exploratory station, was, after their conquest of the Isle of Anglesey, occupied by the Romans. Numerous *fibulæ*, coins, and other Roman relics, have been frequently discovered; and, in the summer of 1831, a great number of silver and copper coins were found, among which were some of Nero, Vespasian, Constantius, and Constantine, together with several rings, keys, buckles, and clasps of copper, and other relics of Roman antiquity.

LLANVIHANGEL-GENEU'R-GLYN (LLAN-FIHANGEL-GENAU-Y-GLYN), or, LLANVIHANGEL-CASTELL-GWALTER, a parish, in the union of Aberystwith, upper division of the hundred of Geneu'r-Glyn, county of Cardigan, South Wales, 5 miles (n. e.) from Aberystwith; comprising the townships of Ceulan and Maesmawr, Cyvoeth-y-Brenhin, Cynnullmawr, Hênllŷs, Scybor-y-Coed, and Tîrmynych; and containing 3835 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated on the shore of St. George's Channel, is of considerable extent, and is watered by the rivers Lery, Ceulan, Maesmawr, Llyvnant, and Dovey: the greater part of it is hilly, but that portion near the coast is rather flat, and was subject to partial inundation previously to the embankment of the Lery within the last few years. The river Dovey, by which the parish is bounded on the north, separates Cardiganshire from Merioneth, and also forms the boundary between North and South Wales; and the river Llyvnant, which rises in the Plinlimmon mountain, and falls into the Dovey, divides it from Montgomeryshire. Walter l'Espee, one of the Norman invaders, who had acquired some lands in this part of the principality, erected a castle, for the security of his possessions, on the summit of a lofty eminence near the church: this fortress, called Castell Gwalter, from which the parish also derives a portion of its name, was destroyed in the year 1135, by Cadwaladr and Owain Gwynedd, sons of Grufydd ab Cynan, who also took the castle of Aberystwith. The parish is supposed to have been the place of sepulture of the eminent bard Taliesin, whose remains are thought to have been deposited in a cist-vaen on the summit of the mountain Pen Sarn Ddû, and thence called Gwely Taliesin, or "Taliesin's Bed:" the popular tradition concerning this bed is, that should any one sleep in it for a night, he would become either a poet or an idiot. The *gwely* is composed of six stones, of which five are so placed as to form an oblong chest, and the sixth, which consti-

tuted the covering stone, and was more than six feet long and three feet six inches broad, has been removed and placed on one side: it is in the centre of a circle of stones twenty-seven feet in diameter, surrounded by another circle of thirty-one feet in diameter. Taliesin died about the year 570, but these relics are evidently of a much earlier date, and are, without doubt, of Druidical origin, like numerous other remains found in this place.

A remarkable sand-bank, termed Sarn Gynvelin, or Gwallog, stretches from the coast here, for several miles in a south-western direction, into the bay of Cardigan, and is partly dry, and partly covered at the ebb tide with only from one to two fathoms of water, though immediately contiguous the soundings vary from three to seven fathoms. Flannel is manufactured on a very limited scale: lead-ore is found in the parish, and mines, some of which are rich in silver, are worked with spirit by different companies; the number abandoned is very great. The river Dovey affords facility to the trade, which consists principally in the shipping of lead-ore and bark, and the importation of timber, coal, and limestone. The small village of Carreg, situated at the mouth of the Dovey, is well adapted for this purpose, as vessels of nearly three hundred tons' burthen can approach its wharfs, where the craft employed are generally stationed. Tàlybont, which stands on the road between Aberystwith and Machynlleth, at the junction of the river Ceulan with the Lery, is also another considerable village in the parish, the well-wooded scenery surrounding which is remarkably pleasing and picturesque.

The living is a discharged vicarage, rated in the king's books at £12; present net income, £221, with a glebe-house; patron, Bishop of St. David's; impropriator, T. P. Chichester, Esq. Part of the township of Cyvoeth-y-Brenhin pays the great tithes to the vicar, who receives only one-fourth part of the small tithes throughout the whole of this extensive parish. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a spacious cruciform structure, in the later style of English architecture, appropriately fitted up for the performance of divine service; and it and a churchyard are particularly admired on account of their secluded and rural aspect; the latter being situated on a declivity, which is neatly laid out in terraces. A portion of land for an additional cemetery was recently obtained, through the influence of the Commissioners for the building of new churches, without any appropriation of the funds entrusted to their management by parliament. There are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, and Calvinistic and Wesleyan Methodists. A day school of 60 boys and 90 girls, in the township of Cyvoeth-y-Brenhin, is supported by the trustees of Mrs. Bevan's charity; and a school in Cynnullmawr, containing about 30 children, is endowed with £15 per annum, being the interest of a bequest of £300 by David Jones, in 1732, and John Jones, in 1833, for the education of poor children of the entire parish. The other schools consist of daily ones, in which 85 children are taught at the expense of their parents; and 15 Sunday schools, affording gratuitous instruction to 1320 males and females. Traces of part of the ancient Roman road, Sarn Helen, leading from one old mine to another, as well as remains of Roman stations and encampments, may be discerned on several of the hills in the parish.

LLANVIHANGEL-GLYN-MYVYR (LLAN-FIHANGEL-GLYN-Y-MYFYR), a parish, in the union of Corwen, partly in the hundred of Edeyrnion, county of Merioneth, and partly in that of Isaled, county of Denbigh, North Wales, 10 miles (N. W. by W.) from Corwen; containing 427 inhabitants. The general aspect of this parish, which comprises 2400 computed acres, is extremely rugged and hilly, the greater part being old inclosures, and the rest uninclosed mountain land. The manorial rights of the Denbighshire part appertain to the crown, in right of the lordship of Denbigh; and John Wynne, Esq., of Garthmeilio, claims a small manor in the Merionethshire division. The village, consisting of only four houses, is situated on the small river Alwen, a rapid stream issuing from Llŷn Alwen, in the mountains, about five miles to the north-west of the village, and forming, for the greater part of its course here, the north-eastern boundary of the parish: this stream, which abounds with excellent trout, is subject to frequent floods; in 1781 it overflowed its banks, and rose within the church, which is not more than seven or eight yards from its margin, to the height of eight or nine feet, the remembrance of which event is preserved by a mark painted on the wall. The village, through which the road from Ruthin to Pentre-Voelas passes, and the church, with about one-sixth part of the parish, are in the county of Merioneth. The surface of the parish is mountainous; and the soil in some parts is a loamy clay, mixed with stone and gravel, and in others chiefly bog and peat. There are some fine meadows on the banks of the Alwen, affording excellent pasturage to some herds of the black cattle peculiar to this part of the principality, which are kept chiefly for the dairy; and the mountain lands, which are covered with fine heath, are depastured by numerous flocks of sheep of the small Welsh breed: with the exception of a very few acres of wheat and barley, oats are the only species of grain sown. The rateable annual value of the Denbighshire portion of the parish has been returned at £1200. A fair is held on February 16th.

The living is a discharged rectory, rated in the king's books at £6. 12.; patron, Bishop of St. Asaph: the tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £200, subject to rates, averaging £20. 7. per annum; and there is a glebe-house, with a glebe of 10 acres, valued £12 per annum. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is an ancient structure, in the early style of Eng-

lish architecture. There are places of worship for Calvinistic Methodists: about 35 boys and 20 girls are instructed in two day schools, at the expense of their parents; and there are two Sunday schools, in which 105 males and 135 females (including several children of the day schools) are taught gratuitously by Calvinistic Methodists. A benefaction of £20 was left by John Williams in 1735, the interest to be annually distributed among the poor: in Gilbert's return this sum is said to have been invested in land; but it is more probable that a small cottage and garden were purchased with the money, and that the cottage has been down about twenty years, from decay; £1 a year has been paid by the parish out of the poor's rate, as the interest of this donation, and is distributed on New Year's-day. On the bank of the Alwen, in the upper part of the parish, are the remains of a very ancient circular fortification, called Caer-ddynod, or the "conspicuous or distinguished fort," occupying a considerable eminence; and nearly opposite to Cerrig-y-Druidion, which is within three miles of the parish, are the ruins of another, named Pen-y-Gaer. Owen Jones, author of the "Myvyrian Archæology of Wales," was born at Tyddyn Tydyr, in Glyn Myvyr, in the parish; and in compliment to the place of his nativity, the epithet Myvyrian was prefixed to the title of that voluminous work, from Glyn y Myvyr, which in the Welsh language signifies "the valley of meditation." This elaborate compilation, though only embracing the period from 1300 to the close of Queen Elizabeth's reign, extends to upwards of sixty quarto volumes of considerable bulk.

LLANVIHANGEL-HELYGEN (LLANFIHANGEL-HELYGEN), a parish, in the union and hundred of Rhaiadr, county of Radnor, South Wales, 5 miles (E.) from Pen-y-Bont; containing 102 inhabitants. This parish, comprising by computation 845 acres of inclosed, and 300 of common land, is situated on the river Ithon, along the banks of which, and those of the river Dulas, it extends for about five miles, and is nearly of equal breadth: the high road leading from Rhaiadr to New Radnor, Knighton, and Presteign, and to Kington and Leominster, in Herefordshire, passes within two miles of the church. The surface is hilly, and the soil various, consisting principally of clay in the lower grounds, and being light and shallow on the hills; the surrounding scenery is pleasingly varied, and from the higher grounds some good views are obtained over the adjacent country. The living is a perpetual curacy, endowed with £800 royal bounty, and with half of the tithes of the parish; net income, £80; patron, Vicar of Nantmel. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a small edifice, consisting of a nave and chancel, and is not distinguished by any architectural details. A Sunday school is maintained by subscription, for gratuitous instruction; and a small day school in the village is partly supported by the same means; the schools together contain 30 children. In the parish are the remains of a Roman station on the banks of the Ithon, upon a farm called Cwm, which are described under the general head of Radnorshire.

LLANVIHANGEL-KÎLVARGEN (LLANFIHANGEL-CÎL-FARGEN), a parish, in the union of Llandilo-Vawr, lower division of the hundred of Cathinog, county of Carmarthen, South Wales, 4 miles (W. N. W.) from Llandilo-Vawr; containing 61 inhabitants. This place is situated about 1½ mile to the north of the road leading from Gloucester to Carmarthen, and is bounded on the north, east, and south, by the parish of Llangathen, and on the west by that of Llanvynydd: it is one of the smallest parishes in the county, comprising only 514 acres, of which about 185 are arable, 312 pasture, and the rest woodland, and containing but a few respectable farm-houses, with some cottages for labourers. The surface is hilly, and the scenery characterised rather by pleasing rural simplicity, than by any strong features of picturesque or romantic beauty; Kilddery hill skirts the parish on the west, and a brook of the same name, with another called Rhŷd-y-wrach, runs through it. The living is a discharged rectory, rated in the king's books at £1. 6. 8., and endowed with £200 private benefaction, and £600 royal bounty; patron, Earl Cawdor: the tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £32; and there is a glebe of 1*a.* 2*r.* 22*p.*, valued at £1. 7. 6. per annum: the net income of the benefice is £116. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a small plain edifice, rebuilt about the year 1822, at the sole expense of the Rev. Thomas Beynon, a former rector; it is pewed, and contains a sufficient number of sittings, all appropriated.

LLANVIHANGEL-LLEDROD (LLANFIHANGEL-LLETHR-Y-TROED), a parish, in the union of Tregaron, Upper division of the hundred of Ilar, county of Cardigan, South Wales, 9 miles (S. E.) from Aberystwith; comprising the townships of Lledrod Isâv and Uchâv, and containing 1150 inhabitants, of whom 649 are in Isâv, and 501 in Uchâv. This parish derives its name from the dedication of its church to St. Michael, and its distinguishing appellation from its situation at the foot of a declivity on which it is built. It extends for nearly seven miles in length and three in breadth, forming a part of the lordship of Mevenydd, which belongs to the crown; and contains a large tract of land, the greater portion inclosed and cultivated: a considerable part of the surface is hilly, affording pasturage to sheep on the declivities, and having on the summits numerous carneddau. The surrounding scenery, though in some parts pleasingly varied, is generally uninviting; but from the higher grounds are some extensive views of the adjacent country, and there are a few ornamental residences scattered over the district. An annual fair is held in the vil-

lage on the 7th of October. The inhabitants of part of the parish receive their letters from the post-office of Lampeter, within the delivery of which it is included, though the church is fifteen miles distant from that place.

The parish constitutes a prebend in the Collegiate Church of Brecknock, rated in the king's books at £6. 13. 4., and in the gift of the Bishop of St. David's. The living is a perpetual curacy, endowed with £10 per annum, and £200 private benefaction, £600 royal bounty, and £900 parliamentary grant; net income, £112; patron, the Prebendary. The church is a small plain building, consisting only of a nave, and has recently received an addition of two hundred and eighty free sittings, towards the erection of which the Incorporated Society for the enlargement of churches and chapels have contributed £150. There is a place of worship for Calvinistic Methodists. The free grammar school, originally founded under the will of the Rev. Thomas Oliver, in 1745, a native of the parish, and at the time of his decease vicar of Dudley, in the county of Worcester, who endowed it with land now producing £150. 18. per annum, for the gratuitous education of an unlimited number of boys of the parish, is at present united with the school at Ystrad-Meiric, *which see.* But the Rev. James Williams Morris, master of the Ystrad Meiric Grammar school is erecting a school-house at this place, and has appointed a master to preside over the new establishment. There is a day school, in which 40 children of both sexes are taught at the expense of their parents; and six Sunday schools in the two townships afford instruction to about 350 males and females. Several remains of antiquity are to be found, among which, "Carreg Samson," on a waste not far from the village, is a Druidical altar slab, having the figure of a horse-shoe deeply cut in it. "Sarn Helen" also, an ancient Roman road, passes through the parish; commencing at the stations in the extreme south, it proceeds to that near Llanio, in the neighbourhood of Trêgaron, whence it may be traced at intervals, under the same and other names, until it finally reaches Segontium, or Caer-Seiont, in Carnarvonshire. The Rev. Evan Evans, an eminent divine, poet, and antiquary, who displayed an early attachment to Welsh poetry and literature, of which he compiled from ancient manuscripts nearly one hundred volumes, was interred in the churchyard of the parish, where a small rough unhewn stone denotes his grave: he was born at Cynhawdrêv, in this county, in 1730, and, after a long course of professional duty as curate of several parishes, without obtaining any preferment in the church, and an unwearied and unprofitable devotion to the cultivation of literature, died in obscurity at his brother's house, in his 58th year. Most of the MSS. compiled by this indefatigable antiquary are lost; of his printed works, the principal are, "Dissertatio de Bardis," and a translation into the Welsh of Archbishop Tillotson's Sermons.

LLANVIHANGEL-MYDDVAI, county of Carmarthen, South Wales.—See Mothvey.

LLANVIHANGEL-NANT-BRÂN, (LLANFIHANGEL-NANT-BRÂN), a parish, in the hundred of Merthyr-Cynog, union and county of Brecknock, South Wales, 9 miles (N. W.) from Brecknock; containing 495 inhabitants. This place derives its name from the dedication of its church to St. Michael, and its distinguishing adjunct from the small rivulet Brân, which intersects the narrow vale wherein it is situated. The vale extends for about four miles in a direction from north-west to south-east; and along the summits of the hills by which it is inclosed are extensive sheep-walks, affording good pasturage for numerous flocks, upon the rearing of which the farmer depends more than upon tillage. The lower lands are, with the exception of comparatively a small portion, inclosed and in a good state of cultivation; the annual value of the rateable property being returned at £1843, of which £1015 are for the Lower, and £828 for the Upper, division. The scenery of the vale is pleasingly varied, but is not distinguished by any striking peculiarity of feature; and the views from the higher grounds embrace many objects of interest, and some fine and extensive prospects over the surrounding country, which is rich in picturesque and romantic scenery.

The church was formerly a chapel of ease to Merthyr-Cynog, and, during the usurpation of Cromwell, was endowed with £40 per annum out of the rectorial tithes of that parish, the living of which was sequestrated by the parliament; but at the Restoration the property was given back to the legitimate owner, and the endowment of this chapel was discontinued. The living is a perpetual curacy, endowed with £800 royal bounty; net income, £66; patrons and impropriator, Coheirs of W. Jeffreys, Esq., whose tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £227. The church, which is situated in the centre of the village, is a plain ancient edifice, in a very dilapidated condition, and possessing no architectural details of importance: the parsonage-house, which had been suffered to go to decay, fell down in the reign of Charles I., and has not since been rebuilt. There are two places of worship for Baptists, and one for Calvinistic Methodists. About 20 children are instructed in a day school at the expense of their parents; and there are three Sunday schools, in which 160 males and females are taught gratuitously by the dissenters. Pwll-y-Llacha, a tenement in the parish, forms part of the endowment of Jesus' College, Oxford, given by Dr. Hugh Price, the founder of that institution. Bola Maen, also a tenement in the parish, was given by an unknown benefactor, who appropriated the rent to the payment of the officiating minister of the Roman Catholic congregation at Brecknock.

LLANVIHANGEL-NANT-MELAN (LLAN-FIHANGEL-NANT-MELAN), a parish, in the union of KINGTON, liberties of the borough of NEW RADNOR, county of RADNOR, SOUTH WALES, 1½ mile (W. N. W.) from New Radnor; containing 419 inhabitants, of which number 266 are in the township of Llanvihangel-Nant-Melan. The adjunct to the name of this place is derived from the dedication of its church to St. Michael, and its situation on the small stream Melan, which flows into the Somergill brook, that rises in and runs through the parish. It is divided into the townships of Llanvihangel, Trêwern, and Gwiler, and part of Harpton; the lands are partially inclosed and cultivated; and the soil is various, being in some parts fertile and productive, and in others comparatively poor and swampy. The surface is undulated, consisting of from 3800 to 4000 statute acres of inclosed land, hill ground, woods, &c.; the hills are finely formed, and of pleasing aspect, and the lower part of the parish is richly clothed with wood. The surrounding scenery is pleasingly varied; and from the higher grounds are some interesting views, extending over the adjacent country. Llŷn Llanillyn, in the parish, is a large pond, nearly three-quarters of a mile in circumference, but from the want of wood both on its banks and in the immediate vicinity, it is destitute of picturesque beauty. The cascade quaintly called "Water break its neck" is also within the parish, situated in a narrow defile, among the hills of Radnor forest, about two miles to the west of New Radnor; the fall is about seventy feet in perpendicular height; but the water, except after heavy rains, instead of descending in one continuous sheet, trickles down the rock, and loses all that interest and grandeur of effect which it might otherwise be capable of producing. The village, though small, is of more prepossessing appearance than many in this part of the principality, and is considerably enlivened by the traffic occasioned by the roads from Hereford to Aberystwith, and from Knighton and Presteign to Builth, which pass through the parish.

The living is a discharged vicarage, rated in the king's books at £4. 13. 4., endowed with £600 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Crown; present net income, £142, including the produce of 14 acres of bounty land in this parish, and about 40 in that of Merthyr-Cynog, Breconshire: two-thirds of the great tithes are impropriate in Mrs. Crummer and the Right Hon. T. F. Lewis; the remainder belongs to the vicar. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a small ancient edifice, consisting of a nave and chancel, and though possessing no architectural details of interest, is kept in good repair and neatly fitted up. Lady Joan Hartstongue bequeathed a house and about twenty-five acres of land at Weythel, in the parish of Old Radnor, for the support of a school for the gratuitous education of poor children of this place, and of Old Radnor and Gladestry, but nothing is now known of this charity, nor of others by Edward ap Edward, Richard Lloyd, and John Price de Hill, though mentioned in the Parliamentary returns of 1786. The parish is entitled to one-third of the produce of a farm, let for £21 per annum, in the parish Llandegley, purchased with the gifts of Evan and Ann Griffiths, made in 1721, and applied to the relief of the poor, agreeably to the directions of the donors; and there is also a rent-charge of £1 on a small farm within its limits, called Llaniago, given by an unknown benefactor for the same purpose. There are two large tumuli, and one of smaller dimensions, but no historical particulars have been recorded of them; and a mineral spring, called Blaenedew's well, efficacious in curing cutaneous disorders, was much resorted to in former years.

LLANVIHANGEL-PENBEDW (LLAN-FIHANGEL-PENBEDW), a parish, in the union of CARDIGAN, hundred of KILGERRAN, county of PEMBROKE, SOUTH WALES, 5 miles (S. S. E.) from Cardigan; containing 343 inhabitants. This parish, which is but of inconsiderable extent, derives its name from the dedication of its church to St. Michael, and the distinguishing adjunct to it from the number of fine birch-trees growing in the vicinity. It is pleasantly situated in the north-eastern part of the county, and near the source of the river Nevern, which, after flowing through the parish, continues its course in a westerly direction, and falls into the sea at Newport. Within about 40 yards of the source of the Nevern also springs up the small river Selly, which proceeds for a short distance eastward, and then flows northward and joins the Teivy. The lands are all inclosed, and in a good state of cultivation; and the surrounding scenery is agreeably diversified. The rateable annual value of the parish has been returned at £823. Kîlrhue is a good mansion, pleasantly situated in grounds tastefully laid out, and comprehending an agreeable variety of pleasing scenery. The old road leading from Carmarthen to Cardigan passes through the village. The living is a discharged rectory, rated in the king's books at £6, and in the patronage of the Crown: the tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £135, subject to rates, averaging £12. 6. 4. per annum. The church is not remarkable for any peculiar architectural details.

LLANVIHANGEL-RHYD-ITHON (LLAN-FIHANGEL-RHYD-ITHON), a parish, in the union of KNIGHTON, hundred of KEVENLLEECE, county of RADNOR, SOUTH WALES, 3 miles (E. N. E.) from Pen-y-Bont; containing 337 inhabitants. This parish derives its name from the dedication of its church to St. Michael; its distinguishing adjunct, signifying the ford of the Ithon, seems but obscurely derived from its situation on the Cymaron, a tributary stream to the Ithon, and rather less than a mile above its confluence with that river. According to the opinion of some antiquaries, which

is said to be confirmed by local tradition from time immemorial, the name is more properly Llanvihangel-Rhiw-Teithon, from its situation on a road immediately above the church, which led into the forest of Radnor, and still bears the appellation Rhiw Teithon. The surface of the parish, which comprises by admeasurement 3204*a.* 30*p.*, is in general wild and mountainous; but the soil is comparatively fertile and productive, though the lands are but partially inclosed and indifferently cultivated; the surrounding scenery is pleasing and beautiful, and the views from the higher grounds extensive, and diversified. The road from Knighton and Presteign to Pen-y-Bont, Rhaiadr, and Aberystwith, passes through the parish, and having been lately much improved, is expected to be ultimately of still further advantage to the district: the post-office from which the inhabitants receive their letters is at Pen-y-Bont. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to that of Llandewi-Ystradenny, and endowed with £800 royal bounty, and £200 parliamentary grant. The tithes, payable to the Prebendary of Llanbister, have been commuted for a rent-charge of £196: the present church, built in 1838, on the site of the northern portion of the old one, which was in a very dilapidated state when taken down, consists of a nave and chancel, and a tower, with five bells, and contains 233 sittings, of which 101 are free; the east window is ornamented with painted glass, executed at the expense of Messrs. Richard and Thomas Moore, who liberally contributed, and zealously exerted themselves, in erecting the church. The interest of one or two small charitable donations, a few rent-charges of 10*s.* each, and another of £5, payable out of a messuage and lands called Trevorgan, the gift of Ann Moore in 1837, amounting in the whole to £7., is annually distributed among the poor.

LLANVIHANGEL-TÀLYLLŶN (LLANFIHANGEL-TÀL-Y-LLŶN), a parish, in the hundred of TÀLGARTH, union and county of BRECKNOCK, SOUTH WALES, 4½ miles (E.) from Brecknock; containing 151 inhabitants. This parish derives its name from the dedication of its church to St. Michael, and its distinguishing adjunct from its situation at the head or north-western extremity of the beautiful lake called Llangorse pool, or Llŷn Savaddan. The whole of it, together with the parish of Cathedine and part of Llangorse, was assigned by Bernard Newmarch to his royal prisoner Gwrgan, son of Bleddyn ab Maenarch; but it appears to have reverted to the Norman lords of Brecknock, on the marriage of the Welsh chieftain with the heiress of Wizton, in the county of Pembroke, to which place he immediately removed. On the attainder of the last Duke of Buckingham of the Stafford family, this property was granted to John Walwyn, from whom it successively passed to the Wynters, the Philippses, the Scourfields, and the Prichards, and finally to the grandfather of the Rev. Hugh Bold, the present lord of the manor. The rateable annual value of the parish has been returned at £1084. The village is agreeably situated at the head of the lake, which is two miles in length and one in breadth, and abounds with perch, pike, and eels, of which last some are found of enormous size. From this fine sheet of water issues the small stream called the Llynvi, which during part of its course forms a boundary between the hundreds of Pencelly and Tàlgarth, and afterwards falls into the Wye just above the bridge at Glâsbury. The surrounding scenery is pleasingly diversified, and in some parts highly picturesque; and the views comprehend some interesting features, among which the Brecknockshire Beacons are conspicuous. The turnpike-road from Brecknock to Llangorse and Tàlgarth runs through the village; and the Brecknock and Hay tram-road passes within a few hundred yards of it.

The living is a discharged rectory, rated in the king's books at £4. 12. 3½.; patron, Rev. Hugh Bold: the tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £170; and there are 18 acres of glebe land, valued at £18 per annum, and a very indifferent parsonage-house, attached to the benefice. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is an ancient structure, consisting of a nave and chancel, with a massive square tower at the west end, and is beautifully situated at the extremity of the lake, and kept in good repair. Adjoining the churchyard is a room, purchased and fitted up by the late rector, Archdeacon Davis, who, in 1816, established a school here on the National plan, which is, however, at present suspended for want of scholars, the parish being so small. Mrs. Mary Philipps gave by deed a house and garden in the village, the rent to be distributed in bread to the poor; but the benefaction produces only £1 per annum, the rent being low, in consideration of the tenant's supporting a large family, who would otherwise be chargeable to the parish. Mrs. Jennet Prosser also left a house and garden to the poor, which produces £2 a year; and Pwll-y-Mere, a tenement in the parish, comprising about half an acre of land, worth about £1 per annum, was bequeathed for a supply of sacramental bread and wine, to which use the rent is now applied.

LLANVIHANGEL-TRE'R-BEIRDD (LLAN-FIHANGEL-TREF-Y-BEIRDD), a parish, in the hundred of TWRCELYN, union and county of ANGLESEY, NORTH WALES, 4 miles (E. by S.) from Llanerchymedd; containing 373 inhabitants. This parish, which derives its name from the dedication of its church to St. Michael, and its distinguishing adjunct from its having anciently been one of the seats of the British bards or Druids, is pleasantly situated in a fertile district nearly in the centre of the island. The surface is varied with some bold eminences; the lands are for the most part inclosed and in cultivation; and the soil, especially in the lower grounds, is fertile and

productive. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the rectory of Llandyvrydog: the church is a small plain edifice, and contains some good monuments to the family of Lewis. There are places of worship for Calvinistic and Wesleyan Methodists: About 35 children of both sexes are instructed in a day school at the expense of their parents; and three Sunday schools, attended by about 165 males and 120 females, are supported by voluntary contributions. The produce of a few small charitable donations and bequests is annually distributed among the poor at Christmas: the principal of these is a sum of £1. 15., arising from the rent of houses in Carnarvon, and being the proportion assigned to this place, under the benefaction of Owen Humphrey; and the residue is the interest of different small amounts left by a few individuals, which is paid out of the rates, in consequence of the chief gifts having been misapplied by the officers of the parish. Sir William Jones was connected with the parish: and Lewis Morris, an eminent antiquary and poet, resided here for some time. Of the occupation of this place by the ancient Druids, several vestiges are still visible, among which may be noticed the remains of a Druidical altar upon one of the hills in the parish; and a large pillar or upright stone, near the church, called Maen Addwyn, or "the blessed stone," supposed to be one of those Meini Gwŷr noticed by Mr. Rowlands.

LLANVIHANGEL-UWCH-GUILLY, a chapelry, in the parish of Aberguilly, lower division of the hundred of Elvet, county of Carmarthen, South Wales, 5½ miles (E. N. E.) from Carmarthen: the population is included in the return for the parish. The living is a perpetual curacy, endowed with £1200 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Vicar of Aberguilly, to the church of which it was formerly only a chapel of ease; net income, £48. The chapel is dedicated to St. Michael. It is situated in a vale, apart from any high road, through which flows a stream that falls into the Towy after passing by Merlin's Grove.

LLANVIHANGEL-VECHAN (LLANFIHANGEL-FECHAN), a chapelry, forming the upper division of the parish of Llandevailog-Vâch, in the hundred of Merthyr-Cynog, union and county of Brecknock, South Wales, 5 miles (N. by W.) from Brecknock, on the road to Builth; and containing 200 inhabitants. The name of this place, signifying "St. Michael's the Lesser," is derived from the dedication of its church; but it is sometimes called "the Lower Chapel," to distinguish it from the chapel of Dyfryn Honddû, situated in the parish of Merthyr-Cynog. It comprises the northern portion of the parish, and has the parish of Merthyr-Cynog on the north, that of Garthbrengy on the east, and the Yscir river on the west; the soil comprehends several varieties, and is suited to all kinds of agricultural produce. The village is situated on the left bank of the romantic river Honddû, which is here crossed by a bridge, amid some well-wooded glens inclosed by lofty hills. Castle Madoc, the seat of Hugh Price, Esq., to whose father this estate was devised by his cousin, Miss Catherine Powell, by whose ancestors it had been possessed for ages, is one of the oldest family mansions in the county, and according to Mr. Jones, the historian of Brecknockshire, derives its name from its founder, Madoc ab Maenarch, brother to the unfortunate Bleddyn, Prince of Brycheiniog, whose dominions were seized and himself slain by the Normans under Bernard Newmarch. The plainly marked site of this original edifice, and a mount forming that of the keep, are still to be seen near the present mansion, which was built in the year 1588, as appears by an inscription over the entrance, but has been frequently altered, and has undergone a thorough repair. From a lofty hill above it, called Alltarnog, in the adjacent parish of Merthyr-Cynog, is obtained a delightful view of the most beautiful part of the Vale of Honddû, with the sinuous course of its rapid river, terminated by the magnificent chain of mountains, in which rise pre-eminent the Brecknockshire Beacons. The chapelry contains a small woollen manufactory and a tucking-mill, in each of which two hands are employed.

The living is a perpetual curacy, endowed with £1000 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Rector of Llandevailog-Vâch; net income, £65. The chapel, dedicated to St. Michael, is supposed to have been originally erected for the use of the family at Castle Madoc, who contributed largely to the rebuilding of it, about the commencement of the present century; it is about 50 feet long and 30 wide, and contains a neat marble tablet to the memory of Miss Catherine Powell, and that of her father, Charles Powell, Esq. There is a place of worship for Independents; also a Sunday school, in which 75 males and females are instructed gratuitously by Calvinistic Methodists. Ann Bowen, in 1684, bequeathed a small rent-charge of £1. 4., on a farm called Cwm Bachlyn; and Miss Catherine Powell, who died in 1798, charged the estate of Castle Madoc with the payment of forty shillings per annum to the poor of the chapelry. On the hill of Alltarnog are the remains of a British encampment, nearly of an oval form, and about two hundred yards in circumference, originally defended on the north by three ramparts, two of which are now almost levelled, and on the south by the precipitousness of the elevation. Thomas Powell, of Castle Madoc, according to the Cambrian Biography, was a poet who flourished between the years 1580 and 1620; but his writings are little known. The Rev. Hugh Price, rector of Rettendon and Little Ilford, in the county of Essex, for many years examining chaplain to Bishop Warburton, and distinguished no less for his literary attainments than for his upright and amiable character, died, in 1803, at Castle Madoc, of

which he had been for many years proprietor, and lies buried in the cemetery attached to the mother church of Llandevailog-Vâch.

LLANVIHANGEL-Y-CREIDDYN (LLANFIHANGEL-Y-CREUDDYN), a parish, in the union of Aberystwith, upper division of the hundred of Ilar, county of Cardigan, South Wales, 7 miles (s.e.) from Aberystwith, on the road to Rhaiadr; comprising the chapelry of Eglwys-Newydd, or Llanvihangel-y-Creiddyn Uchâv, and the township of Llanvihangel-y-Creiddyn Isâv, and containing 2102 inhabitants, of whom 971 are in Llanvihangel-y-Creiddyn Isâv. This parish, anciently Llanvihangel-Glyndroed, which is situated on the river Ystwith, and intersected by various other streams, is eminently distinguished by scenery equally remarkable for picturesque beauty and strikingly romantic grandeur. The former character prevails in a high degree throughout the extensive and beautiful grounds of Havod, and the latter on the precipitous and craggy cliffs through which the rivers Mynach and Rheidiol wind an arduous and frequently interrupted course. Over the former of these streams is Pont-ar-Vynach, or, as it is called from a vulgar tradition, "the Devil's Bridge;" the Mynach here rushes impetuously through a narrow chasm between the lofty cliffs that on each side confine its waters, darkened by the entangled branches and foliage of numerous trees, which have taken root among the rocks, and at a great depth beneath a bridge of one arch, thrown over it at a very early period, by the monks of the abbey of Strata-Florida, an ancient establishment in the neighbourhood. The bridge, to which the descent from the road was found inconvenient and dangerous, was, in 1753, surmounted by another bridge of one arch, at a higher elevation and of larger span, over which the road is continued to Aberystwith. The descent to the river, which lies at a great depth below its craggy and precipitous banks, is frightfully steep, and only rendered practicable by the numerous trees with which the rocks on both sides are thickly interspersed. The view from the bottom of the valley is strikingly picturesque; the bridges are seen to advantage only from this point, and present an appearance truly romantic; the height of the upper bridge above the bed of the river is about one hundred and twenty feet. At the distance of about fifty yards from the bridge, the river, rushing in a narrow and obstructed channel, falls with violence from a rock twenty feet in height into a cavity beneath: on its emerging it almost instantly descends from a precipice of sixty feet into another, and, after falling again from a height of twenty feet, descends in one unbroken sheet from an elevation of more than one hundred feet. On the opposite side of the glen a view of all the falls of the Mynach is obtained from a projecting mass of rock, a little below which the river falls into the Rheidiol. The Rheidiol, after receiving the Mynach, pursues a similar course, frequently interrupted by rocks of various elevation, over which it is precipitated with violence, and from one of which, of prodigious height, it descends in one vast and entire column, forming a cataract of great sublimity. The main torrent, in its descent, is partially intercepted on each side by projecting points of rock, which, diverting its course into an oblique direction, form two smaller cataracts that intersect each other in their descent. The scenery of the valley through which the Rheidiol has its course is characterised by features similar to those of the Vale of Mynach, and, notwithstanding the difficulty of access to those parts from which it is seen to the greatest advantage, it still continues to attract the attention of all travellers into this part of the principality.

Lead-ore abounds in the parish, but is not wrought to any great extent: there is a mine called Cwm-Ystwith, capable of being rendered very productive, and there are others of smaller importance. The working of these mines at a former period led to the establishment of a small village named Pentre Briwnant, which was chiefly inhabited by the persons employed in them, and which stands on the road from Rhaiadr to Aberystwith, in the upper part of the Vale of the Ystwith, where the country is remarkably wild and rugged; but the population is now principally engaged in agriculture. The living is a discharged vicarage, rated in the king's books at £8, and endowed with £200 royal bounty; present net income, £126; patron, Bishop of St. David's; impropriator T. P. Chichester, Esq. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a neat structure, in the later style of English architecture. The chapel of Eglwys-Newydd, which is within the precincts of the estate of Havod, and forms an interesting and beautiful feature in the landscape, was originally at a place called Llantrisant, nearer to the mother church, by Vron Gôch mine, the remains of the cemetery being still plainly visible; but it was removed to the present site early in the 17th century, through the influence of the Herberts of Havod, and the growing population of Cwm-Ystwith works: a stone in the east end of the chapel, inscribed 1642, was brought from the original building and placed in its present position 30 years ago, when the chapel was rebuilt at the expense of Colonel Johnes, the then spirited proprietor of Havod: the present noble owner of the estate, the Duke of Newcastle, has repaired and considerably beautified the edifice. There are places of worship for Calvinistic and Wesleyan Methodists. In the township of Llanvihangel-y-Creiddyn Isâv are a day school of 50 children, instructed at the expense of their parents, and five Sunday schools, in which about 360 males and females are taught gratuitously by Calvinistic Methodists: the schools in the other portion of the parish are stated under the head of Eglwys-Newydd.

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LLANVIHANGEL-Y-CREIDDYN UCHÂV, county of CARDIGAN, SOUTH WALES.—See EGLWYS-NEWYDD.

LLANVIHANGEL-YNHOWYN (LLAN-FIHANGEL-YN-NHYWYN), a parish, in the hundred of LLYVON, union and county of ANGLESEY, NORTH WALES, 6 miles (S. E. by E.) from Holyhead; containing 200 inhabitants. This parish, which is traversed by the new road from the Menai bridge to Holyhead, derives its name from the dedication of its church, and its distinguishing adjunct from its situation on an extensive common near the sea: it is bounded on the north by the parish of Bôdedern, on the east by that of Ceirchiog, on the south-east by that of Llechylched, and on the south and west by Cymmyran bay; and comprises by admeasurement 950 acres. The surface is broken and in some parts rocky, but the scenery is pleasing, and is ornamented with numerous small lakes, one of which, called Traphwll pool, adjoining the Crigyll river, a beautiful trout stream, is very picturesque and greatly admired: the more distant views, embracing the bay and the adjacent country, are extensive and diversified. The soil is good, and the inclosed land, which comprehends nearly the whole cultivated portion, is fertile, producing excellent oats and barley; in addition to which there is a large tract of common land, bounded on the south-west by Cymmyran bay, and on the north-west by the narrow strait that separates it from Holy Island.

In several parts are vestiges of the original habitations mentioned by Mr. Rowlands, and supposed to have been occupied by the earliest inhabitants of the isle. An ancient festival, called Gŵyl Mâb Sant, was formerly held on the 10th of October, annually, and observed with great ceremony; but it has degenerated into a meeting for the purpose of hiring servants. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the rectory of Rhôscolyn; and the tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £69, subject to rates, averaging £2. 17. per annum. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is an ancient and venerable structure, in the early English style, built upon an eminence, and forming a conspicuous and interesting object for many miles around; it is 39 feet long and 18 wide, and has been recently fitted up with new pews containing 138 sittings, of which 65 are free. There is a place of worship for Calvinistic Methodists; and a Sunday school supported by subscription, for the gratuitous instruction of poor children of this and the neighbouring parish, is kept in the church. The place receives 18*s.* annually for the poor, or the instruction of children, under a bequest of the Rev. Dr. Jones, Dean of Bangor, to the parish of Rhôscolyn; and it also derives 10*s.* yearly from Emma Roberts's charity in the same parish, which is divided among two poor widows.

LLANVIHANGEL-YN-RÛG, county of CARNARVON, NORTH WALES.—See LLANRÛG.

LLANVIHANGEL-Y-PENNANT (LLAN-FIHANGEL-Y-PENNANT), a parish, in the union of FESTINIOG, hundred of EIVIONYDD, county of CARNARVON, NORTH WALES, 5 miles (N. W. by N.) from Trêmadoc; containing 680 inhabitants. The name of this parish is derived from the dedication of its church to St. Michael, and its distinguishing adjunct from its situation near a fine stream in a picturesque valley embosomed in mountains: the rateable annual value is £1944. The surrounding scenery combines features of picturesque beauty with objects of barren aspect and romantic grandeur: the mountains called Graig Gôch and Moel Hebog, of wild and frowning appearance, rise to a considerable height immediately above the church. Brynker, the seat of Lady Huddart, a good family mansion, occupying a pleasant situation, was purchased some years ago by Capt. Huddart, R. N. who however never visited the estate, but committed the management of it to his son, Sir Joseph Huddart, Knt., who wrote a memoir of the life of his father, and died in 1841: the captain was celebrated for the execution of his nautical charts, and, though not a civil engineer by profession, had an intimate knowledge of every thing connected with the science: he died at Highbury Terrace, London. The living is a perpetual curacy, endowed with £200 private benefaction, and £600 royal bounty; net income, £127; patron, Bishop of Bangor: the tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £165. Two Sunday schools, in which are about 140 males and females, are conducted gratuitously by Calvinistic Methodists. Mrs. Frances Wynne devised £100, for the benefit of the poor of this place and Dolbenmaen, which sum was in the hands of the late Sir Joseph Huddart, who regularly paid the moiety of the interest to the churchwardens for distribution: a bequest of £10 for the same purpose by Mrs. Jane Jones, in 1720, has been lost by one of the wardens, a farmer, becoming insolvent.

LLANVIHANGEL-Y-PENNANT (LLAN-FIHANGEL-Y-PENNANT), a parish, in the union of DÔLGELLEY, hundred of ESTIMANER, county of MERIONETH, NORTH WALES, 8 miles (S. W.) from Dôlgelley; containing 375 inhabitants. This parish is about four miles in length and three in breadth, and contains about 2000 acres, comprehending a variety of soils: nearly one-half of it, situated in the vale, is fertile and in a state of good cultivation, a considerable portion producing excellent corn; whilst the mountainous parts, forming a portion of the great Cader Idris chain, afford only pasturage for sheep. The village, which is small, is pleasantly situated on the banks of the river Dysyni, which falls into the sea at Aber-Dysyni. Near the margin of the river, and occupying the summit of a rocky eminence, are the remains of the castle of Teberri, a strong fortress, supposed to have been erected either by Grufydd ab Cynan, Prince of

North Wales, or by Hugh Lupus, Earl of Chester, into whose hands that prince was betrayed by Meirion Gôch, to whom its defence had been committed. According to Mr. Pennant, it is thought also to have been the castle of Bere, the strong-hold of the last Llewelyn, which, not long before the final reduction of Wales, was taken by William de Valence, Earl of Pembroke, and probably the same that was committed by Edward I. to the custody of Robert Fitz-Walter, to whom he granted the privilege of hunting all kinds of wild beasts in the principality. A part of the fortress was excavated in the rock, and the walls were constructed of masonry, cemented by mortar composed of shells and gravel. Near this is the seat named Caerberllan Hall. Turf and peat are found in the parish. The living is a perpetual curacy, endowed with £400 royal bounty, and £200 parliamentary grant; present net income, £46; patron, Bishop of Bangor; impropriator, Bishop of Lichfield, whose tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £190. The church is dedicated to St. Michael. There is a place of worship for Independents: about 15 boys and 15 girls are instructed in a day school, at the expense of their parents; and three Sunday schools, consisting of 220 males and females, are supported by subscription. Mr. David Evan, in 1724, bequeathed £10, the interest of which is annually distributed among the poor.

LLANVIHANGEL-YSCEIVIOG, or LLANVIHANGEL-PENTRE-BERW (LLANFIHANGEL-YSCEIFIOG), a parish, in the union of Bangor and Beaumaris, hundred of Menai, county of Anglesey, North Wales, 8 miles (w. by n.) from Bangor; containing 947 inhabitants. This parish, which is of considerable extent, has been progressively improving since the new line of road from Bangor to Holyhead was brought through it, which has also been productive of much benefit to the surrounding country: the soil is various in different parts of it, and in some places rather large portions of marshy land occur. The village is small, but has a post-office dependent on that of Bangor. Coal of a particular kind, called "mountain coal," of a very soft quality, exists in the parish, and as the stratum of it here found is the only one in the island, the procuring of it is of very great advantage, although the expense of working it is considerable, arising from the marshy nature of the land, and the quantity of water with which the mine is inundated: to overcome these obstacles, a steam-engine of great power has been erected, and the colliery is conducted upon an extensive scale, affording employment to about 200 men; six shafts have been recently sunk, and very superior coal is now raised. A railroad was projected from Penrhyn-Mawr coal-works, in the parish, to Red Wharf, in Llanbedr-Gôch, a distance of seven miles, under the provisions of an act of parliament obtained in 1812, by which the proprietors were incorporated under the name of the "Anglesey Railway Company;" but the work was never carried into effect, as the supply of coal then raised was insufficient to make any return for the money to be expended.

The living is a perpetual curacy, with that of Llanfinnan annexed, endowed with £10 per annum private benefaction, £800 royal bounty, and £400 parliamentary grant; net income, £97; patron, the Dean of Bangor, to whom the great tithes of the parish are appropriated, as forming part of the endowment of the deanery. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a spacious and ancient structure, consisting of a nave, south aisle, and chancel, and having on the north side a small building called Capel Berw, communicating with the church, and evidently of more recent date than the rest of the edifice. At Gaerwen, in the parish, is a large place of worship for Calvinistic Methodists, capable of holding 800 persons, and which, being situated upon elevated ground, forms a conspicuous object to a considerable distance. The Rev. Dr. John Jones, Dean of Bangor, in 1719, bequeathed £100, in trust, to be appropriated to the payment of a master to teach twelve poor children of this parish and that of Llanfinnan to read. A National school was built in 1828, by subscription, and is supported by the interest of the above £100, with a house and garden, granted in perpetuity by Holland Griffith, Esq., and by subscription amounting to £20 per annum; the total number of children is about 80. The Methodists, also, support three Sunday schools, in which are 215 males and 185 females. There are some small charitable donations, the interest arising from which is annually distributed among the poor during the winter: the principal of these are a grant of 24 yards of cloth and 24*s.* in money to be divided among six of the poorest old men, charged on certain lands in the parish of Llangafo, by — Williams, of Bugden, more than a century since; a bequest of a rent-charge of 6*s.*, by Mrs. Holland, to be given in bread to the poor; and another of £5 by Thomas Williams, with which latter sum and other funds of the parish four small cottages were built, three of which are occupied by widows rent-free, and the other by a family. Two poor men of the parish, also, are entitled to a room, with an annuity of £6 each, in the endowed almshouse at Penmynnedd; and alternately with Llanfinnan, a third poor man participates.

LLANVIHANGEL-YSTRAD (LLANFIHANGEL-YSTRAD), a parish, in the union of Aberaëron, upper division of the hundred of Moythen, county of Cardigan, South Wales, 6 miles (n. w.) from Lampeter; comprising the Upper and Lower divisions, and containing 1225 inhabitants, of whom 634 are in the Upper, and 591 in the Lower, division. This parish, which is pleasantly situated on the river Aëron, and on the turnpike-road from Lampeter to Aberystwith, is of

considerable extent, reaching from the beautiful Vale of Aëron almost to that of the Teivy, comprehending a rich variety of scenery, in many parts highly picturesque, and embracing, especially from the higher grounds, several interesting and extensive views of the surrounding country. The place formerly constituted a prebend in the college of Llandewy-Brevi, rated in the king's books at £7. 14. 4½., and is now an impropriation. The living is a discharged vicarage, rated at £4. 18. 1½., and endowed with £678. 18. 6. parliamentary grant, and £200 royal bounty; present net income, £126; patron, Bishop of St. David's: the tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £410, of which £282 are payable to the impropriator, and £128 to the vicar. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is an ancient structure, consisting of a nave and north and south aisles; the nave is separated from each of the aisles by a series of four pointed arches, supported on square pillars; the font is quadrangular, and is placed on a short round column. There are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, and Unitarians; and two day schools, in which 35 boys and 35 girls are instructed at the expense of their parents. In the southern part of the parish is an intrenchment, called Cribyn Clottas, of which no particulars are recorded; and in a field designated Maes Mynach, is an ancient stone, embellished with Runic ornaments, but without any inscription.

LLANVIHANGEL-Y-TRAETHAU (LLAN-VIHANGEL-Y-TRAETHAU), a parish, in the union of Festiniog, hundred of Ardudwy, county of Merioneth, North Wales, 3 miles (N. by E.) from Harlech; containing 1339 inhabitants. The name of this parish, which consists of the hamlets of Llanvihangel and Ynys, with part of that of Penrhyn, (the rest being in the parish of Llandecwyn,) is derived from the dedication of its church, and its distinguishing adjunct from its situation on the southern bank of the Traeth Bâch, an extensive tract of sands, forming the wide estuary of the river Dwyryd, which here pours its waters into the bay of Cardigan. In 1073, at a place called Bron-yr-Erw, in this parish, on the point of land that intervenes between the estuaries of the Traeth Bâch and Traeth Mawr, was fought a sanguinary battle between Trehaern ab Caradoc, Prince of North Wales, and a claimant of the sovereignty, named Grufydd ab Cynan, in which the latter was defeated and compelled to return into Anglesey, from which island he had advanced into the heart of Trehaern's dominions. The road from Harlech over the sands to Trêmadoc passes near the village; and the parish, which includes also a tract on the northern bank of the Traeth, named Penrhyn-Deudraeth, is also intersected by the road between Tan-y-Bwlch and the same town. An act of parliament was obtained in the year 1806, for inclosing the common and waste in this and the adjoining parish of Llandanwg, under the provisions of which one thousand three hundred and sixty-five acres were allotted to this parish, which comprises altogether between six and seven thousand acres of land, partly hilly and partly flat; some marshes, formerly subject to inundation by the waters of the Traeth Bâch, have of late years been inclosed. Within the parish are several small lakes, the largest of which are Llŷn y Vedw and Llŷn Eiddaw: Glynn, an ancient mansion belonging to Mr. Ormsby Gore, also forms an ornament to it. The soil is various, consisting on the higher ground of a dark red substance, and in the low lands of clay, sand, and peat. The scenery is pleasingly varied; and there are some good views, embracing on the west a portion of Cardigan bay, and on the south the stately remains of Harlech Castle. Vessels of small burthen can ascend the river as far as Tŷ Gwŷn y Gamlas, within a few hundred yards of the church, where they receive or discharge their freight.

The living is a perpetual curacy, with that of Llandecwyn annexed, and endowed with £200 royal bounty; net income, £107; patron and appropriator, the Treasurer of Bangor Cathedral: upon the last vacancy of the treasurership, the new treasurer, as rector of these parishes, and in compliance with the Bishop's recommendation, assigned the glebe in favour of the perpetual curate; and a new house of residence was built, which is a great improvement to the benefice. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is an ancient structure, appropriately fitted up for the performance of divine service: in the churchyard is a monumental stone, six feet high, bearing the inscription, "*Hoc est sepulchrum Will. Dermae de Deler, qui primus ædificavit hanc Ecclesiam, in tempore Ewini Regis.*" There are places of worship for Baptists and Calvinistic and Wesleyan Methodists. The Reverend John Jones, D. D., in 1719, bequeathed £50, the interest of which he directed to be appropriated to the education of ten poor children of this and of the adjoining parish of Llandecwyn; the school contains 40 children, 30 of whom are instructed at the expense of their parents. There is another day school, in which 25 children are taught at their parents' cost; and five Sunday schools, in connexion with different denominations of dissenters, afford gratuitous instruction to about 390 males and females. A cottage, with two gardens and about an acre of land, is in possession of the parish, supported from a grant of Catherine Humphreys, in 1706; and a person of a similar name, in 1751, gave £10 for the poor, a part of which sum was expended in inclosing this piece of land. It is occupied by an indigent family rent-free; but the interest of the bequest is, notwithstanding, paid by the parish, and with a small rent-charge of 10*s.* granted by Mrs. Lloyd in 1784, distributed among the poor. In that part of the parish called Penrhyn-Deudraeth is said formerly to have stood a castle belonging to one of

the sons of Owain Gwynedd. The Rev. Humphrey Humphreys, D. D., Bishop of Bangor, and afterwards translated to the see of Hereford, was born at Hêndre Isâv, in this parish: he died at Hereford, on the 20th of November, 1712, and was interred near the altar in the cathedral church of that city; he presided over the see of Bangor from 1689 till 1701, and over the see of Hereford from that time till his death.

LLANVILLO (LLAN-FILO), a parish, in the hundred of PENCELLY, union and county of BRECKNOCK, SOUTH WALES, 7 miles (N. E. by E.) from Brecknock; containing 300 inhabitants. This place derives its name from the dedication of its church to Milburg, called by the Welsh Milo, an eminent female saint of the seventh century, who was daughter of Merwald, King of Mercia, and abbess of Wenlock, in the county of Salop, over which convent she presided till her death, and was interred in the abbey of that place, where her remains were found in the reign of Henry I. The lands, though not naturally fertile, are in a very high state of cultivation; and the surrounding country affords many finely varied prospects and much pleasingly rural scenery: of the annual value of the rateable property, the return amounts to £1506. The village is situated within a mile of the turnpike-road from London through Hay to Brecknock, and at a short distance from a small stream, over which is a bridge named Pont Vâch. There are some quarries of good limestone, and of stone for building and roofing houses, the working of which affords employment to a few persons. The Brecknock and Hay tram-road passes within a mile of the place, but the road leading to it is at present in so bad a state that very little benefit is derived from it.

The living is a rectory, with that of Llandevailog-Tre'r-Graig annexed, rated in the king's books at £6. 14. 9½.; present net income, £324, with a glebe house; patron, Earl of Ashburnham. The advowson anciently belonged to the lords of Brecknock, but upon the attainder of the last Stafford, Duke of Buckingham, it became vested in the Crown, and was granted to Roger Vaughan of Porthaml, from whom it descended to the Ashburnham family, charged with the payment of seven shillings per annum to the abbey of Wigmore, which is annually received by the auditor of Wales. The church, situated in the centre of the village, is an ancient structure, much disfigured by successive alterations, but lately thoroughly repaired. The ancient roodloft still remains: in the front are twelve niches, in which it is supposed were formerly statues of the apostles, and the upper part of it has been converted into a gallery for the accommodation of the parishioners; the old roof of the chancel is hid by a flat modern ceiling. The churchyard commands an extensive prospect over the surrounding country; and from the parsonage-house is obtained a very pleasing view, that extends into the counties of Radnor and Hereford. There are two Sunday schools, in one of which about 60 males and females are instructed gratuitously, under the superintendence of the parish clerk, who receives £2 per annum from the rector; in the other about 25 are taught gratuitously by Independents. The interest of £11, given by an unknown benefactor, and secured on a cottage in the parish, occupied by the clerk at a rent of 18*s.* per annum, is annually distributed among the poor.

On a lofty eminence on a farm belonging to Sir Charles Morgan, Bart., are some vestiges of an ancient British encampment of considerable extent, inclosing an elliptical area, of which the longer diameter is six hundred and twenty-four feet, and the shorter one hundred and thirty-eight: it appears to have been defended all round by a deep fosse, which is still remaining in that part where the ground is least precipitous. From this eminence is a view of amazing extent and magnificence, comprehending the Vale of Llangorse, with its beautiful lake, behind which the lofty Allt Esgair, apparently rising abruptly from its margin, presents a perfectly conical appearance; to the east is the range of the Black Mountains, stretching into Herefordshire, and throwing into bold relief the village of Tàlgarth, which, with the neighbouring castle of Bronllŷs, forms a pleasing and conspicuous feature in the scenery. To the north lies a richly cultivated tract, comprising part of the picturesque Vale of the Wye, beyond which rise the Radnorshire hills; and to the south the village and church of Llandevalley, the mansion and grounds of Pontywall, the village of Talachddû, the heights above Brecknock, and the lofty summits of the Brecknockshire Beacons, present themselves in pleasing succession. A little to the west of this encampment is a much smaller eminence, which appears to have been fortified by an intrenchment.

LLANVLEWIN (LLAN-FLEWYN), a parish, in the hundred of TÀLYBOLION, union and county of ANGLESEY, NORTH WALES, 6 miles (N. W.) from Llanerchymedd; containing 136 inhabitants. This place, which derives its name from the dedication of its church to St. Flewyn, by whom it was originally founded, in the early part of the seventh century, is situated in the north-western part of the island, and is finely sheltered on the north by a chain of hills, by which it is separated from the parish of Llanvechell. It appears to have been visited, if not permanently inhabited, by the Romans, on their conquest of Anglesey; three golden bracelets, of which two were purchased by Mr. Pennant, and a bulla of the same metal, having been found on a farm within its limits, called Ynys Gwyddel, a few years prior to his visiting this part of the principality; and in this, and also in the adjoining parish, are numerous vestiges of Saxon and Danish occupation. The sur-

face is boldly undulated, and the soil consequently various; the lands are for the greater part inclosed, and in a good state of cultivation; the scenery is pleasingly diversified, and from the higher grounds are obtained some interesting views. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the rectory of Llanrhyddlad; and the tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £136. The church, a plain edifice, is beautifully situated near a small lake, and surrounded with scenery of pleasing and rural appearance. There are places of worship for Calvinistic and Wesleyan Methodists. A trifling benefaction has been given by William David, at a period unknown, for the use of the poor, who also receive a portion of a small rent-charge from Richard David's charity, in the parish of Llantrisaint.

LLANVROTHEN (LLAN-FROTHEN), a parish, in the union of Festiniog, hundred of Ardudwy, county of Merioneth, North Wales, 3 miles (w. n. w.) from Tan-y-Bwlch; containing 853 inhabitants. The parish derives its name from the dedication of its church to Brothen, an eminent British saint, who flourished about the end of the sixth century. It is situated between the two estuaries of the Traeth Mawr and Traeth Bâch, and on the high road between Bethgelart and Tan-y-Bwlch, leading to Dôlgelley; and comprises a tract of about 6000 acres, whereof 200 are arable, 4477 pasture, 1106 mountainous land, and 134 wood, comprehending oak, ash, elm, birch, and beech, but consisting chiefly of oak, which is here, and in most parts of the county, the prevailing timber. The surface is boldly undulated, rising in some parts into mountainous elevations, and the surrounding scenery is strikingly diversified, combining features of romantic character and picturesque beauty. In the parish is a romantic valley, situated in the heart of the mountains, and designated Croesawr, which name is said to have originated in an exclamation of grief uttered by Helen, the queen of Constantine, whose only son falling into her arms after he had been shot by a poisoned arrow, she cried out, "Oh! croesawr, croesawr i mi," signifying, "alas! to me, ill-fated hour." Various small streams here join the Glâslyn, or, as it is commonly termed, the Traeth Mawr river; and there is a small lake called Cwmvoel. The soil exhibits several varieties, and comprises argillaceous, calcareous, and silicious marls, producing chiefly oats, barley, and potatoes, with a small quantity of wheat: some of the best land is that secured from the sea by an embankment formed at the mouth of the Traeth Mawr, upwards of thirty years since, the soil of which is a rich and fertile clay, and the crops particularly fine. Large flocks of sheep are depastured on the mountains in the summer, and retire in the winter to the lowlands, supplying a large quantity of wool, which makes a principal part of the disposable stock of the parish. Peat, which constitutes the chief fuel of the inhabitants, is found in abundance in various places. At Bwlch Plwm is a lead-mine, occupying from 12 to 20 hands, and at Pantywrach is a copper-mine, employing from 20 to 25: slate is also supposed to exist in the parish. The gentlemen's seats are Brondanw, Park, and Plâsnewydd, which are very ancient mansions, and the two latter of which formerly belonged to the Wynne family. The village of Llanvrothen stands about a quarter of a mile from the turnpike-road, and there is also a hamlet in the parish called Carregpenargyfin.

The living is a discharged rectory, rated in the king's books at £6. 15., and endowed with £200 royal bounty; present gross income, £106. 10.; patron, Bishop of Bangor. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £99. 10.; and there is a glebe of seven acres, with a house, valued at £20 per annum. The church is an ancient, commodious, and well-built edifice, measuring 66 feet in length and 20 in breadth, and contains 195 sittings, of which 52 are free. There are places of worship for Baptists and Calvinistic Methodists, the latter of whom have also two Sunday schools, containing 85 males and 65 females; and there is another school of from 16 to 20 males and females, who attend the Established Church. Evan Thomas, in 1732, bequeathed £20; William Lewis Anwyl left £10; and John Carreg, £20: of these sums £30 were lost, having been lent to a farmer who became insolvent; but the interest of the residue, together with two rent-charges of 5*s.* and 10*s.*, by Gwen Prichard, in 1715, and Mrs. Lloyd, in 1784, is distributed among the poor at Christmas. There is also a bequest of £1. 15. per annum, by an unknown benefactor, to be appropriated to the instruction of children.

LLANVRYNACH (LLAN-FRYNACH), a parish, in the hundred of Pencelly, union and county of Brecknock, South Wales, 3 miles (s. e.) from Brecknock; containing 350 inhabitants. This parish derives its name from the dedication of its church to Brynach, a celebrated Irish saint, who accompanied Brychan Brycheiniog into Britain, in the fifth century, and presided over some of the monastic institutions founded by that prince. It is a place of very great antiquity, and appears to have been occupied at an early period by the Romans, in connexion with their works in the mineral districts of Bryn Oer, through which the course of a Roman vicinal way from Cardiff, or Caerphilly, has been satisfactorily traced, leading directly to this place. That this district was worked in some very remote age is evident from the scoria of ancient smelting-works, especially on a field called "Clos y Geveilon," or the field of the forge; but that these works belonged to the Romans was not satisfactorily ascertained till the year 1775, when the remains of a Roman bath were discovered, in which was found a piece of malleable iron, four feet long and six inches wide.

The parish is bounded on the south-east by the stream Mehascin, and on the west by the Cynrig;

and these rivers, across both of which are bridges kept in repair by the hundred, fall into the Usk, whereby the parish is skirted for nearly two miles on the north-east, and over which a good stone bridge was built in 1773, and is kept in repair at the expense of the county. The Brecknock and Abergavenny canal passes through the parish, and is carried over the Usk, near the bridge, by a handsome stone aqueduct of four arches. Of the annual value of the rateable property in the parish, the return made amounts to £1899. The village is situated near the turnpike-road that proceeds along the left bank of the Usk from Brecon to Abergavenny; and the neighbourhood abounds with finely varied scenery, in which the rivers that flow through the parish, with their bridges, and the distant woods and plantations, form pleasing and prominent features. The views from the higher grounds are interesting and extensive, embracing the magnificent range of mountains called the Brecknockshire Beacons, the lowest of which borders on the parish, and the small wood on the estate of Dinas, which has a very beautiful and picturesque appearance. The seat Tŷ Mawr is supposed to have been originally built in the reign of Edward II. by Howel Gam, eldest son of Grufydd ab Meredydd, who was lineally descended from Brychan, Prince of Brycheiniog, now Brecknock: it had fallen into neglect, and was for many years in the occupation of a farmer, but has been recently restored and embellished, in the later style of English architecture; the grounds, though flat, are tastefully disposed, and enriched with numerous flourishing plantations. Maes-Derwen is a neat modern edifice, pleasantly situated on a gentle eminence under the majestic chain of the Brecknockshire mountains; it forms a pleasing and conspicuous object from several parts of the surrounding country, and commands a fine view of an interesting and beautiful portion of the Vale of Usk, and of the neighbouring heights by which it is inclosed. Tregaer, formerly the seat of the family of Vaughan, has been converted into a farm-house.

The LIVING is a rectory, rated in the king's books at £4. 10. 7½; the tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £300, subject to rates, averaging £23. 16. 3., and there is a neat glebe-house, with a glebe of three acres, valued at £5 per annum: the advowson anciently belonged to the lords of Brecknock, and upon the attainder of Stafford, Duke of Buckingham, became vested in the Crown; it was granted by Queen Elizabeth to Dr. William Aubrey, by whose descendant, Sir William Aubrey, it was sold, and descended from the purchaser to John Waters, Esq., whose only daughter conveyed it by marriage to the family of Tynte. The church, dedicated to St. Brynach, and now in a dilapidated condition, is a very ancient structure, with a massive square tower at the west end, and consists of a nave and chancel, which are separated by a small gallery, probably the remains of the old rood-loft: the churchyard is one of the largest in the county, but contains only a small number of tombs, of which none are remarkable. There are two day schools, in which about 30 boys and 20 girls are instructed at their parents' expense; and a Sunday school appertaining to Baptists, and consisting of 35 males and 25 females, who are taught gratuitously. Herbert Aubrey, of Clehonger, Esq., by deed, in 1668, gave a rent-charge of £6, on a tenement named Pen-y-Vagwyr, in Peterchurch, county of Hereford, to be annually divided among the poor of the parish at Christmas.

The Roman REMAINS above-mentioned, as having been discovered in 1775, were situated in a field called Cae'r-maen-bâch, near the village, and were destroyed by the proprietor of the land, in order to avoid the annoyance to which he was subjected by the intense public interest which they excited, and which could be restrained within no bounds; but, from a drawing made soon after the discovery, and preserved in Mr. Jones' History of Brecknockshire, it appears that there were one warm and two cold baths, about seven feet four inches long, five feet one inch in width, and four feet deep. The tessellated pavement was formed of small blue, white, and red tesseræ, varying in size from half an inch to an inch in diameter, and was supported on dwarf pillars of brick, about three feet and a half high, between which were laid down flues communicating with the warm bath. Many Roman coins, still preserved, have been found here, among which are several of Constantine, and one of Valentinian. Two *sympuria* were also discovered, one made of copper, and the other of a mixed metal: these instruments, which resemble narrow spoons, are supposed by some antiquaries to have been used for pouring oil on the victims in sacrifices, and by others they are thought to have been used as lachrymatories. No vestiges of military fortification are now visible; but the names of two tenements, in the parish, called respectively "Tregaer" and "Caerau," appear to indicate the existence of such works at some remote period. In a field designated Cae Gwŷn, in the parish, was an immense heap of loose stones, under which, on their removal in 1808, was found a cist-vaen, formed of four stones placed on their edges, and supporting a fifth in a horizontal position: human bones were discovered both within and on the lid of the cist-vaen, which is supposed to be coeval with the appearance of the Romans in Britain, if not of an earlier date.

Brychan Brycheiniog, one of the native reguli, who after the departure of the Romans governed this part of the principality, and gave his name to the county, is supposed to have resided here, and to have founded the church, within the walls of which he is said to have been interred. The parish has been the birthplace of several individuals highly distinguished for their literary attainments, or by the offices of importance to which their talents

had raised them. *Dr. William Aubrey*, of All Souls' College, Oxford, Principal of New Inn Hall, Regius Professor of civil law, advocate in the court of Arches, member of the Council in the Marches of Wales, Master in Chancery, chancellor to Archbishop Whitgift, and master in ordinary of the Court of Requests, was a native of the parish; he died in 1595, and was buried on the south side of the choir of the cathedral church of St. Paul's, London. *William Aubrey* was chancellor of the diocese of St. David's in 1514; and *Thomas* of the same family, and also a native of the parish, subsequently held the same office: *John Aubrey* of Easton Percy, in the county of Wilts, also a descendant of the family, assisted Dugdale in his compilation of the Monasticon; he was one of the earliest members of the Royal Society, and published several works, among which was a natural history of Surrey; he died in 1700. *John Jones*, the intimate friend of Archbishop Laud, was born in the parish, in 1575; he received the earlier part of his education in Merchant Tailors' school, London, whence he proceeded to Merton College, Oxford, of which he became a fellow; he afterwards embraced the Roman Catholic religion, and went into Spain, where he was chosen a brother of the Benedictine monastery of Compostella, upon which occasion he assumed the name of Leander de Sancto Martino. Having taken his degree of Doctor of Divinity, he removed to Douay, where he was for many years professor of Hebrew in the chapel of Vedrastus, and was subsequently made prior of the Benedictine college of St. Gregory, in that place; he was also appointed vicar-general of the English Benedictines living in Spain, twice president of the Benedictines in England, and titular prior of the Catholic church of Canterbury. Upon the invitation of Archbishop Laud he returned to England, where he died in 1636, and was interred in the chapel of the Capuchins, near Somerset House, in the Strand, London.

LLANVWROG (LLAN-FWROG), a parish, in the hundred of Tàlybolion, union and county of Anglesey, North Wales, 4 miles (N. W.) from Bôdedern; containing 267 inhabitants. This parish is situated on the shore of the Irish Sea, by which it is bounded on the west and south-west; and contains a considerable tract of inclosed and fertile land: the views from the higher grounds over the adjacent country and the Irish Sea are interesting and extensive. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the rectory of Llanvaethlu: the tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £275. 3. 1., and there is a glebe of 8*a*. 2*r*. 21*p*., valued at £10 per annum. The church, dedicated to St. Mwrog, is a small ancient edifice, in a very dilapidated condition, containing some curious remains of oak carving; over the north entrance is a mutilated inscription, of which only a few of the letters, rudely formed, are remaining. According to tradition, there was once a chapel in a field called Monwent Mwrog, on the farm of Cevn Glâs, in the parish; but not a vestige of it is now to be seen. There is a place of worship for Calvinistic Methodists, who have also a Sunday school, in which about 120 males and 80 females are taught gratuitously; and the produce of two charitable benefactions, amounting to £1. 2. 6. per annum, is distributed among the poor.

LLANVWROG (LLAN-FWROG), a parish, in the union and hundred of Ruthin, county of Denbigh, North Wales, ¼ mile (W.) from Ruthin; containing in the whole 1554, but with the exception of that part returned with the borough of Ruthin, 333 inhabitants. This parish, of which the hamlet of Street extends into and forms part of the borough of Ruthin, is intersected by the turnpike-road from Shrewsbury, Oswestry, and Llangollen to Denbigh and St. Asaph, and by that from Wrexham to the same places; and is bounded on the north by the parish of Llanynys, on the south by those of Evenechtyd and Llanvair-Dyfryn-Clwyd, on the east by Llanrhûdd and Ruthin, from which it is separated by the river Clwyd, and on the west by that of Clocaenog. It comprises by admeasurement 3068 acres, of which about 2142 are arable, 446 meadow and pasture, and the remainder woodland: the scenery is rich and beautiful, embracing great variety of surface, numerous little streams emptying themselves into the river Clwyd, well cultivated fields, and tracts ornamented with oak, ash, sycamore, elm, and larch, and several superior mansions, with views from the higher grounds in every direction of the most picturesque kind. The parish is a part of the beautiful and fertile Vale of Clwyd, one extremity of which is terminated by a sweep of high land, traversing the western boundary, and affording extensive and highly interesting prospects of the Clwydian range of hills beyond its eastern limits, which runs from north to south, and forms the other boundary of the intermediate valley. The soil is not naturally rich, partaking of the nature of the schistus upon which it rests to a great extent, but it is well cultivated, and produces all kinds of grain, potatoes, turnips, hay, &c., of very good quality; the eastern portion of the land that lies in the vale, and on a substratum of limestone, is richer and more fertile. The rateable annual value of the whole parish has been returned at £3001. Poole Park was formerly the seat of the ancient family of Salusbury, from whom it passed by marriage with the last heiress to Sir Walter Bagot, of Blythfield, in the county of Stafford, and is now the property of the present Lord Bagot, who, in 1828, rebuilt the mansion in the Elizabethan style of architecture; it is a handsome edifice, and the pleasure-grounds, which are extensive and finely laid out, comprehend many pleasing views and much beautiful and varied scenery. An attempt has been made to obtain lead-ore, for which purpose some works were erected at Coed-

marchan, but they have not been attended with any success. There are a few small limestone quarries, in which about twenty hands are occasionally engaged, and barytes is raised, which is ground for paint in a mill in an adjoining parish: a few men are employed in three tan-yards; and a soda-water manufactory, lately established, and in considerable repute, affords occupation to about eight or ten persons.

The living is a rectory, rated in the king's books at £16. 13. 4.; patron, Bishop of Bangor: the tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £455, subject to rates, averaging £7. 8. 11. per annum; and the glebe consists of nearly 4½ acres, valued at £7 per annum. The church, dedicated to St. Mwrog, and situated in the township of Street, close to the river Clwyd, is a very ancient structure, containing some portions in the later style of English architecture in the eastern part, and having the piers and arches, that divide the body of the church into two equal parts, of much older date: the edifice, which has a tower and four bells, measures in the interior 60 feet by 36, and will accommodate about 330 persons. There is a place of worship for Baptists. A National school, containing 90 boys and a similar number of girls, about half from this parish, and half from Ruthin and Llanrhûdd, is partly supported by a small endowment of £8 per annum, and partly by a subscription, amounting to about £72 per annum, of which a handsome sum is contributed by the rector. There are also two other day schools, in which 35 children are taught at the expense of their parents; and two Sunday schools, each attended by about 100 males and females, who are gratuitously instructed; one is held in the church, and books are provided by the rector; the other appertains to Baptists. Children of the parish are also admissible into the National school of Ruthin. An hospital, containing tenements for four poor men and six poor women, owes its foundation to Lady Jane Bagot, who, by will, dated in 1695, bequeathed the sum of £1000 to be laid out in the purchase of land for its endowment, and conformably with whose intentions certain lands in Merionethshire on the Bagot estate were by deed, in 1697, assigned to this purpose. The hospital was built in 1708, by Sir Edward Bagot, son of the foundress, who also materially contributed to its erection, and it was further endowed by her daughter, the Countess of Uxbridge, with the sum of £300. But it appears by the Report of the Commissioners of Inquiry concerning Charities, lately presented to parliament, that the £1000, directed by Lady Bagot to be invested in land, had been treated, until recently, by the Bagot family, as money lying out at interest in their hands, in ignorance that the land in Merionethshire had ever been set apart for the hospital. The discovery, which considerably augmented the resources of the hospital, owing to the increased value of the land, was made by the present Lord Bagot, who lately found the deed of 1697 among his muniments at his seat Blythfield, Staffordshire, and he has most liberally agreed to pay over to the uses of the hospital £1900, and to confirm to it the property in question. The inmates of the almshouses have an allowance of £1 each per month, besides coal and clothing, and there is an annual surplus fund for repairs and various other contingencies: the income of the charity, which has been more than trebled by the restoration, now amounts to £164 per annum. The Rev. Hugh Pugh made a bequest of 40*s.* to this parish in 1681, and gifts of the same amount to Llanbedr and Ruthin; the land in which these sums were invested now produces £23. 17. 6. per annum, one-third whereof belongs to Llanvwrog, and is distributed among the poor on St. Thomas's-day. Griffith Thomas ap Evan, about the same period, devised a small farm called Llidiart-vawr-lydan to the poor of this and three other parishes, and from which this place derives £4 a year. The gifts of other benefactors are secured upon the Wrexham and Denbigh, and Ruthin and Mold trusts, and increase the funds for the poor to £16. 15. 6. per annum, which is usually distributed at Christmas.

LLANVYLLIN (LLAN-FYLLIN), a borough, market-town, and parish, and the head of a union, in the lower division of the hundred of Llanvyllin, county of Montgomery, North Wales, 20 miles (N. N. W.) from Montgomery, 12 (N. W. by N.) from Welshpool, and 183 (N. W. by W.) from London; containing 1949 inhabitants. This place, which derives its name from the dedication of its church to St. Myllin, appears to have been of very inferior importance prior to the time of Edward I., during whose reign several privileges and immunities were granted to its inhabitants. In 1644, Charles I. passed one night in the place, and on the following day dined at Brithdir, whence he continued his route through Mochnant to Cevnhîrvynydd, proceeding along the tops of the mountains to Chirk Castle. The town is pleasantly situated in a fertile valley, on the road from Shrewsbury to Bala, and is intersected by the small river Abel, which, uniting with the Cain, flows through the parish, and, pursuing its course through the adjoining one of Llanvechan, falls into the Vyrnwy at Llansantfraid: it has been greatly improved within the last few years, and a neat bridge has been erected over the Abel, which flows along the principal street; but, from its retired situation at a distance from any great thoroughfare, it possesses very little commercial importance. The trade is principally in malt, for the making of which there are several kilns; and some tanneries are carried on to a moderate extent. All the waste lands in the parish have been inclosed by act of parliament; but many hundred acres still remain uncultivated. Between this town and Bôdvach there was formerly an extensive turbary, from which the inha-

bitants were partly supplied with fuel; but it was converted into fertile meadows, at a considerable expense, by Bell Lloyd, Esq., father of the present Lord Mostyn, and on part of it has been erected a beautiful cottage, called the Vownog. The surrounding scenery is pleasingly varied, and in many parts highly picturesque, and from the higher grounds are obtained some fine views over the Vale of Cain, and other valleys in the vicinity, eminent for the beauty of their scenery: Bôdvach, the seat of Lord Mostyn, and Llwyn, the property of William Humphreys, Esq., have each extensive plantations. The market, which is well supplied with corn and provisions of every kind, is held on Thursday in a convenient area under the town-hall; fairs take place annually on the Wednesday next before Easter, May 24th, June 28th, August 10th, October 5th, and December 8th, for horses, cattle, and wares; and sheep and pigs are exposed for sale on the day preceding each of the fairs, except those of August and December.

The inhabitants received their first charter of INCORPORATION from Llewelyn ab Grufydd ab Gwenwynwyn, in the time of Edward I.; which was ratified by Edward de Charlton, Lord of Powys, in the 6th year of the reign of Henry V.; by Henry Gray, Earl of Tankerfield and Powys, in the 26th of Henry VI.; and by Queen Elizabeth in the 5th of her reign; and invests the burgesses with power to take, imprison, and try thieves and other malefactors, and in the event of their escape, to pursue them in any direction, for a distance not exceeding a league from the town; and any stranger residing within it, and paying scot and lot for one year, could claim his freedom. This charter was extended and confirmed by Charles II., in the 25th year of his reign, at which period the government of the borough became vested in two bailiffs, a high steward, a recorder, and fifteen capital burgesses (including the bailiffs), assisted by a town-clerk, two serjeants-at-mace, and other officers; the burgesses, steward, and recorder to form a common council; and the style of the corporation to be "the Bailiffs and Burgesses of the Borough of Llanvyllin, in the County of Montgomery." The bailiffs are chosen annually, one by the lord of the manor, and the other by the burgesses at large, and both are justices of the peace within the borough, of which the jurisdiction is co-extensive with the parish; the steward, recorder, and town-clerk are appointed by the lord of the lordship of Powys; the coroner by the steward and bailiffs; and the serjeants-at-mace by the bailiffs alone. The borough was made to participate, in the 27th of Henry VIII., in the *elective franchise*, as a contributory borough with those of Llanidloes, Machynlleth, and Welshpool, in the return of a member for the county town of Montgomery. This privilege was confirmed by a resolution of the House of Commons, in 1680, but was afterwards denied by another resolution, in 1728, which disfranchised these boroughs (in consequence of the inhabitants refusing to contribute towards defraying the expenses of the member, namely, thirteen shillings and fourpence for each borough), and confined the right of voting exclusively to the burgesses of Montgomery. These resolutions, however, being in opposition to each other, the burgesses, by an act of the 28th of George III., were empowered to assert their right of voting for a member for Montgomery before another committee of the House, and of appealing within twelve calendar months against any future decision. By the act of 1832, for "Amending the representation of the People," the elective franchise has been restored to Llanvyllin, which, with Llanidloes, Machynlleth, Montgomery, Newtown, and Welshpool, unites in sending a member to parliament: the right of voting is vested in every male person of full age, occupying a house or other premises of the annual value of not less than ten pounds, provided he be capable of registering as the act demands: the number of tenements of this value within the limits of the borough, which were extended by the act, and are minutely detailed in the Appendix to this work, including an area of about five hundred acres, is sixty. Llanvyllin is also one of the polling-places in the election of a knight for the shire.

The freedom of the borough is inherited by the eldest sons only of freemen, on their attaining the age of twenty-one, or conferred by gift of the bailiffs and capital burgesses. The bailiffs, steward, and recorder, or any two of them, of whom the capital bailiff or steward must be one, are empowered by the charter of Charles to hold general quarter-sessions of the peace within the borough, in as ample a manner as the justices of the peace in and for the county; but this privilege is not now exercised. Petty-sessions both for the borough and for the hundred are held in the town-hall every Thursday; and courts leet and baron take place twice in the year, within a month of Easter and Michaelmas; but the court baron does not at present exercise the jurisdiction to which it has a claim in the recovery of debts. The town-hall, situated in the principal street, is a neat building of brick, containing in the upper story a commodious room, forty-five feet long and twenty wide, and affording underneath a convenient and sheltered area for the use of the market; it was erected in 1789, at a cost of £1500, defrayed by the sale of waste lands under the provisions of an act obtained for that purpose upon the destruction of the old town-hall by fire, in 1775. A lock-up house, consisting of two rooms for the confinement of prisoners, and an apartment for the residence of the constable, was built in 1829, on ground purchased and presented to the county by the Rev. D. Hughes, rector of the parish, and a most indefatigable magistrate.

The parish comprises about 8000 acres, of which 200 are woodland, and of the remainder about three-

fifths are pasture, and two-fifths arable, the latter producing all the ordinary grains and green crops; the rateable annual value returned for the whole parish amounts to £6779. The LIVING is a rectory, rated in the king's books at £10. 13. 6½.; present net income, £485, with a glebe-house; patron, Bishop of St. Asaph. The *church*, dedicated to St. Myllin, is a neat edifice of brick, erected in the year 1704, upon the site of a more ancient structure, which, having fallen into a dilapidated state, was taken down; the walls of the body of the edifice as well as of the tower, which is also of brick, and contains a fine peal of six bells, are embattled, and surmounted with pinnacles; a number of neat pews afford accommodation to about 100 persons, and there are free-seats for 160. There are places of worship for Independents, and Calvinistic and Wesleyan Methodists.

Mrs. Vaughan of Llangedwin, in 1720, bequeathed the sum of £1116. 10. in the lottery funds, to be invested in the purchase of land for the foundation and endowment of *charity schools* for twenty boys and ten girls of this place, and for twelve boys of the parish of Llanvihangel, to be annually clothed: this sum, after having accumulated to £1220. 10., was laid out in mortgage on several estates in the county of Montgomery, belonging to Sir Watkin Williams Wynne, Bart., and produces an income to the charity of £61 per annum. Mrs. Mary Strangeways, of the parish of Melbury, in Dorsetshire, daughter of Mrs. Vaughan, bequeathed £400, with which a tenement was purchased in Llaethbwlch, now producing a rent of £60, for the support of the same schools, to which also was subsequently added, a bequest of Henry Thomas, Esq., in 1713, who left £100 towards establishing a school, which, from accumulated interest, yields £8. 10. per annum. There are at present in the schools, which, since the year 1820, have been conducted on the National plan, 60 boys and 60 girls, of whom 20 boys and 10 girls are annually clothed; the school-room, which was erected by subscription in 1820, is situated near the church, and in consideration of Mrs. Seddon's granting £20 towards the building, the vestry agreed to pay £2 per annum to the mistress for educating four orphan girls. The salary of the master is £35, and that of the mistress, £26. 10.; and the clothing of the boys and girls, amounts to about £28 per annum. There are two other day schools, where children are instructed at the expense of their parents; and five Sunday schools, conducted gratuitously, in two of which are about 60 males and females, who attend the Established Church; the others appertain to dissenters, and consist of about 90. Edward Lloyd bequeathed a rent-charge of £6, or a portion of land, the produce of which he directed to be distributed in money and bread. Charles Edwards, in 1717, left £50; Lewis Evans gave £20; Mrs. Jones, Holborn, £20; John Morris £10, and a piece of land, producing £1 rent; Evan Price, in 1787, £200; Griffith Morris £5; Anne Wynn £10; and John Griffiths, in 1722, £10: also for the benefit of the poor. The *poor law union*, of which the town is the head, was formed February 15th, 1837, and comprises the following 22 parishes and townships; namely, Llanvyllin, Hîrnant, Llanvihangel, Llangynog, Llanwddyn, Meivod, Pennant, Llandisilio, Llandrinio, Llansantfraid (hundred of Deythur), Garth-Beibio, Llanervyl, Llanvair-Caereinion, Llangadvan, Llangyniew, Llanvechan, and Llansantfraid (hundred of Poole), in the shire of Montgomery; Llanrhaiadr-yn-Mochnant, in the counties of Montgomery and Denbigh; and Llanarmon-Mynydd-Mawr, Llangedwin, Llancadwaladr, and Carreghova, in the county of Denbigh. It is under the superintendence of 27 guardians, and contains a population of 20,445. A new poor-house has been lately erected, about half a mile from the town, on the left side of the road leading from Llanvyllin to Shrewsbury.

In the hamlet of Bôdyddon, in the parish, at a place called the "Street," are some remains of a Roman road; and in the same division of the parish are also an ancient British encampment, and a well named Fynnon Coed-y-Llan, which is supposed to have been the well of St. Myllin, who is said to have resided near the spot. There are vestiges of several intrenchments in other parts of the parish, also the remains of a house, built in 1599, in which *Lord Castlemain*, ambassador from James II. to the pope, is said to have been concealed for some time after the Revolution by a family named Price, to whom he fled for an asylum: the altar-piece of the chapel in the house, and an exquisitely carved book-case, removed from the mansion, are now at Brŷnaber, near Llanvyllin, to the owner of which the remains above-mentioned belong. *Thomas Price*, a member of the same family, a man of learning, and fond of antiquarian researches, formed a valuable collection of manuscripts, which is thought to have been deposited in the Vatican Library at Rome. There are several gentlemen's seats within the parish and in its vicinity, among which, in the hamlet of that name, is Bôdvach, a handsome mansion beautifully situated on the banks of the river Cain, and surrounded with thriving plantations; the grounds are tastefully disposed, and present much interesting scenery, commanding a fine view of the church and town of Llanvyllin. Near the town, on the other side, and at the entrance of the well-wooded Vale of Abel, which is watered by the river of that name, stands the splendid residence of Llwyn. The *Rev. Thomas Richards*, who was appointed rector of the parish, in 1718, by Bishop Wynne, published a folio volume of Latin Hexameters upon the death of Queen Caroline, consort of George I., which he dedicated to Bishop Maddox, clerk of the closet to Her Majesty; he was an elegant scholar, and is said by Dr. Trapp, professor of poetry in the University of Oxford, to have been the best writer of Latin

verse since the time of Virgil. At Dôl y Velin Blwm, near Llanvyllin, many tons of lead have been procured from the imperfectly reduced scoria of some ancient British smelting-hearths.

LLANVYNYDD (LLAN-FYNYDD), a parish, in the union of Llandilo-Vawr, lower division of the hundred of Cathinog, county of Carmarthen, South Wales, 6 miles (N. W.) from Llandilo-Vawr; containing 1358 inhabitants. This parish, which is of very considerable extent, containing 11,000 acres, is pleasantly situated near the source of the river Sannan; and the river Cothy separates it on the north-west from the parishes of Brechva and Llanmihangel-Rhôsycorn; the lands are for the greater part inclosed and cultivated, and the soil is tolerably fertile. Fairs are held annually in the village on July 5th, August 13th, and November 19th. The place constitutes a prebend in the Collegiate Church of Brecknock, annexed to the precentorship in that establishment, and rated in the king's books at £18. The living is a discharged vicarage, rated in the king's books at £6. 13. 4., and endowed with £384. 14. 5. parliamentary grant; present net income, £121; patron, Bishop of St. David's: the tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £365, of which £243. 6. 8., or two-thirds, are payable to the prebendary, and £121. 13. 4., or one-third, to the vicar. The church, dedicated to St. Egwad, is not entitled to architectural notice. There are places of worship for Calvinistic Methodists and Baptists. A day school, containing 20 children of both sexes, was endowed in 1738, by the Rev. D. Jones, with a farm and other parcels of land, let for £39 per annum; twelve are educated, the rest being paid for by their parents, and two or more are annually apprenticed with fees of £3 each; in addition to his salary, the master has a house adjoining the churchyard, erected by the founder, and a garden. A portion of the charity is expended in Testaments and school-books, and £4 are paid to a singing-master for the boys. There are also three Sunday schools, in one of which, supported by subscription, are forty males and females, who attend the Established Church; the other two appertain to the dissenters, and afford gratuitous instruction to 120. The poor participate in the rents and profits of a farm, and a few pieces of land, in Llanegwad parish, bequeathed by Maud Watkins, in 1685; the proportion for Llanvynydd being 13 guineas, which sum, with two teals of barley, principally the gift of David Harry ab Evan, in 1658, is shared among about 120 persons, selected immediately before Christmas. On an eminence of Coed henog, near the left bank of the Cothy, are the remains of an ancient fortress of considerable extent and elliptical form; and there are several cairns and monumental stones scattered through the parish.

LLANVYRNACH (LLAN-FYRNACH), a parish, in the union of Newcastle-Emlyn, hundred of Kemmes, county of Pembroke, South Wales, 8 miles (S. W.) from Newcastle-Emlyn; containing 1049 inhabitants. This parish, which derives its name from the dedication of its church, is situated in the north-eastern part of the county, bordering upon Carmarthenshire, and comprises an extensive tract of land, the greater portion inclosed and cultivated. The surrounding scenery, though not characterised by any peculiarity of feature, is generally pleasing, and in some instances picturesque; the soil, though inferior in fertility to that of other parts of the county, is not unproductive. A large common, connected with Precelly mountain, rises to the west of the village, but an inclosure of land was made a few years since. On the banks of the river Tâf, and at no great distance from its source, are some extensive lead-mines, which were formerly wrought with great success; but for some years the works have been suspended. The rateable annual value of the parish is returned at £2313. 15. The living is a discharged rectory, rated in the king's books at £10, and in the patronage of the Crown: with a glebe-house: the tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £251, of which £245 are payable to the rector, and £6 to an impropriator. The church, dedicated to St. Brynach, is not remarkable for any architectural details of importance. There are places of worship for Baptists and Presbyterians: about 90 children are instructed in three day schools, at the expense of their parents; and there are three Sunday schools, conducted by gratuitous teachers, in which are 240 males and females. On the common above the church are four large erect stones, visible at a great distance, marking out, according to tradition, the graves of two chieftains, who were slain in a desperate battle, said to have been fought near that spot; and in the immediate vicinity of the church is a large tumulus, which is supposed to have been surmounted by a castle, or fort, to defend the pass. There are several mineral springs within the parish, but their peculiar properties have not been ascertained.

LLANWDDYN, or LLANOUDDYN (LLAN-OWDDYN), a parish, in the union and upper division of the hundred of Llanvyllin, county of Montgomery, North Wales, 12 miles (W. by N.) from Llanvyllin; containing 593 inhabitants. This place, which formerly constituted a chapelry, dependent on the adjacent parish of Llanrhaiadr-yn-Mochnant, is said to derive its name from a giant named Wddin, or Owddyn, who was born here; and on the neighbouring hills is a spot called Gwely Wddin, or "the bed of Wddin," where he is supposed to have resided; but other accounts, with more probability, describe Wddin to have been an anchoret, who had a cell among the rocks here, in which he lived in seclusion and retirement. It is affirmed, on the authority of an absurd local tradition, that immense treasures are concealed in this place, and that all attempts to discover them have been frustrated by incessant storms. The path of Wddin, when he

went to visit St. Monacella, whose cell was at Pennant Melangel, on the other side of the mountain, five miles distant, is still pointed out, and called by his name. The vale in which the village is situated is about five miles in length, and varies from half a mile to a mile in breadth; it is frequently covered with water during the winter months, but, if drained, would be one of the most picturesque and fertile in this part of the principality. The village occupies a pleasant site near the river Owddyn, a tributary of the Vyrnwy, and nearly at the north-western extremity of the county, in a sequestered spot sheltered by mountains on both sides. Within the parish are two slate quarries, one at Gallt Vorgan, near Rhiw Argor, which has been worked for some years; the other at Lluestwen, about two miles south-westward from the village, that was opened in 1830: the quantity of slates raised is very inconsiderable, and though the mines are capable of producing a vast amount, must necessarily remain so till better roads are made for conveying the produce to the surrounding districts. Attempts to procure lead-ore have been repeatedly made at Cynon Isâv and other places, but without sufficient success to remunerate the adventurers. Fairs are annually held in the village on May 8th and October 2nd, principally for cattle and horses. The rateable annual value of the parish has been returned at £1885.

The living is a perpetual curacy, endowed with £400 royal bounty, and £1000 parliamentary grant; net income, £100, with a glebe-house; patron, Earl of Powis. The tithes of the parish belong to the Earl, and to the Dean and Chapter of St. Asaph, with the exception of those of the township of Garthbwlch, which are appropriated to the rector and vicar of Llansantfraid-yn-Mechan; and they have been commuted for a rent-charge of £227. 17., of which a sum of £164 is payable to his lordship, £62. 17. to the Dean and Chapter, and £1 to the parish-clerk. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is an ancient structure that formerly belonged to the Knights Hospitallers: in the churchyard are some remarkably fine yew trees. There are three Sunday schools, appertaining respectively to Independents, and Calvinistic and Wesleyan Methodists, in which 350 males and females are taught gratuitously. Mr. David Humphreys, in 1721, bequeathed £30; Ellis Davies, the elder, £15, in 1809; and Ellis Davies, the younger, £10 a few years since, to the poor; the interest of which sum is annually distributed according to the will of the testators; besides which, an unknown donor gave £5, to be divided among the psalm-singers of the parish.

LLANWENLLWYVO (LLAN-WENLLWYFO), a parish, in the hundred of Twrcelyn, union and county of Anglesey, North Wales, 5 miles (E. S. E.) from Amlwch; containing 594 inhabitants. This place is situated on the coast of the Irish Sea, and partakes much of the general character of dreary sterility by which the mining districts in the immediate vicinity are distinguished, though in some parts the scenery displays features of fertility and even of romantic beauty. Many of the inhabitants are employed in the Parys and Mona copper-mines, in the adjoining parish of Amlwch. Llŷs Dulas, the property of Lord Dinorben, is a spacious mansion situated in extensive grounds, within which the parochial church forms a conspicuous and interesting object. The Traeth Dulas, or Dulas sands, at the mouth of the river Dulas, stretch along a part of the shore here, and form a small bay, while other portions of the coast are bold and precipitous; within a short distance is the small island of Ynys Gadarn. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to that of Amlwch; the Bishop of Bangor is proprietor of the great tithes, but in half of the parcel called Rhôs-y-Mynach, the tithes belong to the Rector of Llaneilian. The church, dedicated to St. Gwenllwyvo, a small neat edifice, is appropriately fitted up for the performance of divine service. About 30 boys and 30 girls are instructed in a National school in the adjoining parish of Llaneilian; and about 200 males and females in a Sunday school. John Parry bequeathed, about 1826, a sum of £50, the interest to be divided annually on Christmas-eve among ten poor persons, which having been invested on the security of the tolls of the road from the town of Beaumaris to the Holyhead post-road, now yields an interest of £2. 10., annually distributed among aged women: a small benefaction of £2, by Robert Prichard, in 1705, has been lost.

LLANWENOG (LLAN-WENOG), a parish, in the union of Lampeter, upper division of the hundred of Moythen, county of Cardigan, South Wales, 5¼ miles (W. S. W.) from Lampeter; containing 1588 inhabitants. This parish is distinguished as the scene of a memorable battle fought in 981, between the Danes, under their famous leader Godfrid, and the native Welsh under Eineon ab Owain, in which the former were totally defeated, or, according to Dr. Meyrick, between Eineon and his countryman Hywel ab Ievan; and a square intrenchment in a field called Cae'r Vaes, or "the field of battle," on the farm of Tŷ Cam, is still pointed out as a spot where the engagement took place. The parish, which is situated on the road from Lampeter to Cardigan, is bounded on the north by Llanwnnen, on the south by Llandyssil, and on the east by the river Teivy, which separates it from the county of Brecknock; and comprises by computation 9000 acres of arable and pasture land, the greater portion inclosed and in a good state of cultivation, producing chiefly oats and barley. The surrounding scenery, though not characterised by any extraordinary features, is in general pleasing, and is enlivened by the small stream Cledlyn, which runs through the middle of the parish, and by several good residences. Llanvaughan, a handsome, though

deserted, mansion, now the property of the nieces of the late Admiral Thomas, who erected it in 1786, is beautifully situated in pleasure grounds laid out with great taste, and abounding with a rich variety of ornamental scenery: the admiral was a native of the parish, and a member of the family of the Lloyds, of Castell Hywel. High Mead, another seat, is delightfully situated on an eminence above the river Teivy, commanding an extensive prospect of the surrounding country on both sides of the vale, which here expands into considerable breadth; the house is completely sheltered from the north winds by a range of lofty hills, the summits and acclivities of which are richly planted with thriving woods of luxuriant foliage, containing fir, ash, sycamore, and oak timber, that add much to the beauty of the scenery. A fair is held on January 14th.

This place formerly constituted a prebend in the Collegiate Church of Llandewy-Brevi, rated in the king's books at £17. 12. 11: the living is a discharged vicarage, endowed with £600 parliamentary grant; present net income, £138; patron, Bishop of St. David's. The parish is divided into two parts, called respectively the Freehold land and the Grange: the Grange portion of the tithes is divided into three lots, of which one belongs to Major Evans, of High Mead, and the other two are added to the freehold land portion: and the freehold tithes, including this addition, are divided into three equal shares between the High Mead and Crosswood estates, and the vicar. The church, dedicated to St. Gwynog, is an ancient structure, with a massive tower 66 feet high, and contains 600 sittings, nearly the whole of which are free: over the western door of the tower is a stone with armorial bearings and an inscription, supposed to be in Saxon letters, which cannot be deciphered. There were formerly one or two chapels of ease to the mother church, of which there is not one now in existence; but there is a tradition that one was situated between Llanvaughan and the farm of Dolwolf, called "Capel Santesau," the Saintesses' Chapel. There are two places of worship for Baptists, and one for Presbyterians: about 155 boys and 55 girls are instructed in two day schools, at the expense of their parents; and there is a Sunday school, in which 35 males and females are taught gratuitously.

Among the remains of antiquity is a monumental stone, with an inscription in rude characters, which Dr. Meyrick reads "*Trenacatus hic jacet filius Maglagni;*" this stone was dug up nearly forty years ago, beyond the village of Rhuddlan, on a farm called Crug-y-wheel, and is now a gate-post leading into the garden of Lanvaughan. Two circular tumuli, near the river Teivy, are supposed to have been originally thrown up and crowned with forts, to defend the passage of the river; and there is a barrow named Crûg-yr-Udon, on Bwlchmawr farm, which, on being opened, was found to contain a coffin of glazed earth, in which were human bones placed in an upright position. There was also within the last few years another relic of antiquity, called Carn Philip Gwyddyl, "the cairn or barrow of Philip the Irishman," a curious bank of earth, six yards in length and four feet high, resembling in form the rude sketch of a prostrate human figure, without the head, and with the arm stretched out: it was situated in a field not far from the church, and is reported by tradition to have marked the burial-place of a freebooter, who lived in the tower of the church, and who, on leaping from it when closely pursued, broke his leg and was captured. There is another barrow on the farm of Brŷn-yr-Hogvaen, called Crûg-y-Pendwll, meaning "a heap in which a hole is made to throw heads in." Some earthen pots were also dug up a few years since full of human bones, which looked black, as if they had been half burned. The Rev. David Lloyd, a poet of minor celebrity, was interred here, but no monument has been erected to his memory.

LLANWINIO (LLAN-WYNO), a parish, comprising the Eastern and Western divisions, in the lower division of the hundred of Derllŷs, union and county of Carmarthen, South Wales, 13 miles (w. n. w.) from Carmarthen; containing 1035 inhabitants, of which number 422 are in the Eastern, and 613 in the Western, division. This parish, which derives its name from the dedication of its church, is situated near the western extremity of the county, on the border of Pembrokeshire, and comprises a large tract of land, the greater portion inclosed and cultivated; it is watered by the small river called Avon Gynin. The surrounding country is finely diversified, and the distant views comprehend some fine combinations of mountain scenery and richly luxuriant pasture lands in the vicinity; the soil is fertile, and the inhabitants are chiefly employed in agriculture and in the feeding of numerous flocks of sheep. The village is pleasantly situated: an annual fair for sheep is held on the 12th of November. The living is a perpetual curacy, endowed with £400 royal bounty, and £1600 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of Mr. Howel, to whom the impropriation belongs; net income £83. The church, dedicated to St. Gwyno, stands near the right bank of the Avon Gynin river; and there are places of worship for Baptists and Calvinistic Methodists, and for another congregation assuming no other denomination than that of Dissenters. From 70 to 100 children, varying according to the season of the year, are instructed in two day schools at the expense of their parents; and there are three Sunday schools, in which about 250 males and females are taught gratuitously: all the schools appertain to dissenters.

LLANWNDA (LLAN-WYNDAF), a parish, in the hundred of Uwchgorvai, union and county of Carnarvon, North Wales, 3 miles (s. by w.) from Carnarvon; containing 1587 inhabitants. The

name of this place is derived from the dedication of its church to St. Gwyndav, who flourished during the sixth century. The parish is situated on the turnpike-road from Carnarvon to Pwllheli, and is bounded on the north by the parish of Llanbeblig, on the south by that of Llandwrog, on the east by that of Bettws-Garmon, and on the west by the Irish Channel. It comprises 7000 acres, about one-fourth of which is arable, and the rest a dreary mountainous tract of rocky ground, covered only by a very thin layer of earth; the lower portion has a loamy soil, producing oats, barley, and a little wheat, and is ornamented with the windings of the river Gorvai, which separates this parish from that of Llanbeblig, and with sprinklings in various places of oak, ash, and alder trees. Slate of excellent quality is found among the mountains, and very considerable quarries have been opened; but from the difficulty of conveying the produce to any shipping-place, they are not wrought to their full extent. Large quantities of copper-ore have also been discovered, but so mixed with iron as to require great labour and expense in separating it, for which reason the works are not carried on to any advantage, especially as the low price of that metal is insufficient to remunerate the adventurers for the trouble of procuring it. The railroad from Llanllyvni to Carnarvon passes near the south side of the churchyard, but does not appear to have been made available for the exportation of the mineral produce of the parish, by the construction of any collateral communication with the quarries or the mines. The village is small, being chiefly inhabited by persons employed in the quarries and in agriculture. Of the rateable annual value of the parish the return made amounts to £3883. 5.

The living consists of both a rectory and a vicarage: the rectory, which is a sinecure, is annexed to the headship of Jesus' College, Oxford; and the vicarage, which is discharged, and to which the perpetual curacy of Llanvagdalen is annexed, is endowed with £400 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Bishop of Bangor; net income of the latter, less than £200. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £460, of which £370 is the amount payable to the Principal of Jesus' College, and £90 to the vicar. The church is an ancient structure, measuring in the interior 51 feet by 17, and containing accommodation for between three hundred and four hundred persons, but the pews are in a state of great dilapidation: the chancel is lighted by three lancet-shaped windows; and the edifice displays, within, some good specimens of architectural beauty: there are some monuments of the Baron Hill family, but in a very neglected state, and the whole appears to be rapidly falling into ruin. There are places of worship for Independents, and Calvinistic and Wesleyan Methodists. A National school was maintained for a long period at the sole expense of the curate, but has been lately discontinued. A small school-house was built many years since, on the north side of the church, and some bequests were made for teaching children, but they have been lost. There are four Sunday schools, which appertain to dissenters, and afford gratuitous instruction to about 240 adults and children.

Mrs. Ellen Williams, in 1714, left £200 for the augmentation of the vicar's stipend, and £100, the interest of which she directed to be distributed among the poor annually. The Rev. Lewis Jones, in 1692, bequeathed £100, directing a moiety of the interest to be divided among twelve aged men or women, and a rent-charge of £3, to be divided among twelve natives of the parish, or, in default of such, among inhabitants of seven years' standing. Near a farm named Bôdaden some slight traces of a Roman road are still discernible, pointing to the ancient *Segontium*, near Carnarvon. There are likewise some remains of two British fortifications, called respectively Yr Hên Gastell and Dinas Gorvan, or Gorvai, the latter probably deriving its name from its position on the river Gorvai: of the former but very slight vestiges are discernible, and the latter, which is situated near Pont Newydd, has been so much damaged by the action of the rapid stream of the Gorvai, during times of flood, against its base, that the upper part has fallen, and only a portion of the foundations can now be distinguished. The Rev. Mr. Farringdon, who employed a considerable portion of his time in antiquarian pursuits, was for some years vicar of the parish.

LLANWNDA (LLAN-WYNDAF), a parish, in the union of Haverfordwest, hundred of Dewisland, county of Pembroke, South Wales, 2½ miles (N. W.) from Fishguard; containing 1045 inhabitants. This place appears to be of very remote antiquity, and the adjoining district is supposed to have been a favourite resort of the ancient Druids. That it was a principal station for the solemnization of their rites is plainly indicated by the number of Druidical remains that are scattered over the parish and throughout the vicinity, and also from various adjacent spots, which still retain the names "Llan Druidion," "Fynnon Druidion," and others of similar import and origin. Near Fynnon Druidion were found five instruments of flint, considered to have been used in flaying the victims devoted to sacrifice; and in the vale below is a circular earthwork, marked out by a solitary erect stone, probably to defend the pass of a small stream by which it is skirted, and perhaps also to protect the avenue to the consecrated region. According to tradition, an ancient town called Trêv Culhwch is said to have existed here at a very early period, of which evidence is frequently obtained in the foundations of old buildings that still obstruct the plough in various parts of the farm on which it is situated. About the year 1076, Trehaern ab Caradoc, Prince

of North Wales, led his forces into South Wales, for the purpose of subjecting this country to his dominion, and at Pwllgwttic was boldly encountered by Rhŷs ab Owain, the reigning prince, with all the forces he could levy: here, after a long and sanguinary conflict, Rhŷs was at length defeated, with the loss of most of his army, and being himself closely pursued by the victor, he was at length taken prisoner with his brother Howel, and both were put to death by Trehaern in revenge for the murder of Bleddyn ab Cynvyn, which they had previously committed. The French effected a landing on this part of the coast in the year 1797, and, after plundering the inhabitants for some time, the soldiers becoming insubordinate through excess, their commander found it necessary to make an unconditional surrender to the local forces brought against him by Earl Cawdor.

The parish is pleasantly situated in the north-western part of the county, and is bounded on the north by St. George's Channel, and on the east by Fishguard bay, forming a promontory with a bold and precipitous shore, and indented by several small bays, the soundings within half a mile of the coast being from seven to twenty fathoms. The surrounding scenery is diversified with features of romantic grandeur; and the views from the higher grounds embrace extensive prospects over the channel and the adjacent country, which abounds with objects of interest. Off the north-western coast, in Carregonnen bay, are two small islets of a similar name. The return of the annual value of the rateable property in the parish, amounts to £1710. 15. The living is a discharged vicarage, rated in the king's books at £3. 5. 2½., and endowed with £600 royal bounty, and £400 parliamentary grant; present net income, £220; patrons and appropriators, Precentor and Canons in the Cathedral of St. David's. The church, dedicated to St. Gwyndav, is not distinguished by any architectural features of importance. There are places of worship for Baptists and Calvinistic Methodists. About 40 children of both sexes are instructed in two day schools at the expense of their parents, with the exception of six, who are paid for by the minister of the parish: and there are three Sunday schools, in one of which are 15 males and females, who attend the Established Church; the others appertaining to dissenters, consist of 90: these Sunday schools are supported by subscription, books being supplied by the Sunday School Society. William Hugh, in 1778, bequeathed £20 to the poor not receiving parochial relief; but the sum is supposed to have been expended in the payment of £2 annually among them, without creating any endowment permanently.

A strong chain of well-connected forts, extending in a direction from east to west throughout the whole length of the parish, is said to be of British origin: that on Garn Vawr rock comprises an extensive area, inclosed by strong ramparts of uncemented stones, on the most accessible parts, flanked with portions of the rock which project in the form of natural bastions. On the summit of the hill above Goodwick pier is a rocking-stone, weighing about five tons, and so nicely poised as to yield to the slightest pressure. A little beyond it are three remarkable cromlechs in a right line, of which two have been overturned, but one still preserves its original position. Another cromlech stands on the ledge of rock just above the village, the table stone of which is fifteen feet in length, nine feet in width, and of an average thickness of two feet; and to the west of the site of the ancient town of Trêv Culhwch are the majestic remains of several cromlechs, of which one, more perfect than the rest, has a table stone fifteen feet long, eight feet wide, and two feet and a half in thickness. On opening a cairn, in 1826, for the purpose of widening a road near the sea, in the parish, was discovered a brass instrument, about nine inches long, with a circular ring at one end, and a flat triangle at the other, and pierced with two round holes in the neck that connected these together; no satisfactory conjecture has been offered as to the use to which it was applied. Near Trêv Asser, in the parish, is a tumulus surrounded with a moat, which, on being opened some years since, was found to contain fragments of urns, and other indications of its having been a place of sepulture. Trêv Asser is said to have been the birthplace of Asser, the friend and biographer of Alfred the Great. The celebrated Archdeacon Giraldus Cambrensis, who attended Baldwin, Archbishop of Canterbury, while preaching the crusades throughout the principality, and is better known for his literary works and numerous ecclesiastical appointments, was for some time incumbent of the parish.

LLANWNNEN (LLAN-WNEN), a parish, in the union of Lampeter, upper division of the hundred of Moythen, county of Cardigan, South Wales, 3 miles (w. by s.) from Lampeter; containing 325 inhabitants. This parish, which is traversed by the turnpike-road from Lampeter to Cardigan, is bounded on the north-east by the parish of Lampeter, on the south by the river Teivy, which separates it from Carmarthenshire, and on the south-west by the parish of Llanwenog. It comprises by computation 2000 acres, of which about one half is arable, and the rest pasture and meadow, with the exception of 20 acres of woodland; the lands consist principally of pretty rural valleys and hills of moderate elevation; and the surrounding scenery is interesting and picturesque, comprehending many pleasing views of the adjacent country; the soil on the hills is gravelly, and on the lower grounds, with the exception of a little moorland, a good loamy earth, suited to the ordinary grains, which, with cheese and butter, constitute the chief produce; there is a stone quarry, from which a superior mate-

rial is obtained. About a mile from the turnpike-road, and in the Vale of the Granell, is Llwyn-y-Groes, a spacious and handsome mansion, finely situated in the midst of flourishing plantations; the grounds comprehend much beautiful scenery. Castell Dû is a modern house, built on an eminence on the bank of the Granell, ornamented with fir plantations, and commanding extensive views of the surrounding country. A fair is held on December 13th. The living is a discharged vicarage, with which that of Silian is consolidated, rated in the king's books at £3. 4. 9½., and endowed with £400 royal bounty, and £400 parliamentary grant; present net income, £102; patron, Bishop of St. David's; impropriator, the Rev. D. H. T. G. Williams. The church, dedicated to St. Gwynin, is a small edifice, without either tower or spire, and possessing no architectural details of importance; it is 30 feet long and 18 broad, and contains about 70 sittings, of which 60 are free. There is a place of worship for Unitarians. On the bank of the Granell, which flows into the Vale of Teivy to its confluence with the superior stream, is a moated mound named Castell Dû, which was probably crowned with a fort for defending the river and the pass of the vale, but which now serves only to give name to the farm around it; and there is also a small encampment on the hill. In a field attached to a farm called Cevn Llew Trêv, some curious silver coins were dug up a few years since.

LLANWNNOG (LLAN-WYNNOG), a parish, in the union of Newtown and Llanidloes, lower division of the hundred of Llanidloes, county of Montgomery, North Wales, 6½ miles (w. by n.) from Newtown; containing 1529 inhabitants. The name of this place is derived from the dedication of its church to St. Gwynnog, an eminent member of the congregation of Catwg, who flourished about the middle of the sixth century, and was canonized after his decease. The parish is situated on the road from Machynlleth to Newtown, and on the bank of the river Severn, which separates it on the south-east from the parish of Llandinam; it is bounded on the north by the parish of Llanwyddelan, on the east by that of Aberhavesp, on the south by that of Trêveglwys, and on the west by that of Carno; and comprises by admeasurement 10,480 acres, of which 5826 are meadow and pasture, 1457 arable, and the rest woodland and common. The upper part of the parish is hilly and the lower part flat, and the surrounding country displays a pleasing variety of picturesque beauty and rich mountain scenery. Among the loftiest of the hills within its limits are three fine lakes, called respectively Llŷn Mawr, "the great lake;" Llŷn Tarw, "the bull's lake;" and Llŷn Dû, "the black lake." Llŷn Mawr covers an area of twenty-five acres, exclusively of a large turbary on its margin, which, before the lake was dammed up to feed the Montgomeryshire canal, was also covered with water. The average depth of this lake, when dammed up, was twelve yards; but since the canal has been supplied with water from the river Severn, its depth has been reduced to eight yards. Both in the lake and the adjoining turbary are extensive remains of ancient forests; in the former they consist chiefly of oaks in a prostrate position, but on the present surface of the turbary they are principally of fir or pine, with scarcely any portion of oak. These remains afford conclusive evidence that the adjacent hills were covered with forest timber at a very remote period. Peat is found in abundance in the neighbourhood of this and the other lakes; and the margins of all where it is procured have an elevation of fifteen hundred feet above the level of the Vale of Caer-Sws. The Severn is joined about half a mile above Caer-Sws in this parish by the Trannon and Ceust streams, which descend into it through the Vale of Trêveglwys, and the Carno brook runs through the parish, and falls into the Severn near Caer-Sws, a place of considerable note in the time of the Romans, who, it is supposed, had a station in it, since which it has dwindled into an inconsiderable village, but recently some good houses have been built, and it is at present in an improving condition; about a quarter of a mile to the north of it is situated the Newtown and Llanidloes union workhouse. The hill called Alltwnnog, which rises in the north-western portion of the parish, and is of considerable elevation, has lately been planted by Glynne Mytton, Esq., and contributes, with the lakes and numerous streams, greatly to beautify the local scenery. The soil is tolerably fertile, and produces good wheat, barley, and oats; the rateable annual value of the parish is returned at £4744. About sixteen of the inhabitants are employed in the manufacture of flannel, which is carried on in two small factories.

The living is a discharged vicarage, rated in the king's books at £4. 16. 5½.; patron, Bishop of Bangor; there is a glebe-house: the gross annual value of the vicarial tithes is about £200, being one-third of the whole, out of which the incumbent has to pay £75 per annum to a curate, and about £30 towards the poor-rates; the other two-thirds of the tithes belong to the Dean and Chapter of Bangor. The church, which measures 81 feet by 24, is an ancient structure, in the early style of English architecture, and contains some beautiful specimens of sculpture: the screen and roodloft are exquisitely carved, and in a state of excellent preservation; the chancel window is embellished with stained glass, in which the patron saint is represented in episcopal vestments, with a mitre on his head and a crosier in his hand, and underneath the figure is the inscription "*Sanctus Gwynocus, cujus animæ propitietur Deus. Amen.*" In the churchyard are several venerable yew trees of luxuriant growth. There are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, and Welsh

Calvinistic Methodists. About 120 children of both sexes are instructed, at the expense of their parents, in four day schools, two of which are in connexion with dissenters: and there are four Sunday schools, conducted gratuitously, in one of which are 45 males and 30 females, who attend the Established Church; the others appertain to dissenters, and contain about 400 persons. Hugh Baxter, in 1687, bequeathed £50; and Richard Baxter, in 1690, gave £50, and subsequently £50 more; with which sums, a rent-charge on the Bwlch property was purchased in the parish of Llandinam, now yielding £8 per annum, which is apportioned in small sums among the poorest persons. Richard Gittins, in 1783, gave £10, the interest of which sum is annually distributed among the poor; and Anne Pritchard, in 1760, left £20, the interest to be given to decayed housekeepers: two other small charities, that produced £3. 12. per annum, have been lost. The Newtown union workhouse, situated in the parish, contained 198 paupers at the period of the last census. The hamlet of Caer-Sws was the site of a Roman station, through which has been traced a Roman road leading from *Deva*, now Chester, to the mines in the adjacent parish of Trêveglwys, and of which a description is given under its appropriate head. On the hills adjoining Llŷn Mawr are numerous carneddau, supposed to be ancient sepulchres of the aboriginal inhabitants, and one of the hills is distinguished by the name of Carneddau. Scattered over the parish and its vicinity are also the remains of several ancient British encampments, among which may be noticed those at Gwŷn Vynydd, Rhôs-Ddiarbed, and Cevn Carnedd. At Park, the largest farm in the parish, Queen Elizabeth is said to have kept a stud of horses, to which circumstance is attributed the superior breed, for which this part of the principality is distinguished.

LLANWNWS (LLAN-WNWS), a parish, comprising the townships of Gwnnws-Isâv, or Lower, and Gwnnws-Uchâv, or Upper, in the union of Trêgaron, upper division of the hundred of Ilar, county of Cardigan, South Wales, 12 miles (s. e. by s.) from Aberystwith, and 15 (n. n. e.) from Lampeter; and containing 1115 inhabitants, of whom 627 are in the higher division, which contains the church. This parish, which extends nearly fourteen miles in length, and, upon the average, three miles in breadth, comprises a wide tract nearly in the centre of the county, bounded on the north by the river Ystwith, and on the south by the Teivy. The surrounding scenery, though not generally rich, or distinguished by any prevailing character, is enlivened by some picturesque and romantic features, among which are several lakes on the hills, but the most prominent object is the beautiful fall named Pwll Caradoc, supposed to have derived its designation from a chieftain of that name, who is said to have met his death by rushing over the precipice, which is of very considerable height. The lands, which are ornamented in different parts with oak, ash, larch, and Scotch fir, in the upper portion of the parish consist of mountain sheep-walks, and in the lower part, of arable and pasture, producing grass, barley, and oats, with a little wheat; the grounds are but very partially inclosed, a large proportion of this extensive parish being uncultivated. Two or three stone quarries are wrought; and in the Upper division are the mines Esgair Mŵn, of which a plan was made in 1758, by order of the Court of Exchequer; they are not at present worked. The parish contains two factories for carding and spinning wool, and two corn mills: fairs are held in the hamlet of Rhôs, in the parish, on the first Thursday after Whit-Sunday, August 5th, and 26th, and September 25th.

The living is a perpetual curacy, endowed with £800 royal bounty, and £1400 parliamentary grant; net income, £106; patron, T. P. B. Chichester, Esq. The church, dedicated to St. Gwnnws, is a small edifice, consisting of a nave and chancel, built in 1829, and containing 595 sittings, all of which are free. In the churchyard is an ancient monumental stone, about three feet nine inches in height, ornamented on the east front with an embellished cross, and bearing an inscription so greatly mutilated as to be at present quite illegible: it is supposed by some antiquaries to commemorate the death of the above-mentioned unfortunate chieftain. On the sacramental cup is inscribed the date 1574. In the township of Gwnnws-Uchâv is a day school, in which about 30 boys and girls are educated at the expense of their parents. An endowment for a school was made by Mr. John Thomas, for 999 years, which was employed for that purpose by the late Rev. John Williams; but the present executor refuses to pay it. About 190 males and females are instructed in a Sunday school by the Calvinistic Methodists; and in the township of Gwnnws-Isâv is another, in which from 60 to 80 males and females are taught by the clergyman and clerk.

LLANWONNO (LLAN-WYNNO), a parish, in the union of Merthyr-Tydvil, hundred of Miskin, county of Glamorgan, South Wales, 12 miles (n. w. by n.) from Cardiff (to Newbridge, the principal village within its limits); containing 1606 inhabitants. This parish, which is bounded on the east by the river Tâf, is nearly equally divided between mountain and valley; Cwm Clydach, Cwm Rhondda, and Cwm Cynon, watered by their respective streams, are partly within it. The Aberdare canal passes down the last, and forms a junction with the Glamorganshire canal at Navigation House, in the parish of Llanvabon; and up Cwm Rhondda is a tram-road, communicating with the collieries worked there. The Rhondda falls into the river Tâf at the populous village of Newbridge, of which the part situated in this parish is the largest: here

a weekly market for provisions is held, and a considerable quantity of corn is conveyed hence for the supply of Merthyr-Tydvil. The celebrated bridge called Pont-y-Pridd crosses the Tâf at Newbridge, and is described in the account of that place. The living is a perpetual curacy, endowed with £1000 royal bounty, and £1600 parliamentary grant; net income, £95; patron, Vicar of Llantrissent. The church, dedicated to St. Wonno, and distant three miles from Newbridge, is romantically situated on the rocky side of Cevngwingil mountain, at a considerable distance from any habitation. There are places of worship for Baptists and Calvinistic and Wesleyan Methodists. About 80 children of both sexes are instructed in two day schools at the expense of their parents; a day and Sunday school, connected with Calvinistic Methodists, is attended by 12 children daily, and by 45 on Sundays, who are taught in like manner; and there are two Sunday schools, conducted gratuitously, in which are 220 males and females. Edward Thomas, of Llanvihangel-Llantarnam, Monmouth, bequeathed a rent-charge of £5, in 1678, on lands in this parish, to be distributed among ten of the most deserving poor not in the receipt of parochial relief; which is accordingly carried into effect on St. Thomas's-day.

LLANWRDA (LLAN-WRDA), a parish, comprising the Upper and Lower divisions, in the union of Llandovery, higher division of the hundred of Cayo, county of Carmarthen, South Wales, 3½ miles, by the suspension bridge over the river Towy, (w. by s.) from Llandovery; and containing 553 inhabitants. This parish, which is intersected by the turnpike-road from Llandilo to Llandovery and Lampeter, is beautifully situated in a pleasing and retired vale, watered by a fine stream that joins the Towy immediately contiguous, and surrounded by lofty hills richly clothed with wood; it comprises 4441 acres of land, all inclosed. A small manufacture of coarse woollen cloth is carried on within its limits, and an annual fair is held in the village on the first Monday after the 12th of November. The living is annexed to the vicarage of Llansadwrn: the whole of the tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £210, one-fourth of which belongs to the vicar, who has also three acres of glebe-land, valued at £5. 12. per annum; and the remainder is the property of Mr. Hughes: the church is dedicated to St. Cawrdav. There is a place of worship for Independents.

Miss Letitia Cornwallis, one of the four coheiresses of the ancient family of Abermarlais, in the adjoining parish of Llansadwrn, by will dated 13th December 1731, bequeathed £400 for the endowment of a free-school, for children of both sexes of this place and Llansadwrn, but the school-house she directed to be built near the church of Llanwrda; this sum, now accumulated to £2226. 18. 10. three per cent. consols., produces a yearly dividend of £66. 16. 2., which is paid to the master and mistress, who are appointed by the inhabitants of the parish of Llansadwrn. The same benefactress also left £1000 for the endowment of an establishment for four maiden-gentlewomen of the county of Carmarthen, which sum has accumulated to £5428. 14. 10., three per cent. consols., the interest whereof, amounting annually to £162. 17. 4., is paid, in equal portions, to the gentlewomen, who are appointed by Mr. Hughes. The sum of £800 was further left for the purchase of ground and for the erection of suitable buildings; also £200, now increased to £676. 4. 4., three per cent. consols., the interest to be appropriated to the purchase of necessary furniture; and £200, amounting now to £717. 10. 6. three per cent. consols., the interest to be applied to the repairs of the building, and the surplus, if any, to the purchase of shoes and stockings for the poor children attending the school. Sir Thomas Powell, of the parish, gave, in 1717, a silver chalice, and in 1719, a blue pulpit-cloth, still in good preservation; his father, Sir John Powell, Bart., presided as one of the judges on the trial of the seven bishops in the reign of King James II., and so highly offended the Court for his opinion delivered on that occasion, that he was removed from his situation, although subsequently restored by King William. A Sunday school affords gratuitous instruction to about 80 males and females.

LLANWRIN (LLAN-WRIN), a parish, in the union and hundred of Machynlleth, county of Montgomery, North Wales, 4 miles (n. e. by e.) from Machynlleth; containing 822 inhabitants. This parish, which lies in the western portion of the county, bordering upon Merionethshire, by which it is bounded on the north and west, is pleasantly situated on the north bank of the river Dovey, and has the parishes of Machynlleth and Penegoes on the south, and those of Darowen and Cemmes on the east; it is intersected by the turnpike-road leading from Machynlleth to Dinas Mowddwy, which runs through the village; and comprises by a recent survey 10,280*a.* 1*r.*, of which 1241 acres are arable, 4981 meadow and pasture, 2789 mountain sheep-walks, and the remainder woodland. The surface is greatly diversified, and is much indebted for its picturesque scenery to several narrow valleys bordered on each side with oak woods, and watered by many pleasing rivulets. The prospects are finely varied, and from the higher grounds are seen some of the principal mountains in North Wales, with nearly the whole of the beautiful Vale of Dovey, through which that river pursues its winding course. The road from Machynlleth to Dôlgelley, through the Vale of the Dulas, is remarkable for the beauty of its views, the vale being characterised by strikingly romantic and picturesque scenery. From the front of Vronvelen is a fine prospect, embracing on the left the small, richly wooded, and highly cul-

tivated valley, watered by the little river Dulas, and on the right is an extensive range of bleak and sterile mountains, beyond which the rugged head of Cader Idris is seen towering with sullen grandeur in the distance. The soil is various, and the chief produce wheat and oats, with a small portion of barley and rye; the mountainous districts contain slate, which has occasionally been worked, but has been neglected for the last seven years on account of the expense: of the rateable annual value, the return is £3144.

The living is a rectory, rated in the king's books at £12. 16. 5½.; patron, Bishop of St. Asaph: the tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £364. 19. 10½.; and there is a glebe of about a quarter of an acre, with a house. The church, dedicated to St. Gwrin, is an ancient structure, in the early style of English architecture, measuring within 163 feet in length, and 24 in breadth, and containing 300 sittings, of which 200 are free; the chancel window is embellished with stained glass, and in the central compartment, which is the most perfect, is a representation of Christ upon the Cross. There are places of worship for Independents and Calvinistic Methodists, to whom two Sunday schools appertain, in which 100 males and females are instructed gratuitously. Mrs. Anne Pugh bequeathed £50, an unknown benefactor £49, and John David Evan £10; which sums, together with several smaller benefactions, the whole amounting to £160, were lent to the trustees of the turnpike of Dovey Bridge, and now yield an interest of £8 per annum, the proceeds of which are distributed among the poor.

On the bank of the river Dovey, in the parish, is Mathavarn, the ancient residence of Davydd Llwyd ab Llewelyn ab Grufydd, a celebrated bard and seer, who flourished in this part of the principality from 1470 to 1490. The Earl of Richmond, afterwards Henry VII., on his route from Milford to Bosworth Field, is said to have passed one night at this mansion, and, in his anxiety for the issue of his enterprise, to have privately requested the opinion of his host. Davydd cautiously replied, that a question of so much moment could not be immediately answered, and that he would give his opinion in the morning. His wife, observing the perplexity in which the question had involved him, expressed her astonishment at his hesitation, and advised him to inform the earl that the issue of the enterprise would be successful and glorious; observing at the same time, that, should his prediction be verified, he would receive honours and rewards, and if otherwise, there was little probability of the earl's ever returning to reproach him. During the civil war in the reign of Charles I., the forces under Cromwell, having entered this part of the principality, which they reduced into subjection to the Commonwealth, burned the seat of Mathavarn, in 1644, and committed many ravages in the neighbourhood. The Rev. Isaac Bonsall, the present incumbent, has an extensive and valuable collection of Greek and Roman, and of ancient and modern British and Irish coins, of gold, silver, brass, and copper, and also a beautiful assortment of minerals. Among the antiquities is the seal of the monks of Strata-Florida abbey.

LLANWRTHWL (LLAN-WRTHWL), a parish, composed of an Upper and a Lower division, in the union of Rhaiadr, hundred of Builth, county of Brecknock, South Wales, 3 miles (S. by E.) from Rhaiadr; containing 568 inhabitants, of whom 289 are in the Upper, and 279 in the Lower, division. This parish, which derives its name from the dedication of its church, is situated at the northern extremity of the county, bordering upon Radnorshire, from which it is separated on the north and north-east by the river Wye, and on the west and north-west by the streams of the Claerwen and Elain, which fall into that river, on the north-eastern confines of the parish. The rivulets Runnant and Dulas are the principal of the smaller streams that intersect the parish, which comprises about 12,000 acres of extremely irregular surface, rising in some parts into lofty hills, alternated with large tracts of level ground, forming extensive commons and bogs: the soil on the higher grounds is rocky, and in the lower generally of a marshy nature; but on the banks of the Wye and Elain are some meadows of luxuriant fertility. The surrounding scenery is strikingly diversified, and in many parts highly picturesque, and the distant views are even magnificent. Copper-ore has been found near the junction of the small river Elain with the Wye, and the Runnant works were established to procure it, but they have not been carried on with any degree of success. Of the rateable annual value of the whole parish, the return made amounts to £1791, of which £935 is for the Upper, and £856 for the Lower, division.

The parish constitutes a prebend in the Collegiate Church of Brecknock, rated in the king's books at £9. 12. 11., and in the gift of the Bishop of St. David's. The living is a discharged vicarage, endowed with £200 royal bounty; present net income, £85; patron, the Bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Wrthwl, or Morddal, is an ancient edifice, situated near the Wye, and at no great distance from the influx of the Elain: in the churchyard is a large stone, about six feet in height, of which the upper part appears to have been broken; from its situation, it may probably be the shaft of a cross, though by some it is supposed to be of Druidical origin. In the upper division of the parish is a day school, in which about 30 children of both sexes are instructed at the expense of their parents; also a Sunday school in which about 20 males and females are taught gratuitously by dissenters. A sum of £16 is divided among the poor about January, arising partly from a bequest by Edward ab Evan in 1648, of the farm

called Cae'r Llan, containing above 10½ acres, and now let at a rent of £8 per annum; and partly from a charge of £3 on the property of Bronveddie by Hugh Phillips, and the interest of a bequest of £100 by Margaret ap Owen. The parish is also entitled to participate in the Boughrood charity at Brecon for apprenticing children under the grant of Rice Powell: generally two children are so apprenticed with premiums of £6 each annually; and they also receive £2 each, at the expiration of the term, to purchase the implements of their trade. On the hills are several cairns, especially on the height named Drygarn, or Derwydd Garn, implying "the Druid's rock, or mount," part of which is in the adjoining parish of Llanvihangel-Abergwessin. There are also some cairns on an eminence of less elevation, designated Gemrhiw. On Rhôs-Saithmaen, or "the Seven Stone common," which is partly in this parish, and partly in that of Llanavan, are some stones very irregularly placed; but whether they are military, sepulchral, or Druidical remains, cannot be precisely determined. Near this common is another, called Rhôs-y-Beddau, or "the common of the graves," the name of which would appear to commemorate some great battle, probably that of Llêchrhŷd.

LLANWRTYD (LLAN-WRTYD), a parish, in the union of Llandovery, hundred of Builth, county of Brecknock, South Wales, 12 miles (N. E. by E.) from Llandovery; comprising the hamlets of Clawddmadoc and Llêchwether, and containing 638 inhabitants. The river Irvon, (which falls into the Wye at Builth), runs through the centre of the parish, which is intersected by no less than four smaller streams, that discharge themselves into the principal river within its boundaries. These are the Cerdin, Cledan, Cledwiail, and Henog, which in their several courses to the Irvon add greatly to the picturesque beauty of the vale of the same name, which abounds with scenery of pleasing and diversified character, though other parts of the parish are barren and mountainous, especially the portion bordering on Carmarthenshire. The parish is distinguished for the efficacy of a mineral spring, discovered close to the river Irvon, by the Rev. Theophilus Evans, vicar of Llangammarch, in 1732, since which time it has been, during the summer season, a place of resort for respectable families. This spring, called Llanwrtyd Wells, and, from the fœtid odour of its waters, in Welsh "Fynnon Ddrewllyd," flows over a rich bed of sulphur, with which it is strongly impregnated, partaking also of a chalybeate nature, and containing a small portion of marine salt. The water is a specific remedy in all scorbutic and cutaneous diseases, relaxation of the fibres of the stomach, and in chronic distempers, and is considered by many skilful chemists, who have analyzed it, to be inferior to none of the kind in Europe. Dôl-y-Coed, about one mile below Dinas, and formerly the seat of the family of Jones, a spacious and pleasantly situated mansion, is always open for the accommodation of families frequenting the wells; the grounds attached to it afford every opportunity of exercise, and the surrounding scenery is greatly admired for its romantic beauty. Considerable additions have been made to this during the last year, and suitable accommodation for visiters have been made, who are boarded on moderate terms. The village, which is pleasantly situated on the banks of the Irvon, derives an air of cheerful activity from the resort of visiters, and has been greatly improved since the efficacy of its mineral water has been established. The manufacture of woollen cloth is carried on through all its processes, from the introduction of the raw material to its completion for the market, in a large factory that affords employment to some of the inhabitants. The parish is intersected by the road from Builth to Llandovery; its rateable annual value is returned at £1810.

The living is annexed to the vicarage of Llangammarch: the church, dedicated to St. David, is not distinguished by any architectural features. There are places of worship for Independents and Welsh Calvinistic Methodists. A parochial free school was founded by Mrs. Margaret Jones, of Great Queen-street, London, a native of the parish, who, in 1783, bequeathed £300 four per cents., now producing £10. 10. per annum, for its endowment: the school, which is held in the vestry-room, is under the superintendence of trustees, of whom the incumbent for the time being is always one; it contains about fifty children in winter and twenty in summer, and in addition to the above dividends, the master receives £8 per annum for keeping the parochial accounts. There are two Sunday schools, appertaining respectively to Calvinistic Methodists and Independents, and affording gratuitous instruction to two hundred and ninety persons. The same Mrs. Jones bequeathed also the interest of £200, at four per cent., for clothing and feeding the poor; and £50, the interest to be spent in a feast on the 1st of November, for the trustees. Dinas, an ancient seat of the family of Lloyd, and now in the occupation of a farmer, is situated at a short distance from the church, upon an eminence embracing an extensive and richly varied prospect: immediately on the north, and almost adjoining the house, is a precipitous and beautiful knoll, completely clothed with wood, commanding a fine view of the Vale of Irvon, on each side of which the country for two or three miles is richly wooded. The proprietor of Dinas has erected a handsome mansion in the parish of St. David's, Brecknock, to which he has transferred the name of the original seat, and which was completed for his residence in 1826.

LLANWYDDELAN (LLAN-WYDDELAN), a parish, in the union of Newtown and Llanidloes, lower division of the hundred of New-

town, county of Montgomery, North Wales, 4 miles (s. s. w.) from Llanvair; containing 517 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated nearly in the centre of the county, comprises about five thousand acres of arable and pasture land, for the most part in a good state of cultivation; the rateable annual value being returned at £2042. The surface is boldly undulated, and the soil is various; peat, which forms the principal fuel, is procured in abundance. The manufacture of flannel is carried on to a small extent, affording employment to a portion of the inhabitants. The living is a discharged rectory, rated in the king's books at £3. 8. 4.; present net income, £176, with a glebe-house; patron, Bishop of St. Asaph. The church, dedicated to St. Gwyddelan, is an ancient edifice, appropriately fitted up for the performance of divine service. There is a place of worship for Calvinistic Methodists; and one of Mrs. Bevan's circulating charity schools, attended by about 60 children, is held in the church. Rowland Evans bequeathed £15, the interest to be appropriated to the teaching of children; and Richard Pryce left £12, and the Rev. Mr. Jones £15, for the support of a charity school, the whole of which, amounting to £42, was lent to a person who failed; but the parish continues the payment of the interest to a master, for which four children are instructed. There are also two Sunday schools, conducted gratuitously, in one of which are 55 males and females, who attend the Established Church; the other, consisting of 260, appertains to Calvinistic Methodists. Various small charitable donations have been made for the benefit of the poor, producing altogether £1 per annum, which is distributed on Easter Monday. The Roman road from Caer-Sws to Chester is supposed to have passed through the western part of the parish, entering through the pass of Bwlch Cae Haidd, and proceeding to the Vale of Mochnant, where Sir R. Colt Hoare has placed the *Mediolanum* of Richard's Itinerary. There are also some remains of ancient British fortifications, one called Pen-y-Gaer, surrounded with an intrenchment, and another on the other side of the Roman road, designated Lluest Cerig, or Carneddau; they appear to have been chosen as commanding the passes of Bwlch Haidd and Cevn Côch, both of which are within view.

LLANYBYTHER (LLAN-Y-BYDDAR), a parish, in the union of Lampeter, higher division of the hundred of Cathynog, county of Carmarthen, South Wales, 5½ miles (s. w.) from Lampeter; comprising the northern and southern divisions, and containing 1120 inhabitants. This place is situated on the road from Lampeter-Pont-Stephen to Carmarthen, and on the border of the county; and is bounded on the west and north by Cardiganshire, on the north-east by the parish of Pencarreg, on the south by that of Llanmihangel-Rhôsycorn, on the south-east by that of Llansawel, and on the south-west by that of Llanllwny. The parish is extensive, comprising nearly ten thousand acres, of which about two thousand are uninclosed, and containing a great variety of soil and surface, including a large portion of the country between the rivers Teivy and Cothy; the prevailing kinds of timber are fir and young oak, and the chief agricultural produce oats and barley. There is a ridge of high ground crossing the parish in the centre from east to west, from which numerous streams descend towards the north into the Teivy, and southwards into the Cothy; the latter district exhibits many deep glens. A road from Llansawel to Llandyssul intersects this common, on which several carnau and monumental stones are visible. The village of Llanybyther is situated on the banks of the river Teivy, which is here crossed by a bridge, and near the road leading from Lampeter to Carmarthen: the parish also contains the village of Glanduar and that of Abergorlech, which is situated on the southern confines of the parish, some miles distant from the village of Llanybyther, and near the junction of the river Gorlech with the Cothy, from which it derives its name. Fairs are held on June 21st, July 17th, and November 1st and 21st.

The living is a discharged vicarage, endowed with £600 royal bounty, and £400 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the Crown; present net income, £117, with a glebe-house; impropriators, C. Longcroft and T. Lloyd, Esqrs.: the tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £230, of which £160 are payable to the impropriators, and £70 to the vicar, who has also a glebe of 7½ acres, valued at £10 per annum. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, has recently undergone thorough repair, and is now comfortably fitted up for the accommodation of the inhabitants; it is 70 feet long, including the chancel, which was rebuilt in 1804, and 17 feet broad, and contains 162 sittings, nearly the whole free. There is also a chapel at Abergorlech, the living of which is a perpetual curacy, endowed with £1000 royal bounty, and in the gift of the Vicar; net income, £60. There are two places of worship for Independents, and one each for Baptists and Methodists. About 55 children of both sexes are instructed at the expense of their parents, in two day schools, one of which has a lending library attached, furnished by the Hon. Mrs. Evans. There are also four Sunday schools, one of which, consisting of 105 males and females, appertains to Baptists, and has an endowment of £2 per annum, bequeathed by their late minister; two others are connected with Independents, and one with Calvinistic Methodists, and together contain 250 males and females: all are conducted gratuitously. Opposite the church, and at the distance of about half a mile from it, in a south-western direction, is an encampment, crowning a conical hill of considerable elevation, called the Gaer, supposed to be of Roman construction.

LLANYCEVN (LLAN-Y-CEFN), a parish, in the union of Narberth, hundred of Dungleddy,

county of PEMBROKE, SOUTH WALES, 7 miles (N. by W.) from Narberth; containing 449 inhabitants. This place is situated at the eastern extremity of the county, where it is bounded by Carmarthenshire, which here makes an irregular curve into this part of Pembroke; and at the distance of about two miles from the parish, runs the high road from Tenby and Narberth to Cardigan. It has the parishes of Llandilo and Llangolman on the north, those of Llandissilio and Bletherston on the south, and that of New Mote on the west, and is watered by the Eastern Cleddy, which, after traversing it in a southerly direction, joins the western river of the same name, to form the great haven of Milford. The surface is hilly, and the surrounding scenery is pleasingly varied, and enlivened by the winding of the Cleddy and some small tributary streams, which join that river within the limits of the parish. The lands are all inclosed and in a good state of cultivation; and the soil is fertile, producing barley, oats, potatoes, and a little wheat: of the rateable annual value, the return made amounts to £1281. The living is a perpetual curacy, endowed with £1000 royal bounty, and with £200 parliamentary grant; present net income, £51; patron and impropriator, Sir R. P. B. Philipps, Bart. The church, built in a mixed style of architecture, and repaired in 1841, measures 50 feet in length, including the chancel, and 16 in breadth; and contains 128 sittings, all appropriated. There is a day school, in which 40 children of both sexes are instructed at the expense of their parents.

LLANYCHAER (LLANERCH-AUR), a parish, in the union of HAVERFORDWEST, hundred of KEMMES, county of PEMBROKE, SOUTH WALES, 2 miles (S. E.) from Fishguard; containing 207 inhabitants. The parish is situated in the northern part of the county, upon the river Gwayn, which falls into the bay of Fishguard; the surface is varied, and in some parts has a very considerable elevation; and of the lands, about one half is inclosed. The surrounding scenery is pleasingly diversified, and from the higher grounds are some fine views over the adjacent country. Of the rateable annual value the return amounts to £503. 8. The living is a discharged rectory, rated in the king's books at £3. 6. 8., and endowed with £400 royal bounty, and £200 parliamentary grant; present net income, £69; patron, Rev. James Williams James. The church, dedicated to St. David, is not distinguished by any architectural details of importance.

LLANYCHAËRON (LLAN-UWCH-AËRON, a parish, in the union of ABERAËRON, upper division of the hundred of MOYTHEN, county of CARDIGAN, SOUTH WALES, 11 miles (N. W.) from Lampeter; containing 236 inhabitants. The name of this place, signifying "the church above the Aëron," is derived from its situation upon that river, which falls into Cardigan bay, a few miles west-north-westward, at Aberaëron. Its surface is richly wooded, forming an agreeable contrast to the rugged and barren hills of the surrounding district; and the scenery is finely diversified, combining a pleasing variety of fertility and luxuriance. Llanychaëron House is an elegant modern mansion, delightfully situated in the Vale of Aëron, commanding a fine view of that river, and embosomed in well-wooded grounds, skirted by a small park. The entire lands are in a high state of cultivation; the meadows afford rich pasturage; the cottages are neatly and substantially built; and the whole parish, enlivened by the windings of the river Aëron, has a prepossessing appearance, scarcely known in other parts of the county. The living is a perpetual curacy, endowed with £600 royal bounty, and £1200 parliamentary grant; net income, £73; alternate patrons, the Earl of Lisburne and Major Lewis, the impropriators, whose tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £120. The impropriate rectory formerly constituted a prebend in the Collegiate Church of Llandewy-Brevi, rated in the king's books at £3. 1. 0½. The church, dedicated to Non, one of the most distinguished female saints of Wales, and mother of St. David, is a very neat edifice, consisting of a nave and chancel, with a tower; it is beautifully situated in a very picturesque spot, and was erected at the joint expense of the inhabitants, and of Major Lewis, who built a very neat house for the minister, at his own cost, in a pleasant situation within a short distance of Llanychaëron House. There is a day school, in which about 35 children of both sexes are instructed at the expense of their parents.

LLANYCHAIARN (LLAN-LLWCH-AIARN), a parish, in the union of ABERYSTWITH, lower division of the hundred of ILAR, county of CARDIGAN, SOUTH WALES, 1 mile (S.) from Aberystwith; containing 666 inhabitants. This parish is bounded on the west by the bay of Cardigan, and on the north and east by the river Ystwith; and the road from Aberystwith to Cardigan passes through it from north to south, crossing the Ystwith by a romantic bridge, from which there is a fine view up its vale, with the remains of the ancient fortress of Llanychaiarn Castle in the foreground. There are some pleasing residences in the parish, the principal of which is Tan-y-Bwlch. The living is a perpetual curacy, endowed with £600 royal bounty; net income, £97; patron and impropriator, J. P. B. Chichester, Esq. The church, dedicated to St. Llwchaiarn, was erected as a chapel to the rectory of Llanbadarn-Vawr, of which parish this formed a portion, the inhabitants still contributing to the repair of part of the body of that church; it is an ancient structure, delightfully situated on the banks of the river Ystwith, being distinguished within by an air of neatness and comfort; the porch is a good specimen of early English architecture, and there are several interesting monuments, including a handsome one to the memory of General Davies, who greatly distin-

guished himself in the peninsular war, particularly on the plains of Salamanca, and whose remains were deposited in a vault in the church. At Blaenplwyv, at the southern extremity of the parish, is a place of worship for Calvinistic Methodists. A school-house has been erected at a place called Chancery, at the cost of the inhabitants, in which about 30 children are instructed at the expense of their parents; and a Sunday school, in which are 190 males and 180 females, is supported by voluntary contributions of Calvinistic Methodists, aided by small payments from the scholars. Llanychaiarn Castle, of which there are but few remains, stood on the eastern bank of the Ystwith.

LLANYCHAN (LLAN-HYCHAN) a parish, in the union and hundred of RUTHIN, county of DENBIGH, NORTH WALES, 3 miles (N. N. W.) from Ruthin; containing 111 inhabitants. This parish, which derives its name from the dedication of its church to St. Hychan, who flourished in the fifth century, is pleasantly situated nearly in the centre of the picturesque Vale of Clwyd. It is of inconsiderable size, but in the beauty of its situation, and the richness and variety of the surrounding scenery, it is not inferior to any spot of the same extent in this part of the principality. The lands are all inclosed and in a high state of cultivation, and the soil is tolerably fertile; the rateable annual value being returned at £960. The manor of Rhôs, which is within the parish, belongs to the Bishop of Bangor, whose steward holds for it a court leet and baron in the village at Easter. The living is a discharged rectory, rated in the king's books at £7. 17. 6., and endowed with £200 royal bounty; patron, the Bishop: the tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £195; there is a rectory-house; and the glebe consists of nearly 9 acres, valued at £14. 14. 4. per annum. The church, is a small edifice, not distinguished by any architectural details of importance. A Sunday school, attended by 20 males and females, is supported by contributions from the clergy and the proprietors of land; and there is a National school in union with the adjoining parish of Llangynhaval. The Rev. Maurice Jones, by will, dated and proved in 1735, bequeathed £20 to be laid out at interest for the relief of the indigent poor, and if no such poor could be found, he directed that such interest should be applied towards apprenticing or teaching children; and he further left £100, the interest to be applied either in apprenticing children, or relieving clergymen's widows, having always regard, in the first place, to the parish of Llanychan. This charity is called in Gilbert's returns a rent-charge, and it is there stated to have been vested in Mr. Yorke. It appears that £6 were always paid from the decease of the testator until about forty years ago, when Mr. Wynne Yorke, son of the Mr. Yorke mentioned by Gilbert, succeeded to his mother's property, and the payment was then discontinued. It has always been supposed in the parish that it was a charge on a farm called Ponteillen, which belonged to the Yorkes; but the will shews it to have been a bequest of money. Sidney Jones, in 1746, left a perpetual charity of 20*s.* a year to the poor, which is paid out of a tenement in Trê'r Parc Cyfeiliog, and distributed on Good Friday by the minister and churchwardens; and Gilbert also mentions the charities of Reed William Lloyd, in 1757, of £10, and of Mrs. Austin of £5; but nothing is now known of either of these bequests.

LLANYCIL (LLAN-Y-CIL), a parish, comprising the market-town of Bala, in the union of BALA, hundred of PENLLŶN, county of MERIONETH, NORTH WALES, the church being situated 1 mile (S. W.) from Bala, on the road to Dôlgelley; and containing, with that town, 2465 inhabitants, but exclusively of the town, 1210. The name of this place, signifying "the church in the retreat," is probably derived from its retired situation in a sequestered part of the county, embosomed in hills, and nearly surrounded by mountains. The parish extends in length nearly nine miles from Bala lake, in a north-westerly direction, and is about four miles in breadth, from north-east to south-west. With the exception of that part adjacent to the lake, in which the town of Bala is situated, the surface is generally hilly, and the soil indifferent, consisting chiefly of clay and turbary; but below the town are some fine luxuriant meadows, forming a rich and pleasing vale watered by the river Dee, and its first tributary, the Treweryn, the latter issuing from a small pool of that name in the upper part of the parish, and the former having its source immediately above the lake, through which it flows; the Treweryn, after pursuing a rapid though devious course through the vale, unites with the river Dee previously to its leaving the parish. The chief produce is oats and barley, with a little wheat; and the wood comprehends oak, ash, and sycamore, and some young plantations of fir. The mountains, called respectively Arenig Vawr and Arenig Vâch, at the bases of which are pools abounding with excellent trout, are within the limits of the parish; they exhibit some volcanic remains, and indications of lava are discernible in many parts of them. Peat, which constitutes the principal fuel, is procured in several parts of the parish. A large part of the land belongs to Jesus' College, Oxford, and the remainder principally to Sir W. W. Wynne, who is lord of the manor. The village is beautifully situated on the north-western side of Bala lake, commanding a fine prospect over that extensive sheet of water, and some pleasing and highly picturesque views of the surrounding country, and of the lofty mountains in the distance. The knitting of stockings is carried on to a very considerable extent, affording employment to many of the inhabitants; and fairs are held in the village on June 3rd, September 11th, and October 2nd.

The living is a rectory, rated in the king's books at £9. 4. 4¼. present net income, £252, with a glebe-house; patron, Bishop of St. Asaph: the tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £319, subject to rates, averaging £52, and there is a glebe of five acres, valued at £7 per annum. The church, dedicated to St. Beuno, an ancient structure, in the early style of English architecture, underwent a thorough repair in 1828, when it was enlarged by the addition of a gallery at the west end; it contains 250 sittings, of which about 50 are free; among several good monuments are some to the families of Lloyd and Anwyl, formerly rectors of the parish: in the churchyard are eight fine yew trees of venerable growth. There is a chapel of ease in the town of Bala; and the Independents and Calvinistic Methodists have each places of worship. A day school in the town, containing 75 boys, is partly supported by endowment, for which 30 are instructed and clothed, the rest being paid for by their parents; the master receives a salary of £40 from the Principal and Fellows of Jesus' College, together with £6 arising from the rent of a dwelling-house and garden, and £12 from a field of three acres, attached to the endowment; and the college keeps the premises in repair and appoints the master. In another school about 15 boys and 40 girls are taught at their parents' expense. There are also seven Sunday schools, conducted by gratuitous teachers; six of which, containing 515 males and 435 females, appertain to Calvinistic Methodists, and the others are connected with Independents, and consist of 60 males and 80 females; these numbers include most of the children attending the day schools, besides many adults. Mrs. Margaret Price left £100, directing the interest to be applied to the clothing of five men and seven women; and William Price, in 1774, bequeathed £100 for clothing people of both sexes, and £100 for bread to the poor: about £7. 6. 8. in clothing, and £3. 18. in bread, the produce of these charities, are at Christmas distributed among the poor; as are £3. 7. 6. the produce of Hugh Jones' charity at Corwen, and £7, that of Evan Jones' in or about April. Elinor Williams, in 1752, gave £40, the interest to be divided annually among eight poor persons; and Edward Meyrick, in 1712, bequeathed a rent-charge of £15 for clothing thirty boys of North Wales, and a charge of the same amount, the use of a house, and three acres of land, to a schoolmaster at this place, for the gratuitous instruction of children.

LLANYCRWYS (LLAN-Y-CRWYS), a parish, in the union of LAMPETER, partly in the upper division of the hundred of CAYO, and partly in the upper division of that of CATHINOG, county of CARMARTHEN, SOUTH WALES, 4 miles (E. S. E.) from Lampeter; containing 400 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated near the river Cothy, and separated from the parish of Cayo by the small river Twrch, which flows near the church, comprises, in addition to an extensive tract of common, a large portion of arable and pasture land, inclosed and in a good state of cultivation. The surface is varied, and the surrounding scenery is agreeably diversified; the adjacent country is mountainous, and the views from the higher grounds embrace objects rather of striking boldness than of pleasing or picturesque beauty. The soil is favourable to the growth of corn and hay, of both which the lands yield abundant crops; the principal manure is lime, brought at considerable expense from a great distance. The living is a perpetual curacy, endowed with £600 royal bounty, and £200 parliamentary grant; net income, £60; patron and impropriator, John Johnes, Esq., whose tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £90, subject to rates, averaging £4. 1. 10. per annum. The church, dedicated to St. David, is not distinguished by any architectural details of importance. There is a day school, in which about 30 children are instructed at the expense of their parents; and a Sunday school, consisting of 90 males and females, is supported by the inhabitants: both are connected with Independents. The Roman road called Sarn Helen, leading from *Loventium* to the station at Llanvair-ar-y-Brŷn, according to Sir R. Colt Hoare, passed through the parish, to the left of the church, and is discoverable at two places near the small river Twrch. At the upper end of the common is a large stone, about five yards high, fixed upright in the ground, with the inscription "T. Singer;" but whether originally placed there as a guide to shepherds traversing the common, or as a boundary, is not known; the latter is more probable, as it stands precisely on the spot where the parishes of Llanycrwys and Kellan, and the counties of Carmarthen and Cardigan, join.

LLANYMOWDDWY (LLAN-Y-MAWDDWY) a parish, in the union of DÔLGELLEY, hundred of TALYBONT and MOWDDWY, county of MERIONETH, NORTH WALES, 4 miles (N. E.) from Dinas Mowddwy; containing 622 inhabitants. This parish comprises an extensive mountainous tract on the eastern confines of the county, bordering on Montgomeryshire; about 6000 acres are inclosed, and consist of arable and pasture land in nearly equal portions. The entire district abounds with picturesque scenery; and from the summit of the Aran Mowddwy are obtained magnificent prospects of numerous other Welsh mountains, with the intervening country. The vale, which is of considerable length, has the appearance of a glen or ravine, and is embosomed in vast hills, the declivities of which are covered with verdure, and afford pasturage to great numbers of young cattle and sheep. The vale is so much contracted as scarcely to leave space for a very narrow meadow in its bottom; and, in one part of it, an opening between the hills that inclose it presents a beautiful vista, through which is seen

the rugged and lofty summit of the Aran Mowddwy mountain. In several parts of the vale are interspersed groves of small extent, but of luxuriant appearance, and above them the hills are covered with fine turf to their summits, which are crowned with boggy and peaty lands, affording shelter to multitudes of red grouse, and supplying abundance of fuel to the inhabitants. The peat is brought from its elevated bed with great difficulty down the declivities of the hills, which are too steep for a horse, in a sledge drawn by men, who, by means of a rope, contrive to direct and regulate its motion; but the practice is attended with danger from the accumulated velocity that the sledge acquires in its descent. The soil is light and gravelly, producing chiefly barley and oats, but the staple commodity of the parish is wool: lead is wrought, but not to any great extent, and a few of the inhabitants are engaged in procuring limestone, which is found in great abundance, and is generally of a brown colour, and of poor quality as manure. The village is situated in the Vale of Mowddwy, near the source of the river Dyvi or Dovey, which rises in a pool, containing no fish, but abundance of lizards, at the base of a rock called Craig Llŷn Dyvi, under the mountain of Aran Mowddwy. The turnpike-road from Dinas Mowddwy to Bala and Corwen passes through the village, near which, at Pumrhŷd, is a beautiful waterfall. A flannel factory gives employment to two or three hands; and fairs are held on the first Thursday in March, and on the 18th of October.

The living is a rectory, rated in the king's books at £16. 18. 4.; patron, Bishop of St. Asaph: the tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £235; and there is a glebe-house. The church, dedicated to St. Tydecho, is an ancient structure, in the early style of English architecture, and contains 300 sittings, of which those in the gallery are free. There are places of worship for Independents, and Calvinistic and Wesleyan Methodists. Two day schools, containing 27 boys and 27 girls, are partly supported by an endowment of £1. 13. 4. per annum, being a portion of the interest of a bequest of £100 left by Thomas Owen for education; and there are several Sunday schools. The produce of several charitable donations and bequests, amounting to £6. 3., is annually given to the poor; and a sum of 20*s.*, arising from the Rev. Edward Morgan's bequest, in the parish of Llangelynin, is distributed among those children who can best repeat the Church Catechism. Near the source of the river Dovey is a strongly impregnated chalybeate spring.

LLANYMYNECH, a parish, partly in the hundred of Chirk, county of Denbigh, North Wales, but chiefly in the hundred of Oswestry, northern division of the county of Salop, 6 miles (s. by w.) from Oswestry; containing 525 inhabitants. This parish comprises three townships, two of which, Llwynllanan and Treprenal, are in Salop; in the former stands the church, and so near the verge of the county that the remains of the famous Offa's Dyke, now scarcely discernible here, support part of the churchyard wall, and divide the village, of which the western half skirts Carreghova, the third township, which is in a detached portion of Denbighshire. The quality of the soil is various, that of the lower lands bordering on the river Vyrnyw being a very rich loam, forming excellent meadow and pasture land, and that of the upper grounds in some places a strong red clay well suited for wheat, and in others a light hazel mould yielding abundant crops of barley, and the whole interspersed with veins of alluvial or calcareous gravel. The mountain stream Tanat, descending from the hills through a rich vale, forms part of the western boundary to the confluence of that river with the Vyrnyw or Vyrnwy, one of greater magnitude, which skirts the remainder of the parish to its eastern angle, and unites with the Severn a few miles below; the eastern border of the parish is watered by the Morda, a brook that has its source above the town of Oswestry; and the northern boundary is formed by a considerable eminence rising gradually westward. Here commences the principal limestone range of North Wales, originating in an abruptly precipitous elevation of 900 feet, and extending northward through the country; the stone is a pearl-coloured marble, veined with red and white streaks, and bearing a high polish, while the lime produced is so pure as to be conveyed far beyond many other intervening but coarser calcareous strata, for the finer purposes of plastering, and various works. In these limestone rocks are found sulphate and carbonate of lead, copper, and zinc, of superior quality, and also a green dusty ore of copper, called by the miners "copper malm." The curious ancient mining level, called the Ogov, consists of caverns of unequal form and dimensions, connected by veins of ore which serve as guides to the miners. A branch of the Ellesmere canal from Frankton reaches to this place, where it joins the Montgomeryshire canal. A railway has been formed, extending from the limestone rocks for nearly two miles and a half, communicating with these canals, of which the latter crosses the river Vyrnwy by an aqueduct of five arches, with several smaller arches to carry off the water in the valley after floods. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £12. 13. 4.; net income, £394; patron, Bishop of St. Asaph. A National school has been established. Thomas Baugh, late of Denbighshire, bequeathed £26, the interest of which is annually distributed among poor women.

LLANYNIS (LLAN-YNYS), a parish, in the union and hundred of Builth, county of Brecknock, South Wales, 3½ miles (w. by s.) from Builth; containing 175 inhabitants. This place derives a considerable degree of interest from its proximity to the scene of Llewelyn's death; and within

a few yards only from the church was a bridge over the Irvon, near which that last royal assertor of his country's independence was slain, and of which some of the timbers remained in the bank of the river until within the last 40 years. Near the summit of a high ridge that intersects the parish, the northern acclivity of which, to the south of the church, is almost precipitous, and covered with wood, are several small artificial terraces or flats, formed probably either for encampment or for ambush, from which there are roads or paths, at nearly equal distances from each other, leading down the slope to the river; the principal of these roads, which are about 300 yards apart, led directly to the bridge over the Irvon, near which Llewelyn ab Grufydd was slain. The parish is situated on the road leading from Builth to Carmarthen and Llandovery over the Eppynt hills, and bounded on the north by the river Irvon, and on the south by a rivulet called Cniddon or Knithon; and comprises by computation 2256 acres, of which 784 are arable, 248 meadow and pasture, 402 titheable wood and coppice, 820 waste and forest not titheable, and two garden ground. The surface is very uneven, and in some parts mountainous; a long ridge of high land rising near the eastern extremity of the parish, extends almost its entire length, and terminates in a barren hill on its western confines. The scenery is richly diversified, and the banks of the Irvon, a stream abounding with salmon, trout, and graylings, are finely alternated with luxuriantly fertile meadows, groves of thriving timber, and flourishing plantations. The views from the higher grounds extend over a tract of country characterised by features of picturesque beauty, and combining many objects of interest. The soil, especially on the north side, where the land is low, and sometimes, after heavy rains, overflowed by the waters of the Irvon, is extremely rich, but on the south side it is rather light and barren; the chief produce of the parish is wheat, barley, oats, peas, and various kinds of live stock; and the prevailing timber is oak and ash, interspersed with birch, hazel, black and white thorn, and alder, to which have lately been added some plantations of fir: the rateable annual value of the parish is returned at £928.

The living is a discharged rectory, rated in the king's books at £7. 0. 7½.; patron, Bishop of St. David's: the tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £103; and there is a glebe of three acres, valued at £7 per annum. The church, situated in a fine fertile plain on the south bank of the Irvon, was rebuilt in 1806, and is a neat edifice, consisting of a nave and chancel measuring 70 feet in length and 24 in breadth. A tenement, named Tîr Twppa, in the parish, was charged by Howel Lewis, of Blaen Dihonwy, in 1674, with the payment of twenty shillings annually to the poor of Llanynis, and also with a like sum to those of Maesmynis. Thomas Lewis, supposed to have been a brother of Howel, bequeathed, in 1675, a tenement called Pen-y-Rhiw, adjoining Tîr Twppa, to the poor of the two parishes, in equal portions; and a moiety of the present annual income arising from this tenement, amounting to £15, is distributed, according to the will of the testator, by the minister and officers of this parish.

LLANYNYS (LLAN-YNYS), a parish, partly in the hundred of Isaled, but chiefly in that of Ruthin, union of Ruthin, county of Denbigh, North Wales, 7 miles (W.) from Mold; containing 749 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated on the river Clwyd, and is intersected by the mail-road leading from Ruthin to Denbigh, extends nearly eight miles in length, and 1½ mile in mean breadth; the ground is mountainous, and the soil, though shallow and unproductive on the more elevated parts, is tolerably fertile in the inclosed lands, and produces chiefly wheat and barley. The surrounding scenery is picturesque and occasionally beautiful, and the course of the river Alyn through the fields, which are in some places sprinkled with trees of larch and young oak, imparts to the neighbourhood a pleasing and cheerful appearance. In addition to the old inclosures, a few hundred acres of waste land were allotted under the provisions of an act obtained in 1803; of the remaining wastes, nearly the whole is mountainous. The parish contains some lead-mines: about two-thirds of it, the portion without the borough of Ruthin, are returned of the rateable annual value of £3506; and the other third, within the borough, at £1753. Plâs Einws, an ancient mansion, occupies a pleasant situation, and forms an agreeable object in the scenery of the place. Bâch-ymbyd, a fine seat belonging to Lord Bagot, which an ancestor of his lordship's acquired by marriage with an heiress of the family of Salusbury, is also in the parish, and exhibits in that portion of the demesne bordering on the road some beautiful chestnut trees, that have acquired a very large growth. Here are also the seats of Colomendŷ and Glan'ravon.

The living consists of a rectory and a vicarage, with the perpetual curacy of Cyfeiliog annexed to the latter: the rectory, which is a sinecure, rated in the king's books at £26. 13. 6., is annexed to the bishopric of Bangor, in lieu of mortuaries; the vicarage, rated at £8. 13. 4., is of the net annual value of £415, with a glebe-house, and in the patronage of the Bishop. The tithes are divided between the bishop and the vicar, of whom the former has two-thirds, and the latter one-third, together with the tithes of pigs, geese, &c., exclusively; and the whole have been recently commuted for a rent-charge of £1015, whereof a sum of £666. 13. 4. is payable to the bishop, and £348. 6. 8. to the vicar, who has also a glebe, &c., of three acres, valued at £20 per annum. The church, dedicated to St. Saern, and situated within a small distance of the river, was rebuilt about 60 years ago, and contains gratuitous accom-

modation for 200 persons. There are three Sunday schools, in one of which, supported by the bishop and vicar, are 25 males and females, who attend the Established Church; the other two appertain to dissenters, and afford instruction to 70. Several charitable donations, amounting in the aggregate to £217, have been made to the poor. Of this amount £20, left by John Davies, have been lost; and the benefaction table records the gift of £50 from some person unknown, of which the Parliamentary Commissioners for inquiring concerning charities could obtain no account. On a tombstone in the churchyard, the bequest of Mrs. Frances Roberts, who died in 1754, is stated to have been £100, whereas the table in the church records her donation as only £60. These reductions considerably lessen the amount of the fund, which on the other hand is slightly augmented by two rent-charges, value £2. 4., on a plot of land called Hir-ddol, and a farm named Platt-y-ward.

LLANYRE, or LLANHÎR (LLAN-HÎR), a parish, in the union and hundred of Rhaiadr, county of Radnor, South Wales, 5 miles (N.) from Builth, on the road to Rhaiadr; containing 746 inhabitants. This parish, anciently called Llanllyr-ar-Rhôs, is situated between the rivers Wye and Ithon, by the former of which it is bounded on the west, and by the latter on the east. It extends five miles in length and about two miles and a half in breadth, and comprises a large tract of arable and pasture land, by far the greater portion inclosed; it is divided into two townships or hamlets, Cilgu and Trawscoed. The surrounding scenery is generally pleasing, the banks of the rivers being in some parts richly ornamented with wood. The living is a vicarage, not in charge, annexed to the vicarage of Nantmel: the church, dedicated to All Saints, is an ancient edifice, consisting of a nave and chancel, and is not remarkable for any architectural details. There are places of worship for Baptists and Wesleyan Methodists at Newbridge, on the western border of the parish. About 30 children are instructed in a day school at the expense of their parents; and there are two Sunday schools, conducted gratuitously, in one of which are six males and females, who attend the Established Church; the other appertains to Baptists, and consists of about 20 males and 30 females. John Davies of Coed Glasson, bequeathed, in 1718, a rent-charge of £2, which is distributed about Christmas among such poor as do not receive parochial relief; but other charities that produced £2. 10. per annum, have been lost since 1766. Within the limits of the parish is a house called Cwm, on the farm attached to which, about two miles north-east of Llandrindod wells, are the remains of a Roman camp, which, however, are included in the adjoining parish of Llanvihangel-Helygen, and are described under the head of Radnorshire.

LLANYSTYNDWY (LLAN-YSTUMDWY), a parish, in the union of Pwllheli, hundred of Eivionydd, Eivionydd division of the county of Carnarvon, North Wales, 7 miles (N.E. by E.) from Pwllheli; containing 1241 inhabitants. This parish, of which the name signifies the church on the windings of the river Dwy, is pleasantly situated on the northern shore of Cardigan bay, and on the turnpike-road leading from Pwllheli to Trêmadoc; and is bounded on the north by the parishes of Llanvihangel-y-Pennant and Dolbenmaen, on the east by that of Criccieth, and on the west by that of Llanarmon. It comprises by computation about 6200 acres, of which 2500 are arable, the same number pasture, 1000 woodland, and 200 waste or common; the land, which gradually rises from the bay, is plentifully wooded, and commands fine views of the sea and of a great variety of beautifully picturesque scenery in the vicinity, which is enlivened by some handsome seats, forming interesting features in the landscape: the rateable annual value of the parish is returned at £4324. 12. Of the seats the principal is Plâs Hên, an ancient family mansion, celebrated as having been the residence of Sir Howel y Vwyall, who attended the Black Prince to the field of Poictiers, and is said to have taken the French king prisoner in the battle fought there. Another old mansion is Abercain, formerly the residence of the Vaughans, lineal descendants of Collwyn ap Tango, of one of the fifteen tribes of Wales. Gwŷnvryn and Trevan, also in the parish, are both elegant houses, and noted for the frequent and sanguinary feuds maintained between their respective lords, towards the close of the fifteenth century. The village, which is small, but has a very pretty appearance, is situated in a fine vale watered by the Dwy, the largest river in the county, and over which a neat bridge of three arches has been erected near it. A fair is held on April 17th.

The living is a rectory, rated in the king's books at £11. 8. 1½.; patron, Bishop of Bangor: the tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £485. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, and nearly rebuilt in 1819, is a handsome edifice, very neatly fitted up, consisting of a nave, chancel, and north and south aisles, and measures 90 feet in length and 30 in breadth; the north aisle was erected by Mrs. Priestly, and the late Ellis Nanney, Esq., of Gwŷnvryn, under the sanction of a faculty. The Rev. Ellis Anwyl Owen, A.M., the rector, has endowed the living with five acres of good land, on which he has built an excellent parsonage-house. There are places of worship for Anabaptists, Independents, and Calvinistic Methodists. A National school was established in 1819, for the gratuitous instruction of children; and a school-house was built with funds that had accumulated from the rectory during the period for which it was held by Dr. Hughes, Canon Residentiary of St. Paul's, London,

under a dispensation. The building, though small, is very neat, substantial, and commodious, and situated in the village, on land given for the purpose by the late Sir Thomas Mostyn; and there are at present 80 children in the school, which is partly supported by the funds above-noticed, amounting to £400, and the rent of a field let at £8 per annum, both the gift of Dr. Hughes, and a bequest of £220, by Ellis Nanney, Esq., in 1819, the whole vested in the three and a half per cent. stock; the master receives a salary of £35 per annum, and the mistress £3 for teaching 12 girls. There are four Sunday schools, appertaining to dissenters, in which 170 males and females are taught gratuitously. The Rev. John Jones, in 1690, bequeathed £50 in money, the interest to be distributed among ten people not receiving parochial relief; which sum, with £10 left by Robert Owen, was expended in erecting six houses, now occupied by poor families put in by the parish. A person unknown left £100, in trust to the owner of Plâs Hên, the interest of which, £5, is now paid by the possessor of the property, the Hon. Edward Mostyn Lloyd Mostyn, of Mostyn Hall, and is given to 20 of the poorest inhabitants, according to the will of the donor; and Thomas Pritchard, in 1720, bequeathed £10 to the poor, which remained in the hands of the late parish-clerk, since whose death nothing has been paid. The late William Ellis, collector and coast officer at Conway, bequeathed by will, in 1814, the interest of £1000 consolidated three per cent. annuities, after the death of his daughter, born in 1791, to be expended annually in purchasing clothing and other necessaries for twelve of the poorest persons of the parish, where he was born.

LLANYVYDD (LLAN-NEFYDD), a parish, in the union of St. Asaph, hundred of Isaled, county of Denbigh, North Wales, 7 miles (n. w. by w.) from Denbigh; containing 1196 inhabitants. This parish derives its name from the dedication of its church to St. Nevydd, one of the daughters of Brychan Brycheiniog, who flourished about the middle of the fifth century. It is pleasantly situated in the north-western part of the county, and near the river Elwy, which, after traversing the parish in a north and east direction for a considerable distance, falls into the river Clwyd. It is bounded on the north by the parishes of St. Asaph and Abergele, towards the south by those of Henllan and Llansannan, and on the west by that of Llanvair-Talhairn; and comprises 10,500 acres, of which 4000 are woodland, 500 common, and the remainder nearly equally divided between arable and pasture. The surface is varied, rising in some parts into lofty eminences; the surrounding scenery, though in some points pleasingly picturesque, is rather of a bold and striking character; and the views over the adjacent country combine many features of interesting aspect. The lands are inclosed and cultivated, and the soil, which is in general gravelly, is fertile and productive, especially on the lower grounds, producing all kinds of grain of good quality: the rateable annual value has been returned at £4153. The inhabitants are principally employed in agriculture; and fairs are held annually on March 18th, May 12th, August 14th, and November 20th.

The parish constitutes a prebend annexed to the chancellorship in the Cathedral Church of St. Asaph, rated in the king's books at £37. 13. 4., and in the gift of the Bishop of St. Asaph. The living is a discharged vicarage, rated in the king's books at £10; present net income, £228; patron, the Bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Nevydd, contains about 700 sittings, of which 60 are free. A day school, containing about 30 boys and 20 girls, is partly supported by an allowance from the parishioners of £8 per annum, arising from a tenement, towards the instruction of 12 poor children; the rest are paid for by their parents. There are also three Sunday schools, in two of which, appertaining to Baptists, are about 120, and in the other, to Calvinistic Methodists, are from 200 to 240, males and females, who are taught gratuitously. There are three small rent-charges, the property of the poor; viz. one of 20*s.* per annum, created by the will of Pierce Owen, in 1654, and paid out of a farm called Penygaer; another of 40*s.*, the bequest of Maurice ab Sion, in 1717, derived from some land named Tan'ronnen; and the third of the same amount, given by Evan Hughes, in 1729, and issuing from a plot of ground designated Voel. Besides these, a tenement and about ten acres of land were purchased, in 1731, with £115, the benefactions of various persons, and now produce a rental of £9 per annum. Several further bequests in aid of the poor have also been made: among others, Ambrose Wynne, in 1671, left £50, and Mrs. Anne Foulkes, in 1740, and Mrs. Jane Wynne, in 1751, bequeathed each £20; but some of the early donations have been lost, and it is stated in Gilbert's Parliamentary Return of 1786, that £43 out of £163, the gifts of thirteen benefactors (whose names are recorded on a stone tablet in the north aisle of the church), are also unaccounted for.

LLANYWERN (LLAN-Y-WERN), a parish, in the hundred of Pencelly, union and county of Brecknock, South Wales, 3½ miles (e.) from Brecknock; containing 115 inhabitants. The name of this place, properly Llan-y-Gwern, signifying "the church of the alder grove," appears to have been derived from the situation of the village in a tract of moist ground, favourable to the growth of those trees, for the number and luxuriance of which the neighbourhood was distinguished. The lands and tithes of the parish, with a manorial right, were, by charter of Bernard Newmarch, bestowed upon the monks of the priory of St. John, at Brecknock, and subsequently confirmed to them by two successive

charters of Roger, Earl of Hereford. To this circumstance is attributable the name of *Monkton*, by which it is designated in several ancient deeds; and also the names of some estates within its limits, of which one, called Waun-y-Mynach, or "Monks' meadow," became the property of David Lloyd, Esq. By a charter of Henry I., granted in 1127 to the abbey of Battle, in the county of Sussex, of which the priory of St. John was a cell, the inhabitants of this place still claim the privilege of exemption from the payment of tolls throughout the kingdom. On the dissolution of the priory, the appropriated estates became vested in the crown, and were sold tithe-free to various individuals, who, voluntarily subscribing to the support of a minister, acquired the right of nomination to the living.

The parish, which is of small extent, is bounded on the north by the parish of Llanvillo, on the south by that of Llanhamllêch, on the east by that of Llanvihangel-Tàlyllŷn, and on the west by Brecknock; the land, the soil of which is loamy, is divided between arable and pasture, with a portion of wood, and produces wheat, barley, oats, and hay: the population is exclusively agricultural; and of the rateable annual value, the return amounts only to £723. The village, which appears to have been formerly of greater extent than at present, is situated within a quarter of a mile to the left of the turnpike-road leading from Brecknock, through Llanvihangel-Tàlyllŷn, to Tàlgarth; and the surrounding country, though not distinguished by any striking peculiarity of features, is characterised by the pleasingly varied scenery that prevails generally in this part of the principality. The living is a perpetual curacy, endowed with £800 royal bounty; net income, £81: the Bishop of St. David's presented on the two last vacancies, previously to which the advowson was understood to belong to the freeholders within the parish, who contribute £4. 10. per annum towards the stipend of the incumbent. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a small ancient edifice, appropriately accommodated to the use of the parishioners, but possessing no architectural details of importance: through the exertions of the curate it has been lately ceiled, flagged, and pewed, and a free place erected in it. Mr. Watkin Prees, in 1731, bequeathed a rent-charge of ten shillings upon a field named Clôs Penyglan, which is annually distributed on Good Friday among the poor. At the north-western extremity of the common called Waun-y-Geivr, now inclosed, are the remains of a small cromlech.

LLANYWERN (LLAN-Y-WERN), a hamlet, in the parish of Llandevailog-Tre'r-Graig, hundred of Pencelly, county of Brecknock, South Wales, 5 miles (E.) from Brecknock: the population is included in the return for the parish of Llangorse.

LLAWRYLLAN, a hamlet, in the parish of Llanvechell, hundred of Tàlybolion, county of Anglesey, North Wales, 6½ miles (W. by S.) from Amlwch: the population is returned with the parish. A small stream, issuing from a lake in the adjoining parish of Llanvlewyn, flows through this hamlet into the bay of Cemmaes: on the opposite side of the stream is a remarkable cromlech, now prostrate.

LLAY (LLAI), a hamlet, in that part of the parish of Gresford which is in the hundred of Bromfield, county of Denbigh, North Wales, 5 miles (N. by W.) from Wrexham; containing 539 inhabitants. It is situated near the left bank of the river Alyn, and on the border of Flintshire; and the rateable annual value is returned at £3536. Offa's Dyke passes between it and that river.

LLÊCH, with Llan and Llwyn, a township, in the parish of Llanrhaiadr-in-Kinmerch, hundred of Isaled, county of Denbigh, North Wales, 2 miles (S.) from Denbigh: the population is included in the return for the parish. Courts leet and baron, with view of frankpledge, are held for the manors of Llêch and Llan, which belong to the Bishop of Bangor, at the village of Llanrhaiadr; the steward of the bishop presides. The road from Denbigh to Ruthin passes through the hamlet.

LLÊCHCYNVARWYDD (LLÊCH-GYNFARWY), a parish, in the hundred of Llyvon, union and county of Anglesey, North Wales, the church being 3 miles (S. W.) from Llanerchymedd; containing 396 inhabitants. This parish, which derives its name from the dedication of its church to Cynvarwy, an eminent British saint, who flourished towards the close of the seventh century, is situated in the western portion of the island, on the road leading from Llanerchymedd to the old line of road to Holyhead. It extends to the former of these towns, and comprehends a very large tract of land, of which the greater portion is inclosed and cultivated. The surface is boldly undulated, rising in some parts into considerable eminences; and the higher grounds command extensive prospects over the surrounding country. The soil is of a poor argillaceous quality, and produces chiefly oats, with a small proportion of wheat and barley. The living is annexed to the rectory of Llantrisaint: the church, supposed to have been originally founded about the year 630, is a small edifice, consisting of a nave and south transept, which is the property of the Bôdorgan family; it contains about 120 sittings, half free. Within the limits of the parish the Rev. H. W. Jones, rector, in 1826, built a handsome parsonage-house, which, with fifteen acres of land, his private property, he has given to the benefice; he has also made great improvements in the church at his own expense. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists; and a National school, situated in the town of Llanerchymedd, in the parish, commenced in 1819, contains about 60 boys and 50 girls, and is partly supported by subscription from the clergy and laity

of the neighbourhood, out of which the master is paid a salary of £18 per annum, besides which he receives a penny weekly each from 60 of the children. Mrs. Margaret Wynne bequeathed a portion of land, called Clwch Bâch, consisting of 48¾ acres, producing a rent of £25 per annum, the produce to be appropriated to the support of an indigent and aged woman, selected by the owner of the mansion-house of Tre'r Ddôl, in the parish; and Mrs. Catherine Roberts left £50 in money, for the support of two poor housekeepers, which sum has been lent on mortgage to the trustees of the Shrewsbury and Holyhead road, and the interest, £2. 10., is distributed according to the will of the testatrix. Nothing is now known of the disposition of a bequest of £10, by Jane Lewis, in 1786, though then in the hands of the churchwardens. The parish is also entitled to send two men to the almshouses at Beaumaris, founded under the will of David Hughes; and the privilege is exercised accordingly, two of the inmates being from this place. In a field adjoining the church is an upright stone, called Maen Llêchgwenvarwydd, which is more than nine feet high, and appears to be of great antiquity.

LLÊCHRHŶD (LLÊCHRYD), a parish, in the lower division of the hundred of Troedyraur, union and county of Cardigan, South Wales, 3 miles (s. e.) from Cardigan; containing 397 inhabitants. This place is by some historians supposed to have been the scene of a sanguinary engagement that took place between Rhŷs ab Tewdwr, sovereign of South Wales, and the three sons of Bleddyn ab Cynvyn, who, in a previous insurrection, had compelled that sovereign to seek refuge in Ireland. Rhŷs, returning thence, in 1087, with a powerful army to recover possession of his dominions, landed on the neighbouring coast, and was met at a place called Llêchryd by the sons of Bleddyn, who resolved to give him battle before his army should be increased by the number of his friends that were hastening to join him; and an obstinate and severe battle was here fought, in which the sons of Bleddyn were totally defeated, and two of them slain on the field. A place of this name in Radnorshire has been generally reputed the scene of this engagement, to which opinion Mr. Jones, the historian of Brecknockshire, has afforded some negative sanction by deriving its name from a stone that may have been raised there to the memory of Riryd, one of Bleddyn's sons, who fell in the encounter. But there are numerous circumstances that conspire to give the greater degree of probability to the former opinion, among which, the situation of Llêchrhŷd in Cardiganshire, in the direct route of this sovereign's march through his own territories, where he might reasonably expect the assistance of his friends, in his progress towards the seat of his government at Dynevor, or Carmarthen, is not the least important.

The parish is pleasantly situated on the northern bank of the river Teivy, which is navigable for small vessels to Llêchrhŷd bridge, an ancient structure mantled with ivy, and forming a truly interesting feature in the scenery of the place: it is bounded on the east by the parish of Llandygwydd, and on the west by that of Llangoedmore; and comprises by computation 636 acres, of which 240 are arable, 16 meadow, 230 pasture, and 150 woodland; the whole, except the last, subject to both great and small tithes in kind. The country in every direction is remarkable for its beautiful scenery, which, perhaps, is not surpassed by that of any other portion of the principality, and which is much indebted to the picturesque Teivy, a river celebrated for its fine salmon. Coedmore, the seat of the lord of the manor, is a modern residence delightfully situated, and commanding many fine views, among which is one embracing the ruins of Kilgerran Castle, in the county of Pembroke. The parish also contains the villages of Llêchrhŷd and Llêchrhŷd Issa; the former on the turnpike-road from Cardigan to Newcastle-Emlyn, along which, for the last seven years, the royal mail has passed and repassed daily from Cardigan, through Newcastle-Emlyn, to Carmarthen. The inhabitants derive a considerable profit from the drying of salmon; of which great quantities are taken in the river; and many hands were formerly employed in an extensive manufactory of tin plates, but it has been discontinued for some years, and the buildings have been demolished, on the site of which Lewes Gaver, Esq., has recently built a set of splendid stables, ornamented with a high tower, containing a turret-clock. Llêchrhŷd, though now a parish of itself, was, it is said, formerly only a chapelry in Llangoedmore; but no record of such connexion can now be traced. The living is a perpetual curacy, endowed with £1200 royal bounty; net income, £131; joint patrons, T. Lloyd, Esq., Mrs. Lloyd, and C. R. Longcroft, Esq., the impropriators, whose tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £36. 6., subject to rates, averaging £1. 6. per annum. The church, dedicated to the Holy Cross, is an ancient edifice, lately much improved through the exertions of the incumbent, the Rev. James Owen, by whom a subscription was raised for the purpose, to which he himself liberally contributed; nearly all the sittings are free. There are places of worship for Calvinistic Methodists and Independents; the latter said to have been originally built by Major Wade, an officer under Oliver Cromwell. There is a day school under the superintendence of the incumbent, the master of which is paid partly by subscription, and partly by Mrs. Bevan's charity; about 60 children attend. Two Sunday schools, also, are conducted gratuitously by the dissenters, in each of which are about 160 males and females.

LLÊCHVAEN (LLÊCH-VÂN), a hamlet, forming the upper division of the parish of Llan-

HAMLLÊCH in the hundred of PENCELLY, county of BRECKNOCK, SOUTH WALES, 2 miles (E. by S.) from Brecknock; containing 113 inhabitants. The present name of this place has a tautological meaning, being literally the "stony stone," corrupted from the ancient etymology, signifying the "upright or lofty stone." It is situated on the southern declivity of the Allt Ronwy mountain, and near the left bank of the Brŷnych brook, which falls into the Usk about a mile lower down. A bridge here crosses the Usk, and another the Brecknock canal, which passes nearly contiguous, and just below is conveyed to the right bank of the river by an aqueduct of four arches. The Hay railway, from Brecknock to Kington and Eardisley in Herefordshire, has been carried through this hamlet, a little to the south of the village of Llêchvaen. Here was formerly a chapel of ease to the mother church of Llanhamllêch, which fell down about a century ago, and has not since been rebuilt, owing to the latter being sufficiently capacious, and centrally situated, so as to accommodate the inhabitants of all parts of the parish. The Roman *Via Julia Montana* anciently traversed the hamlet, in its approach to the Gaer near Brecknock, from the station in the parish of Llanvihangel-Cwmdû.

LLÊCHWETHER (LLÊCHWEDDOR), with CLAWDDMADOC, a township, in the parish of LLANWRTYD, union of LLANDOVERY, hundred of BUILTH, county of BRECKNOCK, SOUTH WALES, 11 miles (W. by S.) from Builth; containing 297 inhabitants. It is situated, as the name implies, on the southern declivity of a barren hill, near the left bank of the river Irvon, the vale of which is much admired for its picturesque scenery: the rateable annual value has been returned at £1177. There are some mineral springs within its limits, which have acquired considerable celebrity for their anti-scorbutic qualities; and Dôlycoed House has been recently fitted up for the accommodation of the visiters. There is a bequest producing £12 per annum for the instruction of poor children of Llêchwether and Clawddmadoc.

LLÊCHYLCHED (LLÊCH-YLCHED), a parish, in the hundred of LLYVON, union and county of ANGLESEY, NORTH WALES, 7 miles (S. E. by E.) from Holyhead; containing 618 inhabitants. This place is situated in the south-western part of the island, on the road from Bangor to Holyhead, and is bounded on the north by the parish of Bôdedern, on the south by that of Llanvaelog, on the east by that of Ceirchiog, and on the west by that of Llanvihangel-yn-Howyn. It comprises by computation 1591 acres, the whole of which is arable with the exception of a little pasture; it is entirely rural and agricultural, containing only a few farm-houses and cottages, and the chief stream is a rivulet called Avon Crigyll. The living is annexed to the rectory of Llanbeulan. The church, a small edifice dedicated to St. Ylched, is situated in a marshy valley watered by a stream that falls into the bay of Carnarvon, and in the midst of scenery of an unprepossessing and dreary character, close by the road to Holyhead; it is a neat building capable of accommodating about 400 persons. A new church, however, much more conveniently and pleasantly situated, has lately been erected in the village of Brŷngwran, which is used in lieu of the old edifice, and contains 350 sittings, of which 250 are free. There are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, and Calvinistic Methodists. A National school for the instruction of children of this and the adjoining parishes, established in 1829, contains fifty children of both sexes, and is partly supported by subscription, and partly by payments from the parents; and there are four Sunday schools, attended by 260 males and females. Two benefactions amounting to £11, principally by an unknown donor, have been lost to the poor.

LLEDROD ISÂV (LLETHR-Y-TROED), a township, in the parish of LLANVIHANGEL LLEDROD, union of TRÊGARON, upper division of the hundred of ILAR, county of CARDIGAN, SOUTH WALES, 9 miles (S. S. E.) from Aberystwith; containing 649 inhabitants. The small river Wyra passes through it, and falls into the sea at Llanrhŷstid.

LLEDROD UCHÂV (LLETHR-Y-TROED), a township, in the parish of LLANVIHANGEL-LLEDROD, union of TRÊGARON, upper division of the hundred of ILAR, county of CARDIGAN, SOUTH WALES, 9 miles (S. E.) from Aberystwith; containing 501 inhabitants. The parochial church stands at the foot of the western declivity of a high and dreary common, and near the source of a small rivulet called the Wyra. Several tumuli are observable on the adjacent hills; and there is a chalybeate spring, formerly much regarded for its sanatory properties.

LLEWESOG, with TREVYDD-BYCHAIN, a hamlet, in the parish of LLANRHAIADR-IN-KINMERCH, hundred of ISALED, county of DENBIGH, NORTH WALES, 3 miles (S. by E.) from Denbigh: the population is included in the return for the parish. Formerly a joint assessment was made for this place and that of Trevydd-Bychain for the support of their poor, but now there is a general assessment for the parish.

LLOWES, a parish, in the union of HAY, hundred of PAINSCASTLE, county of RADNOR, SOUTH WALES, 3 miles (W.) from Hay; containing 390 inhabitants. This place is situated at the southern extremity of the county, on the bank of the river Wye, by which it is separated from the parish of Llanigan, in Radnorshire; and is bounded on the north by the parish of Llanddewi-Vâch, towards the east by that of Clyro, and on the south-west and west by that of Glâsbury; it comprises by computation about 2500 acres, of which 2000 are inclosed, and

consist of pasture and arable land, and the remainder is wood and mountain, the latter greatly predominating. The surrounding scenery is pleasingly diversified, and in some parts picturesque; and the higher grounds command interesting views of the adjacent country. The soil is a reddish earth, producing chiefly grain, and grass for hay; and large flocks of sheep and Herefordshire cattle are grazed on the high lands. Travelley, an ancient mansion, and Brŷnyrhydd, a modern residence, are within the parish, which also contains the village of Llowes and the hamlet of Moity, the former situated on a level ground near the Wye, surrounded by mountain scenery: the lower lands are ornamented with trees of oak, elm, &c., and with the windings of the river. The living is a discharged vicarage, with the perpetual curacy of Llanddewi-Vâch annexed, rated in the king's books at £8. 10.; present net income, £132; patron and appropriator, Archdeacon of Brecknock. The church, dedicated to St. Meilig, is an ancient structure, consisting of a nave and chancel, and appears to have undergone extensive alterations and repairs, principally in the later style of English architecture; it is 81 feet in length and 24 in breadth, and contains about 250 sittings, of which 60 or 70 are free. A National school, established in 1830, contains about 40 children of both sexes, and is partly supported by subscriptions amounting to £20 per annum, and partly by payments from the parents. Mrs. Susannah Howarth, in 1704, bequeathed a rent-charge of 10*s*., the produce of which was annually distributed in bread among the poor; but no payment has been made on account of this charity for many years.

LLWYDCOED, a hamlet, in the parish of Aberdare, upper division of the hundred of Miskin, county of Glamorgan, South Wales, 3½ miles (s. w.) from Merthyr-Tydvil: the population is returned with the parish. It occupies the upper portion of the parish, in which there are numerous coal and iron works, and the inhabitants are principally employed in these and the several iron-foundries in the neighbourhood. Hîrwaun common adjoins it on the west, and it is watered both by the Cynon and Dinas streams, the latter of which has its source within its limits. A tram-road, extending from the termination of the Aberdare canal, proceeds through the hamlet, and communicates with the Hîrwaun works in Brecknockshire; and close to this line of conveyance are situated the iron-works of Messrs. Thompson, Scale, and Fothergill, which, with those at Abernant, are capable, when fully employed, of manufacturing about eleven thousand tons of iron per week. A large proportion of the workmen engaged at the Hîrwaun furnaces dwell in this hamlet, which is now included within the limits of the new borough of Merthyr-Tydvil.

LLWYN, with Llan and Llêch, a hamlet, in the parish of Llanrhaiadr-in-Kinmerch, hundred of Isaled, county of Denbigh, North Wales, 2½ miles (s.) from Denbigh: the population is included in the return for the parish. Formerly this place was conjointly assessed with Llan and Llêch for the support of the poor, but now a general assessment is made for the parish.

LLYS, a township, in the parish of Llanvechan, union of Llanvyllin, hundred of Pool, county of Montgomery, North Wales: the population is included in the return for the parish. The township is situated near the river Cain; the rateable annual value is returned at £200.

LLŶSDINAM (LLŶS-DINAN, or LLŶS-DINAM), a township, in the parish of Llanavan-Vawr, union and hundred of Builth, county of Brecknock, South Wales, 5½ miles (n. w.) from Builth; containing 252 inhabitants. This township, the name of which signifies Dinam Palace, or Court, was anciently the residence of several of the reguli, descendants of Brychan, Prince of Brycheiniog, and appears to have been a place of considerable importance also with respect to its trade. In several of the old surveys of the manor of Builth, and in various early presentments, the weavers of "Inam," by which name this place was then designated, are noticed as a corporate body, and seem to have been assessed, and to have paid their chief-rents to the lord, separately from the inhabitants of the other parts of the manor. A tenement in this part of the parish still retains the name of "Pen-llŷs," or the palace summit, and gave to its proprietors the same designation. Llŷsdinam is said to have once constituted a distinct parish, and to have become annexed to Llanavan-Vawr only on the decay of its own church; and it still, in civil matters, exercises parochial privileges, appointing its own officers, maintaining its own poor, and repairing its own highways. Since the dilapidation of its church it has paid a contribution of one-sixth of the assessments towards the repair of that of Llanavan-Vawr, and one-third towards the church of Llanvihangel-Brŷn-Pabuan, to which the inhabitants usually resort: the latter payment was probably a voluntary contribution in its origin, though it has been established by prescription and rendered compulsory. The rateable annual value of the township is returned at £884; and the tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £130, of which £86. 13. 4. are payable to the Chapter of St. David's, and £43. 6. 8. to the vicar of Llanavan-Vawr.

LLYSIN, a hamlet, in the parish of Carno, lower division of the hundred of Llanidloes, county of Montgomery, North Wales, 10 miles (n. w. by w.) from Newtown; containing 378 inhabitants. The waste land of this place, as well as many others in the contiguous parishes, were inclosed and allotted under an act of parliament, obtained in the year 1816, commonly called "The Arustley Inclosure Act."

LLŶSTYNHYNEDD, a hamlet, in the parish of Kîlken, Northop division of the hundred of Coleshill, county of Flint, North Wales; containing 110 inhabitants.

LLŶSVAEN (LLŶS-FAEN), a parish, forming a detached portion of the hundred of Creuddyn, in the union of Aberconway, and county of Carnarvon, though locally within the shire of Denbigh, North Wales, on the road from Abergele to Aberconway, 4 miles (w.) from Abergele; and containing 679 inhabitants. This parish, which is of small extent and extremely mountainous, is bounded on the north by the Irish Sea, and is crossed by the great turnpike-road from Chester to Holyhead, close to the shore, which has a fine sandy beach: a considerable quantity of limestone is quarried from the rocks here, and shipped for Liverpool: the village consists of five houses only. The rateable annual value of the parish is returned at £1585. 13. 6. The living is a discharged rectory, rated in the king's books at £12. 0. 5.; present net income, £250, with a glebe-house; patron, Bishop of St. Asaph. The church, dedicated to St. Cynvran, is a spacious edifice, consisting of a nave, chancel, and south aisle. There is a place of worship for Calvinistic Methodists, who have also a Sunday school, in which 100 males and females are gratuitously instructed; another Sunday school, attended by 80, has an endowment of 5*s.* annually, arising from a gift of £5 by Sarah Butler, in 1751, and is further supported by the rector. Several sums left by different persons, and amounting to £40, were lent to the trustees of the turnpike-road between Conway and St. Asaph, and pay an interest of 5 per cent; and an annuity of £2 was purchased, with a bequest of £50 by William Butler, Esq.; the produce of both charities, amounting to £4, is distributed among the poor at Christmas. Some years ago an elegant gold ring, enamelled, and of good workmanship, weighing about an ounce, and bearing the name ALHSTAN, was found upon a mountain near the church: according to Mr. Pegge, it belonged to a military commander of that name in King Egbert's army, which invaded North Wales in 818. Another gold ring, heavier, and of rough workmanship, was picked up near the same place; and in 1826, a great number of silver coins, principally struck in the reigns of Stephen, Henry I., John, Edward I., and Edward III., and in an excellent state of preservation, was discovered. Upon the apex of this mountain a signal-staff telegraph was erected in 1827, which communicates with Voel-y-Nant, near Llanasaph, on the east, and Orme's Head on the west, forming part of the line of intercourse between Holyhead and Chester.

LLŶSWEN (LLŶS-WEN), a parish, in the union of Hay, hundred of Tàlgarth, county of Brecknock, South Wales, 7 miles (w. s. w.) from Hay, on the road to Builth; containing 172 inhabitants. This parish, of which the name implies a fair palace, was anciently one of the residences of the native princes of South Wales: the road from Hay to Builth passes through it; and the annual value of the rateable property is returned at £370. The village is pleasantly situated on the river Wye, which is not navigable here; the neighbourhood is well wooded, and the surrounding country abounds with rich and beautifully picturesque scenery. The living is a discharged rectory, rated in the king's books at £3. 14. 7.; and in the patronage of Mrs. Macnamara: the tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £96. 4.; and there is a glebe of 37 acres, valued at £88 per annum. The church is a small edifice, close to the bank of the Wye. There is a place of worship for Methodists. A day school, containing 25 children, is partly supported by Chas. Stretton, Esq., of Llangoed Castle, and partly by payments from the parents; and a day and Sunday school, in which are about the same number, is partly supported by subscription; books are supplied by the rector.

Llangoed Castle is situated within the parish; the mansion was erected in 1632, which date, inscribed on a stone over the ancient doorway, is still remaining. The grounds are very extensive, and comprehend some of the most beautiful and picturesque scenery in South Wales; and the surrounding eminences, of which some are very lofty, are clothed with stately and valuable timber to their summit. The river Wye, which here separates the counties of Brecknock and Radnor, skirts the demesne for nearly two miles and a half, and in its winding course is sometimes hurried with impetuosity over its rocky channel, and at others flows smoothly through its deeper bed, which in some places is more than forty feet in depth; the banks are richly planted with lofty trees, under which is a beautiful walk, extending through the grounds in a direction parallel with its course. The view from the church embraces a variety of beautiful scenery: to the south it extends over a fine tract of country towards the Hay, including the beautiful village of Glâsbury, and the Black Mountains; to the west are seen the luxuriantly wooded hills of Llangoed, ornamented with the finest forest trees, of every variety; and on the opposite bank of the Wye are the hills of Radnorshire, in the parishes of Boughrood and Llanstephan. In the garden of an ornamental cottage near the church, is a tumulus, opposite to a remarkable horse-shoe bend of the river Wye.

LLŶSWORNEY, or LLŶS-WERNI (LISWORNEY), a parish, in the union of Bridgend and Cowbridge, hundred of Cowbridge, county Glamorgan, South Wales, 3 miles (w.) from Cowbridge; containing 175 inhabitants. It is pleasantly situated in the fertile Vale of Glamorgan, near the turnpike-road leading from Cowbridge to Bridgend; the land is all inclosed and in a good state of cultivation: the surrounding scenery is

pleasingly varied, and in the vicinity are some handsome residences. Little Nash, the seat of Mrs. Markham, and Stenbridge, are both extra-parochial: in the former was a private chapel for the accommodation of the family, but divine service has not been performed in it within the memory of the oldest inhabitant. The living of Llŷsworney is a discharged vicarage, annexed to that of Lantwit-Major, rated in the king's books at £4. 7. 3½., and endowed with the great tithes of the parish. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £190, subject to rates, averaging £33. 5. 8.; and there is a glebe of about three-fourths of an acre, valued at £1. 10. per annum. The church, dedicated to St. Tudvil, is not remarkable for any architectural details. There is a place of worship for Calvinistic Methodists. A day school, commenced in 1829, contains 20 children of both sexes, who are paid for by an annual donation of £3 from the owner of the manor, £1 from the vicar, and £1 from the curate; and a Sunday school, consisting of 50 males and females, is supported by Calvinistic Methodists.

LLŶS-Y-COED, a hamlet, in the parish of Kîlken, Northop division of the hundred of Coleshill, county of Flint, North Wales; containing 95 inhabitants. Its name implies the court, or mansion, in the wood, and is supposed to have been descriptive of its ancient appearance.

LLŶS-Y-VRÂN, a parish, in the union of Narberth, hundred of Dungleddy, county of Pembroke, South Wales, 7 miles (N. E.) from Haverfordwest; containing 191 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated nearly in the centre of the county, comprises a considerable tract of arable and pasture land, the whole, with only a very small exception, inclosed and in a good state of cultivation; the soil is various, but generally productive; and the rateable annual value of the parish is returned at £625. The surrounding scenery, though not distinguished by any striking peculiarity of feature, is agreeably diversified; and the views over the adjacent country are interesting and extensive. The living is a discharged rectory, rated in the king's books at £3. 0. 5., endowed with £400 royal bounty, and in the joint patronage of Sir R. B. P. Philipps, Bart., and Col. Scourfield, the former of whom has two turns and the latter one; present net income, £104: the tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £95; and there is a glebe of one acre, valued at £3 per annum. The church, dedicated to St. Meilyr, who flourished about the middle of the fifth century, is not distinguished by any architectural details of importance. In 1734, James Philipps left £220 for founding and endowing schools here and at East Walton, but this place has never derived any benefit from the bequest.

LLYWEL, a parish, in the hundred of Devynock, union and county of Brecknock, South Wales; comprising the townships of Traian-Glâs, Traian-Mawr, and Is-Clydach (in one of which is situated the town of Trêcastle, an ancient ward of the borough of Brecknock, from which the rest of the parishioners obtain their letters); and containing 1684 inhabitants. The name of this place, originally "Lle Wyllt," or "the place of Wyllt," appears to be derived from its having been selected as a station for his army by Idio Wyllt, or the Wild, an Irish nephew of Rhŷs ab Tewdwr, to whom, in gratitude for his services in suppressing the rebellion of his turbulent subjects, that prince granted the lordship of Llywel, comprising all the lands on the east of the river Towy, from Llangadock to Abergwessin. Idio, with a view to strengthen himself against the opposition of the original inhabitants, who submitted to his authority with reluctance, married the daughter of Bleddyn ab Maenarch, Prince of Brycheiniog, and maintained a powerful force upon the heights of Llywel, which were well suited to his purpose, as a station from which he could repel any attacks either from Brecknockshire or Carmarthenshire, and from which he could easily descend at any time into the vales on either side, for the suppression of rebellions, the procuring of supplies, or the enforcement of the payment of taxes. To the occupation of these heights by Idio, and the strong position of his army, may be attributed the preservation of the lordship of Llywel from falling into the hands of Bernard Newmarch, upon his conquest of the other parts of the ancient Brycheiniog.

The parish lies in the western part of the county, on the confines of Carmarthenshire, and is skirted by the river Usk. The turnpike-road from London to Milford, through Brecknock, passes through the village, which is distant about a mile north-north-westward from Trêcastle, and is also intersected by a small rivulet named Nant-y-Gwared: this rivulet here divides into two streams, which run in different directions, one south-eastward into the Usk, and the other westward into the Towy. The surface is hilly, and in some parts even mountainous; and from the highest elevation in the parish, called Trêcastle Mountain, and situated near its southern confines, descend numerous rivulets, that have worn themselves deep furrows, through which they flow in almost every direction. Of these, such as issue from the north side of the mountains join the river Gwydderig, which, flowing through the narrow Vale of Cwm-y-Dwr, circumscribes its base on that side, and, pursuing its course westward, falls into the Towy. The streams that descend on the south side of these heights are received by the river Usk, which, running through a vale of greater breadth than that of Cwm-y-Dwr, although the level meadow land on each side of the river seldom exceeds a few yards in breadth, continues in an easterly direction. The Usk, so distinguished for the picturesque beauty of its banks, has its source in a pool termed Llŷn-y-Van, between the lofty summits of two adjacent

mountains, designated respectively Ban Brycheiniog and Ban Sir Gaer, the Brecknockshire and the Carmarthenshire Beacon, near the spot where this parish unites with that of Llanthoysaint, in the county of Carmarthen. A range of hills connected with the Eppynt chain rises to the north of Trêcastle, and is intersected from north to south by two valleys, through one of which flows the river Cilieni, that separates this parish from Llandeilio'r-Van; and through the other the river Clydach, that rises in this parish, and falls into the Usk a little above the bridge on the turnpike-road to Trêcastle, and gives name to the hamlet of Is-Clydach, situated on its south-eastern banks. The sides of the deep narrow dells, which in several parts furrow the mountains, meet almost abruptly, and, though partly arable, are in some places adorned with underwood: the various bridges in the parish, being generally on the turnpike-road, are kept in repair at the expense of the county. The woollen manufacture is carried on here upon a limited scale, affording employment to a small number of the inhabitants; there are two small factories, in each of which the wool is carded, spun, and woven into coarse cloth and blankets. The annual value of the rateable property in the parish has been returned at £6543.

The living is a vicarage, rated in the king's books at £9. 10. 5.; present net income, £152; patron, Bishop of St. David's; appropriators, Precentor and Chapter of St. David's. The church, once called Llantrisant, from its dedication to three saints, *viz.*, David, Padarn, and Teilo, is an ancient structure, consisting of a nave and chancel, with a strong tower at the west end, and is situated on ground of more lofty elevation than perhaps any other church in Brecknockshire, except that of Penderin; the interior displays some vestiges of antiquity in the original roof, and the old rood-loft is still remaining. The parish-clerk, or sexton, claims and receives mortuaries on the interment of every person, except paupers, and the residents in Trêcastle, who pay four-pence in lieu of them, which claim was recognized by a terrier signed by the vicar and principal inhabitants of the parish, in 1800, and confirmed by the ecclesiastical court: these mortuaries consist of the best hat, wig, cravat, gloves, girdle, breeches, shoes, and stockings of the deceased, if a male; and if a wife or widow, of the best hood, cap, riband, handkerchief, gloves, and shoes and stockings; for which a composition may be made at the option of the surviving relatives of the deceased. In the hamlet of Is-Clydach is the endowed chapel of Rhŷd-y-Briw, the living of which is a perpetual curacy, formerly in the gift of the inhabitants of the hamlet, but now established to be in the gift of the Incumbent of the mother church; net income, £186. There are three places of worship for Calvinistic Methodists, and one each for Baptists and Independents. About 55 children of both sexes are instructed in two day schools at the expense of their parents; and there are eight Sunday schools conducted gratuitously, in three of which are about 250 males and females, who attend the Established Church; the rest appertain to dissenters, and consist of about 420. The parish has also frequently enjoyed the benefit of one of Mrs. Bevan's circulating schools, and on one occasion, commencing in 1822, for four years successively. John Jeffreys, of London, in 1706, or about that time, bequeathed £5 per annum to the poor of the parish, charged upon the impropriate tithes of Merthyr-Cynog; which has since become a rent-charge on a tenement called Cwmllwyvog, and a meadow named Waunddû, in this parish, and is paid by John Lloyd Vaughan Watkins, Esq., of Pennoyre, near Brecknock, whose ancestor purchased that property. Roger Jeffreys, of Berthddû, in the parish, in 1714, charged certain lands near Rhŷd-y-Briw, with the annual payment of 20*s.*, to be distributed among the poor of the hamlet of Is-Clydach. The *Via Julia Montana*, from Caerlleon to Carmarthen, passed through the parish from east to west; but its exact course has not been clearly ascertained, although some vestiges of it were seen near Rhŷd-y-Briw about half a century since.

LOUGHOR (LLYCHWYR), a hamlet, in the parish of Llanedy, hundred of Carnawllon, county of Carmarthen, South Wales, 13 miles (N. N. W.) from Swansea: the population is returned with the parish. The road from Pont-ar-Ddulas to Llandebie passes through the hamlet, and is, for the greater part, carried along the ridge of a hill, which overlooks a valley on each side, the declivities of which are ornamented with thick plantations and inclosures. The Loughor river bounds it on the east, and separates the parish from Glamorganshire. Anthracite coal of the best quality is found here, and an extensive colliery has recently been opened, called the "Pontyfynnon," within a quarter of a mile of the Llanelly railway, on which are two locomotive engines of considerable power, plying daily between Llanelly and Cwmamman, and which is joined by a branch from this hamlet across the river Loughor.

SEAL AND ARMS.

LOUGHOR, or CASTELL-LLYCHWR, a borough and parish, in the union of Llanelly, hundred of Swansea, county of Glamorgan, South Wales, 7 miles (W. N. W.) from Swansea, 50 miles (W. by N.) from Cardiff, and 211 (W.) from London; containing 851 inhabitants, of whom 570 reside within the limits of the borough. This place, which derives its names from its situation on the river Llychwr, or Loughor, the latter of them signifying "the fortification on

the river Llychwr," is supposed by many to have been the *Leucarum* of Antoninus; and this opinion is corroborated not only by the similarity of the names, and the discovery, at various times, of numerous relics, among which may be mentioned a coin of the emperor Trajan, found in the bed of the river, about two hundred yards westward from the town, within the last few years; but also by the direction of the Roman *Julia Strata*, which from the station *Nidus*, at Neath, passed westward through this town, and near a place in its vicinity still called Câdle, or "the field of battle," where, at some remote period, a conflict is thought to have taken place, of which no particulars have been related. Loughor was anciently designated *Trêv Avanc*, from the great number of beavers abounding in the neighbouring rivers; *Avanc* and *Afanc*, being the old Welsh, or Celtic, name of the beaver. Few historical events in connexion with it are recorded; the castle is said to have been erected by Henry Beaumont, Earl of Warwick, who, in or about the year 1099, entered the country of Gower, and having made himself master of considerable territories, built this fortress and the castles of Swansea, Penrice, and Llanrhidian. In 1150, Meredydd and Rhŷs, sons of Grufydd ab Rhŷs, attacked and laid waste the country of Gower, and made themselves masters of the town and castle of "Aberllychwr," the former of which, according to Warrington, they levelled with the ground, after plundering the inhabitants, and the latter they completely dismantled. In the reign of Edward II. the castle was granted by that monarch to Hugh le Despencer, by whom it is supposed to have been rebuilt; but it seems never to have regained its original importance, nor the town to have entirely recovered from the desolation it had previously suffered.

The parish is situated on the western confines of the county, and is bounded on the west by the river Loughor, which separates it from the county of Carmarthen, and here discharges itself into the Bristol Channel; this river is fordable for two hours before, and two hours after, low water. It is bounded on the north by Llandeilo parish, on the south by Llanrhidian, on the east by Llangyvelach, and on the south-east by Swansea, and comprises by admeasurement 3029 acres, of which 1029, consisting of 283 arable and 746 pasture, are within the limits of the borough, and of the remaining 2000 acres, 700 are arable and 1300 meadow: the surface is undulated, and the chief produce wheat and oats. The present TOWN, though of very small extent, and mostly of rather mean appearance, contains a few genteel residences, of which one, called the Sanctuary, is supposed to have been anciently part of the manor of Millwood, or St. John, near Swansea, and the property of the knights of St. John of Jerusalem. The river Loughor flows on the northern side of the town, and the Llyw, which falls into the former a short distance south-south-westward from the church, runs on the southern; and as the tide regularly flows and ebbs in these rivers twice in every twenty-four hours, the air is rendered salubrious, and the situation of the town is consequently deemed remarkably healthy. An act of parliament was obtained a few years since for erecting a bridge over the Loughor, and for constructing a turnpike-road from the town to Carmarthen, which improvements have greatly contributed to its prosperity. The entire parish, which is divided into two parts, called respectively the parish and the borough, abounds with mineral wealth; and several veins of excellent coal, of considerable thickness, extend entirely through it, in a direction from east to west, and have been worked to a depth of from twenty to forty fathoms. The Broad Oak Colliery, within the limits of the borough, is at present partially in operation; chemical works are also carried on; and formerly there was a manufactory for zinc: on the western bank of the river, immediately opposite the town, are the remains of the Spytty copper-works, which have not been in use for some years. The river, called, from the bridge to its mouth, a distance of twelve miles, the Burry, is navigable at high tides for vessels of two hundred tons' burthen; and during spring tides there are from eleven to fourteen feet of water in the wharfs here, productive of great advantage to those engaged in the trade of the place, which is principally carried on with Ireland, the coasts of Devon and Cornwall, France, &c. There is no market; but fairs for the sale of live stock are annually held on the first Monday in June and October 10th.

The GOVERNMENT of the town, which is a borough by prescription, under the title of "The Portreeve, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the borough of Loughor," is vested in a steward, portreeve, recorder, twelve aldermen, and an unlimited number of burgesses, assisted by two serjeants-at-mace, a layer-keeper, an ale-taster, and two haywards. The steward and recorder are appointed by the Duke of Beaufort, lord of the borough; the portreeve is annually chosen from among the aldermen at Michaelmas, and, having qualified at the quarter-sessions for the county, may act as a magistrate within the borough; and the serjeants-at-mace, layer-keeper, &c. are elected at a court leet, and sworn in before the recorder and the portreeve going out of office. Loughor was formerly one of the contributory boroughs which, with Cardiff, returned a member to parliament; the right of voting was in the aldermen and burgesses at large, in number two hundred and twelve, of whom forty-five are resident. By the act of 1832, for "Amending the representation of the People," it has been included in the newly-formed district composed of the boroughs of Swansea, Aberavon, Kenvig, Loughor, and Neath, to send a representative to parliament; and the elective franchise is vested in the resident burgesses only, if duly

qualified according to the provisions of the act, and in every male person of full age occupying, either as owner or as tenant under the same landlord, a house or other premises of the annual value of at least ten pounds, provided he be capable of registering as the act demands: the number of tenements of this value within the limits of the borough, which were not altered by the act, is thirty.

The freedom is inherited by all the sons of a freeman, acquired by servitude of seven years' apprenticeship to a resident freeman, by marriage with a freeman's daughter, or by gift, in which latter instance it is conferred by a jury of twenty-four burgesses, chosen indiscriminately from the burgesses at large, of whom the portreeve for the preceding year is always the foreman. The freemen formerly exercised a right of common on the waste lands of the borough; but in 1833 an act of parliament was passed for inclosing those grounds, amounting to about 600 acres; under the provisions of which, after setting apart a sufficient portion of the property to be sold to defray the expense of the act, one-fourteenth part in value of the waste was to be allotted to the lord of the borough, and the remainder to the portreeve, aldermen, and burgesses; the right of the lord to the mines being reserved to him. The corporation are empowered by prescriptive right, recognized by statutes of the 34th and 35th of Henry VIII., to hold a court of record, every third Monday, for the recovery of debts to any amount; but this privilege does not appear to have been exercised within the last 50 years, nor is there evidence of any process to hold to bail having ever issued from the court. A court baron was once held monthly, before the portreeve, recorder, and a jury of six burgesses, for the recovery of debts to any amount within the limits of the borough.

The LIVING is a rectory, rated in the king's books at £9. 10. 5., and in the patronage of the Crown: the tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £210; and there is a glebe of eight acres, with a glebe-house. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, and situated within the limits of the borough, occupies the summit of an eminence commanding an extensive prospect over the surrounding country; it is a small modern structure, of neat appearance, containing about 300 sittings, which, though appropriated to the different estates, are all free, except those in the chancel. At a place called Groft-y-Capel was formerly a chapel of ease, as the name and ancient maps indicate, but nothing is now visible, beyond an undulated form of the ground, beneath which probably the foundations are concealed. There is a small place of worship for Welsh Methodists. An excellent school under the superintendence of the rector, is conducted partly on the Infant system, where 75 children are daily instructed, nearly a third of them gratuitously; in an English and Welsh Sunday school are 100 persons connected with the Church; and another school, belonging to the Methodists, contains a further number. No charitable trusts have ever been confided to the corporate body, and the only one in the out-parish was one of £10, supposed to have been the gift of William John, the interest of which used to be distributed among the poor till the sum was, many years ago, expended on the repairs of the roads, since which no interest has been paid. Of the ancient castle there are some REMAINS, consisting principally of a large square tower, thought to have been the keep, and still in a tolerable state of preservation; it occupies the summit of an artificial mount, which is considered to have been originally thrown up by the Romans, and is surrounded by a double intrenchment. The remains of an old water-course, also conjectured to be of Roman construction, by which water for the supply of the garrison was conveyed from the small river Llyw, are plainly discernible to this day. Traces of the *Julia Strata* may be seen upon the Carmarthenshire hills on the western side of the river Loughor, pointing directly to this place; and there is preserved within the grounds of the rectory, a large stone rudely wrought, which may have been a Roman milliary, though by others it is supposed to have belonged to the sanctuary of the Knights of St. John before alluded to. In the vicinity of Câdle, and near the boundary of the parish, are two small square encampments of Roman origin, on a common designated Mynydd Carn Gôch. The ancient town, which was destroyed by the sons of Grufydd ab Rhŷs, is said to have occupied an eminence to the south-east of the castle; and the site still retains the name of the Borough: at a short distance to the south, on the marsh, stood the old church, the site of which is still called Story Mihangel. The strata in the coal districts in the parish furnish specimens of fossilized vegetable remains, among which are fern, acorns, leaves of various trees, pine and oak timber, &c., which substances have been found in that state at a depth varying from seventy to eighty feet below the surface. A celebrated performer on the violin, named Hugh, who is reported to have composed many of the most popular airs in the "Beggar's Opera," was a native of this place.

LOVESTON, a parish, in the union and hundred of NARBERTH, county of PEMBROKE, SOUTH WALES, 5 miles (s. s. w.) from Narberth; containing 170 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated in the south-eastern part of the county, and intersected by the turnpike-road leading from Pembroke to Carmarthen, comprises a moderate extent of arable and pasture land, the whole inclosed and cultivated. The soil is fertile and productive: the substratum of the parish is partly stone-coal of good quality, but it is not at present worked; and only a small quantity of culm is raised, sufficient for the immediate supply of the inhabitants. The rateable annual value of the parish has been returned at £745. 10.

The living is a discharged rectory, rated in the king's books at £4. 5. 5., and endowed with £600 royal bounty; present net income, £109; patron, Earl Cawdor: the tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £90; and there is a glebe of two acres, valued at £5 per annum. A Sunday school is kept during the summer months, in which about 55 males and females are instructed gratuitously.

LUDCHURCH, a parish, in the union and hundred of NARBERTH, county of PEMBROKE, SOUTH WALES, 4½ miles (S. E.) from Narberth; containing 220 inhabitants. This parish, which is in the south-eastern part of the county, is pleasantly situated about two miles eastward from the road between Narberth and Tenby; its surface is uneven, and the soil of various kinds; and the lands are but partially inclosed and cultivated. The substratum is limestone of very superior quality, which is worked upon an extensive scale: the stone is susceptible of a beautiful polish, and many slabs raised from the quarries have been manufactured into elegant mantel-pieces, and used for other ornamental purposes; it is also burnt for manure, there being no fewer than six kilns for this purpose in constant operation, for the supply of the more northern parts of the county. Of the rateable annual value of the parish, the return is £622. 5. The living is a discharged rectory, rated in the king's books at £3. 14. 4½., and in the patronage of the Crown: the tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £84; and there is a glebe of ten acres, valued at the same number of pounds per annum. The church, dedicated to St. Elidyr, is a neat and well-built edifice, situated in a bleak part of the parish, on a limestone rock, which has been quarried all round, leaving the sacred fabric many feet above the level of the adjacent ground. There is a Sunday school, where about 45 males and females are instructed gratuitously.

LYGAN-Y-LLAN (HELYGEN-LLAN), a hamlet, in the parish of HALKIN, Northop division of the hundred of COLESHILL, county of FLINT, NORTH WALES, 3 miles (S. E. by S.) from Holywell: the population is included in the return for the parish. This hamlet, which contains the parochial church, derives its name from a saint called Lugan, of whom very little is known, but whose name occurs in the Welsh calendar. Lead-mines abound, in which many of the inhabitants are employed; and the late Sir George Wynne is stated to have cleared £300,000 from a single mine, discovered under a small tenement in the hamlet.

LYGAN-Y-WERN (HELYGEN-Y-WERN), a hamlet, in the parish of HALKIN, Northop division of the hundred of COLESHILL, county of FLINT, NORTH WALES, 2 miles (S. E. by S.) from Holywell: the population is returned with the parish. It is situated on the road between Halkin and Holywell, and abounds with lead-mines, in the working of which the inhabitants are chiefly employed.

LYTHAN'S, ST. (ST. LYTHIAN), a parish, in the union of CARDIFF, hundred of DINAS-POWYS, county of GLAMORGAN, SOUTH WALES, 6 miles (W. S. W.) from Cardiff; containing 110 inhabitants. It is situated on elevated ground, overlooking both sides of the Vale of Glamorgan, about a mile south of the turnpike-road leading from Cardiff to Cowbridge; from the common is obtained one of the most extensive, luxuriant, and diversified prospects in South Wales. The living is a discharged vicarage, endowed with the great tithes, rated in the king's books at £6. 1. 3.; present net income, £199, with a glebe-house; patron, Archdeacon of Llandaf: the tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £140, subject to rates, averaging £14; and the glebe contains 41 acres, valued at £40 per annum. There is a day school of about 20 children, who are instructed at the expense of Mr. and Mrs. Bruce Pryce, of Dyfryn House, an ancient mansion in the vicinity, who succeeded to the estate on the death of the late Hon. Mrs. Grey. The sum of £10 was bequeathed by Mr. Thomas Williams, for the benefit of the poor. There is a cromlech on a farm belonging to the Dyfryn estate; it is near the road side, about half a mile west of the church, on the approach to Dyfryn village.

M

MACHYNLLETH (MACHYNLLAETH), a market-town, borough, and parish (comprising the three townships of Machynlleth, otherwise Y Dre, Is-y-Garreg, and Uwch-y-Garreg), and the head of a union, in the lower division of the hundred of MACHYNLLETH, county of MONTGOMERY, NORTH WALES; and containing 2482 inhabitants, of whom 1636 are in the township of Machynlleth, 39 miles (W. by N.) from Montgomery, and 209 (W. N. W.) from London. This place, which is of considerable antiquity, is supposed to have been the site of the *Maglona* of the Itineraries, a Roman station, where, in the reign of the Emperor Honorius, the captain of the "*Numerus Solensium*" was posted, under the *Dux Britanniarum*, to keep the mountaineers in subjection. Connected with the principal station, which occupied the highest part of the hill, was an outwork called Cevn Caer, or "the ridge of the city," about four miles from the present town, in the adjoining parish of Pennal, in the county of Merioneth, of which there were formerly some remains, and at which place several Roman coins have been at various times discovered. From the departure of the Romans till the time of Henry IV., few circumstances of historical importance connected with the place are recorded. In 1402, Owain Glyndwr,

flushed with repeated successes, assembled the estates of the principality in the town, where he held a parliament, that solemnly acknowledged his title to the sovereignty of Wales, of which kingdom he caused himself to be formally invested with the crown. At this parliament Davydd Gam, who had married the sister of Owain Glyndwr, but was, notwithstanding, a zealous partisan and adherent of Henry IV., attended, apparently for the purpose of promoting Owain's pretensions to the crown, but with the disguised intention of assassinating that chieftain. In this attempt, however, he was happily frustrated by a timely discovery of his treachery, and, being seized and imprisoned, would have been instantly executed but for the intercession of Owain's most zealous friends and partizans. In resentment for his treachery, Owain burnt his house and laid waste his lands, and detained him in confinement at Machynlleth till the year 1412, when he was finally ransomed by his father and other vassals of the English crown. Charles I., when on his route to Chester, had a bed prepared for him in a house in the town, called "the Garrison;" the bed and furniture, which have been carefully preserved, are now deposited at Esgair Llyveren, in the county of Merioneth.

The TOWN is situated near the western extremity of the county, about a quarter of a mile from the southern bank of the river Dovey, and on the turnpike-road leading to Aberystwith from the principal parts of North Wales, and also from Shrewsbury. It is romantically embosomed in mountains that encompass it on every side, and from which a beautiful view is obtained of the Vale of the Dovey, abounding in highly picturesque and richly diversified scenery, with the winding course of the river, from above the parish of Cemmes to its influx into the bay of Cardigan. The streets are wide and spacious; the houses are in general neat and well built; and the whole town, which is amply supplied with water, has a regular and prepossessing appearance. A book society has been established, and is much patronized; and a news-room has been opened, which is well attended and respectably supported. The environs are pleasant, comprehending much beautiful scenery and many interesting objects. At Uwch-y-Garreg, a township in the parish, is Pistyll Rhaiadr, one of the finest waterfalls in the principality; though inferior to some in the beauty of the scenery immediately adjoining, it is not surpassed in romantic grandeur by any.

The manufacture of flannels, principally of the coarser kind, is carried on to a considerable extent, and some webs are also made; in this manufacture more than forty carding-engines and seven fulling-mills are employed in the town and its vicinity: the weaving is done by the workmen at their own dwellings, and about two hundred pieces, averaging about a hundred and fifty yards each, are sent to the market at Newtown, which is held every alternate Thursday. Lead-ore is found in the parish, and mines of that metal have been opened in the township of Is-y-Garreg; but they are not at present in operation: there are quarries of good slate, of which some are worked upon a moderate scale. The river Dovey is navigable to Derwenlâs, within two miles of the town, and affords a facility of conveying the produce of the quarries and mines to their destination, and of supplying the neighbourhood with various commodities. The average annual exports from this place are five hundred tons of bark, forty thousand feet of oak timber, a hundred and fifty thousand yards of oak poles for collieries, a hundred tons of lead-ore, and a thousand five hundred tons of slate: the average imports are, five thousand quarters of rye and wheat, a thousand tons of coal, five hundred tons of culm, two thousand tons of limestone, eleven thousand English and foreign hides, and groceries and other shop goods to the amount of £14,000 in value. The market is on Wednesday; and fairs are held annually on the first Wednesday in March, May 16th, June 26th, July 9th, August 7th, September 18th, October 10th, and November 26th, for cattle, horses, and wares: a statute fair also occurs on the Wednesday before Easter.

This place was one of the contributory boroughs, which, together with Llanidloes, Welshpool, and Llanvyllin, returned a member for Montgomery: the elective franchise was originally granted in the 27th of Henry VIII., and was exercised without interruption till the year 1728, when, by a vote of the House of Commons, it was disfranchised, and the right of voting was restricted to Montgomery alone. But this resolution being at variance with a previous one in 1680, which confirmed the right of election, the burgesses had, by a statute of the 28th of George III., the privilege of asserting their claim to join in choosing a member for Montgomery before any future committee of the house, and of appealing against any subsequent decision within twelve calendar months. By the act of 1832, for "Amending the Representation," the town has again been declared one of the contributory boroughs within the county, which return one member to parliament: the right of election is vested in every male person of full age occupying, either as owner or as tenant under the same landlord, a house or other premises of the annual value of at least ten pounds, provided he be capable of registering as the act demands; and the number of tenements of this value within the limits of the borough, which are minutely detailed in the Appendix, is between ninety and a hundred. It is also one of the polling-places in the election of a knight for the shire. The town-hall, or market-house, a plain and commodious building, was erected in 1783, by Sir W. W. Wynne, Bart., grandfather of the present owner of Wynnstay, who is lord of the manor, and holds courts leet twice in the year.

The county court takes place alternately here and at Montgomery; and the petty-sessions for the hundred are held here occasionally.

The parish comprises an extensive tract of mountainous country, computed at five thousand acres, the greater portion of which is uninclosed and uncultivated, affording only pasturage to numerous flocks of sheep, that feed on the declivities of the hills; the lower grounds are fertile and productive, and peat is found in various parts of the parish, the rateable annual value of which has been returned at £8251; the amount for the town being £5472, for the township of Is-y-Garreg, £1330, and for that of Uwch-y-Garreg, £1449. The LIVING consists of a rectory and a vicarage, united under the provisions of an act of the 29th and 30th of Charles II.: the rectory, which was a sinecure, is rated in the king's books at £11. 10. 7½.; and the vicarage at £6. 6. 0½., present net income, £230, with a house, and three fields of glebe land; patron, Bishop of St. Asaph. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a handsome structure, in style resembling that of the later English architecture, rebuilt, with the exception of the tower, in 1827, and containing eight hundred and seventy-three sittings, of which three hundred are free, in consideration of a grant of £300 from the Incorporated Society for the building and enlargement of churches and chapels: the interior is well arranged and neatly fitted up, and the ancient tower has been raised a few feet higher, and crowned with battlements and crocketed angular pinnacles. There are places of worship for Independents, and Calvinistic and Wesleyan Methodists.

Day and Sunday *National schools* were established here in 1829, by John Jones, Esq., of Upper Norton-street, London, but a native of this town, who gave in that year £1000 three per cent. consols. for their endowment, which sum is augmented by the use of a prior bequest of £200 by John Owen Esq., for teaching children, and a grant of £40 from Ann Jones for the like purpose. Commodious buildings were erected at the same time by subscription, occupying three sides of a quadrangle, with a projection in the centre; the expense amounting to £600: and in the schools, which are supported partly by the above endowments, and partly by subscription, 125 children of both sexes receive gratuitous instruction; the master and mistress have a joint salary of £60 per annum. There are three day schools in the parish, in which 80 children are instructed at the cost of their parents; and several Sunday schools, of which four are in the town, appertain to dissenters, and contain about 1150 males and females, many of whom are adults. There are seven houses in the town inhabited from time immemorial by paupers, three of which were bequeathed by Isaac Pugh, and the others are supposed to have been the gift of Humphrey Morris, who also assigned £60, the interest to be expended partly in keeping the buildings in repair and supplying the inmates with clothing, and partly in educating and apprenticing poor children, but the portion for the repair of the houses has been lost. Several persons, also, at different periods have left sums for the benefit of the poor, including £60 by Thomas Pugh, £40 by Rowland Owen, £20 each by Humphrey Morris, Gwen Owen, and John Davis, and other smaller benefactions; all of which were consolidated, and the amount, £190, lent on two bonds to the Montgomeryshire turnpike trusts, now yielding an interest of £9. 10., of which £5 are annually distributed among the poor of the town, £1 each among those of the two townships of Uwch-y-Garreg and Is-y-Garreg, and the remaining £2. 10. in apprenticing poor boys of the town. A few small charities have been lost.

On a hill immediately above Penyrallt House are the remains of an ancient fortification of great strength, within sight of Cevn Caer, and commanding all the passes in this part of the country. Part of the senate-house, in which Owain Glyndwr assembled his parliament, is still remaining: it was built with the slate stone of the country, and, from the appearance of the spacious entrance, which is still in good preservation, seems to have been an edifice of no mean extent. The old building called "the Garrison" is situated near the Wynnstay Arms, and it is supposed that there was formerly a subterraneous passage leading from this place to the fortification at Cevn Caer, in the adjoining parish of Pennal. Adjacent to the town is a field named the "Garshion," at the extremity of which is a copious spring, from which the town is supplied with water. Dôl Guog, near the town, was for some time the retreat of the celebrated *Llywarch Hên*, an eminent bard, who flourished towards the close of the sixth and at the commencement of the seventh centuries; he was chieftain of a part of Cumbria, or Cumberland, but having survived twenty-four of his sons, who fell in fighting the battles of their country against the Saxons, and falling into poverty in his old age, he retired, under the protection of Cynddylan, prince of part of Powys, to this place, where he devoted himself to the pursuits of poetry. He died at the advanced age of a hundred and five years, and was buried at Llanvawr, near Bala. Many of his compositions while in retirement here have been published in the Welsh Archæologia, and in a separate volume by Dr. Pughe. *Howel Swrdwal*, a Welsh bard, was minister of the parish about the middle of the fifteenth century; as was also, for many years, *Ievan Llawdden*, an eminent poet of the Vale of Loughor, who flourished from 1430 to 1470. *Dr. Davies*, head master of the grammar-school at Macclesfield, was a native of the town. The *poor law union*, of which this place is the head, was formed January 16th, 1837, and comprises the following 11 parishes and townships; namely, Machynlleth, Is-y-Garreg, Uwch-y-Garreg, Cem-

mes, Dârowen, Llanbrŷnmair, Llanwrin, and Penegoes, in the county of Montgomery; Pennal, and Towyn, in that of Merioneth; and Scybor-y-Coed, in that of Cardigan: it is under the superintendence of fifteen guardians, and contains a population of 12,306.

MAENAN, a township, in the parish of Eglwys-Vâch, union of Llanrwst, hundred of Llêchwedd-Isâv, county of Carnarvon, North Wales, 2½ miles (N.) from Llanrwst; containing, with part of the extra-parochial district of Maenan-Abbey, 456 inhabitants. It is situated on the right bank of the river Conway, and forms for the most part an ancient lordship, for which courts leet and baron are still annually held in April, by the steward of Sir W. W. Wynne, Bart.: this lordship comprises the whole township, excepting only the site of the abbey of Maenan, forming the extra-parochial district abovementioned, and claims all the privileges formerly possessed by the abbots, namely, exemptions from tithes, &c.

MAENAN-ABBEY, or MAENAN-MYNACHDŶ, an extra-parochial liberty, partly situated locally in the township of Arddr, parish of Llanbedr, and partly in that of Maenan, parish of Eglwys-Vâch, hundred of Llêchwedd-Isâv, county of Carnarvon, North Wales, 3 miles (N.) from Llanrwst: the population is returned with the respective parishes. It is situated on the eastern bank of the river Conway, and derives its extra-parochial privileges from having been anciently the site of the rich abbey of Maenan, said to have been founded by Richard I., but the first authentic notice of which occurs in 1283, when Edward I., by authority of Pope Nicholas, removed the Cistercian monks of Aberconway to this place, at the same time confirming to them all the privileges they had enjoyed in their former habitation, and adding considerably to their possessions. The cause of the change was, that Edward had selected the site of their original house on which to erect the magnificent castle of Aberconway; and probably being jealous of their communication with his new subjects, their countrymen, he soon after further removed them to the famous abbey of Vale Royal, in Cheshire. The establishment at Maenan, nevertheless, continued to flourish until the period of the dissolution, when its revenue was valued at £179. 10. 10. In 1563, the site of the abbey, together with the township of Maenan, was granted to Elizeus Wynne, who took down a great part of the buildings, and erected a mansion near the spot with the materials. The original edifice was equally remarkable for the pleasantness of its situation and the beauty of its architecture: a small arch is the only portion of it now standing. The inhabitants attend the parish church of Llanddoget, in the county of Denbigh, for the performance of ecclesiastical rites. Of the rateable annual value of the liberty, the return made amounts to £1436. 5. 2.

MAENCLOCHOG, county of Pembroke, South Wales.—See Mary's (St.).

MAENOR-DEILO, LOWER, a hamlet, in that part of the parish of Llandilo-Vawr which is in the lower division of the hundred of Cayo, county of Carmarthen, South Wales, 3½ miles (N. E.) from Llandilo-Vawr; containing 364 inhabitants. It is situated on the western bank of the Towy. At Capel-Bâch there was formerly a chapel of ease, on the site of which is now a private residence.

MAENOR-DEILO, UPPER, a hamlet, in that part of the parish of Llandilo-Vawr, which is in the lower division of the hundred of Cayo, county of Carmarthen, South Wales, 4½ miles (N. E. by N.) from Llandilo-Vawr; containing 384 inhabitants. The rich and beautiful Vale of Towy is seen to much advantage from many portions of the hamlet, which is ornamented with various pleasing residences of families of independent fortune.

MAENOR-DEILO-VABON, a hamlet, in that part of the parish of Llandilo-Vawr which is in the lower division of the hundred of Perveth, county of Carmarthen, South Wales, 2 miles (E. N. E.) from Llandilo-Vawr; containing 424 inhabitants. This place lies on the road from Llangadock to Llandilo-Vawr, which here runs along the eastern bank of the Towy. Upon the brook called the Areth, which divides the parishes of Llandilo-Vawr and Llangadock, is a very fine fall of considerable height, much resorted to by the lovers of the picturesque. The house contiguous to the bridge is remarkable for a murder committed there some years ago, under very memorable circumstances. The seat Maenor-Vabon is in this hamlet.

MAENTWROG (MAEN-TWROG), a parish, in the union of Festiniog, hundred of Ardudwy, county of Merioneth, North Wales, ¼ of a mile from the post-office at Tan-y-Bwlch, and 18 miles (N. N. W.) from Dôlgelley; containing 882 inhabitants. This parish derives its name from a large upright stone still remaining at one angle of the church, which is called "Maen Twrog," and was erected to the memory of Twrog, an eminent British saint, who flourished at the close of the fifth and beginning of the sixth centuries, and to whom the church is dedicated. It is surrounded by the parishes of Festiniog, Llandecwyn, and Trawsvynydd, and contains 5288*a*. 3*r*. 17*p*., of which the arable compared with the pasture forms about one-third, but a very considerable portion is under wood, the prevailing species being oak. The surface is partly rugged and hilly, embracing one half of the Vale of Festiniog, but is not so much so as that parish, there being here more flat and level land, with a soil for the most part light and gravelly, producing oats and barley. The village, in which is a comfortable inn, is situated in the north-western part of the parish, and in the most romantic portion of the fertile and highly picturesque Vale of Festiniog; and on the southern bank

of the river Dwyryd, which falls into Traeth Bâch in the bay of Cardigan; and on the turnpike-road leading from Dôlgelley to Carnarvon. Roads also branch off from it north-west to Trêmadoc, north-east to Festiniog, and south-west to Harlech. The surrounding scenery is richly diversified with verdant meadows and luxuriant groves, beautifully contrasting with the barren and precipitous mountains by which this portion of the vale is inclosed. About a mile from the village are two fine waterfalls, one called Rhaiadr Dû, or "the black fall," and the other Llŷn-y-Gwynryn, both formed by the small river Velinrhyd. The latter, which consists of six different falls, each about thirty feet in extent, is beautifully picturesque, and, as seen from the base of the rocks over which the river descends, has a sublime and romantic grandeur of effect. The river Dwyryd is navigable to the village, and receives the Cynval, a small river: and there are two other streams named Llechrwd and Velinrhyd, that form the boundary between this and the parish of Llandecwyn and part of Trawsvynydd. The manufacture of flannel and the knitting of stockings are carried on to a moderate extent, affording employment to a portion of the inhabitants; and fairs are held on March 3rd, April 14th, May 15th, August 15th, September 19th, and November 10th.

The living is a discharged rectory, consolidated with the rectory of Festiniog: the church, rebuilt in 1814, on the site of the ancient structure, is a neat stone edifice, with a square embattled tower, about 50 feet long and 36 broad, and contains 232 sittings, of which 60 are free. There are places of worship for Independents and Calvinistic and Wesleyan Methodists. A school-house has been built by Mrs. Oakeley, in which between 70 and 80 children are instructed at her sole expense; and there are also four Sunday schools, appertaining to the dissenters, in which about 240 males and females are taught gratuitously. Some of the children of this parish attend the National school at Festiniog. Mrs. Jones, in 1742, bequeathed £30; Evan Lloyd, in 1691, £20; and John Roberts £5; with which sums, and other monies, three cottages and gardens were purchased in a remote part of the parish many years since, in which three poor families are permitted to reside rent-free; but the interest of the above sums is still annually distributed among the poor. The Roman road leading from *Uriconium* to *Segontium;* another from Tommen-y-Mûr, in the parish, where the kings of England employed in the conquest of Wales frequently encamped, to Caer Gai; and another to Sarn Helen, passed through this place; and several Roman antiquities have been found in the parish, consisting of coins, urns, and inscribed stones, of which last, some were in the possession of the late W. Gruffydd Oakeley, Esq., of Tan-y-Bwlch Hall, and of John Lloyd, Esq., of Pen-y-Glànau, who has also an extensive collection of antiquities discovered in different parts of the principality. Among the inscriptions in the hands of the late Mr. Oakeley are, a bordered stone, ornamented at the extremities, and divided longitudinally into two compartments, in the upper of which are the characters ⊱ AND, and in the lower PXXXIX.; another stone, fourteen inches in length and nine inches broad, with the inscription ⊱ IVLIMANS; and a third, fifteen inches long and seven inches broad, bearing the inscription IMAV.XXXIX. The Rev. Edmund Prys, Archdeacon of Merioneth, one of the most eminent poets of his time, was rector of the parish for many years. He translated the metrical version of the Psalms of David used in the Welsh churches, one of which he is said to have versified every time he had service in this church, in which the whole were sung previously to their being published; and he also assisted Bishop Morgan in his translation of the Welsh Bible. He was born at Gerddi Bluog, in the parish of Llanvair, in 1544, and was interred under the communion table of this church.

MAESCAR, a township, in the parish and hundred of DEVYNOCK, union and county of BRECKNOCK, SOUTH WALES, 7 miles (W. by S.) from Brecknock; containing 770 inhabitants. The township comprises 4241*a.* 2*r.* 3*p.*, of which 114 acres are waste land; and its rateable annual value is returned at £2986. It forms the north-eastern portion of the parish, and is bounded on the north by the river Usk, into which the Camlais brook here flows, and over which is a bridge. The inhabitants of a portion of the hamlet resort to the parish church, while those of the upper part of Cwm Camlais frequent the chapel of Llanilltyd. Here are three day schools, one of which, containing 40 children, was endowed by the late Sir John Davies; and in the other two about 50 children are taught at their parents' expense. Instruction is also gratuitously afforded to about 110 males and females attending the Established Church, and to about 95 belonging to the dissenters; and there are five almshouses, having an endowment of £40 per annum. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £248, which is equally divided between the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, the vicar of Devynock, and the impropriator.

MAESGWARTHA (MAES GWARTHAF), a hamlet, in the parish of LLANELLY, union and hundred of CRICKHOWEL, county of BRECKNOCK, SOUTH WALES, 5½ miles (W. by N.) from Abergavenny; containing 1659 inhabitants. This hamlet comprises the upper portion of the parish, and contains several limestone quarries and limekilns, the produce being sent to various surrounding districts, by means of the Brecknock canal, which passes through it.

MAESGWŶN (MAES-GWŶN), a hamlet, in the parish of NANTMEL, hundred of RHAIADR, county of RADNOR, SOUTH WALES, 2 miles (E.) from Rhaiadr; containing 390 inhabitants. It forms the

south-eastern portion of the parish, and was formerly called Uwch-Coed. At the base of the barren eminence termed Rhiw-Graidd, on the north-western side, is a fine sheet of water, about a mile in circumference, named Llŷn Gwŷn, near which, and close to the left bank of the Dulas river, is Llwynbaried House.

MAESMAENCYMRO (MAES-MAEN-CYMRO), a joint hamlet with Brŷn-Caredig, in that part of the parish of Llanynys which is in the hundred of Ruthin, county of Denbigh, North Wales, 3 miles (n. w.) from Ruthin: the population is included in the return for the parish.

MAESMAWR (MAESMOR) with Ceulan, a township, in the parish of Llanvihangel-Geneu'r-Glyn, upper division of the hundred of Geneu'r-Glyn, county of Cardigan, South Wales, 8 miles (n. e.) from Aberystwith; containing 597 inhabitants. It consists of a mountainous district near the head of the river Maesmor.

MAESMYNIS (MAES-MYNYS), a parish, in the union and hundred of Builth, county of Brecknock, South Wales, 1½ mile (s. w.) from Builth; containing 252 inhabitants. This parish is situated in the northern part of the county, between the rivers Irvon and Dihonwy, by the latter of which it is separated from the parish of Llanddewi'r-Cwm; it is divided from Llanynis by a rivulet called the Cniddon, which flows into the Irvon; and is intersected by the turnpike-roads from Builth to Brecknock and Llandovery, that unite within a mile of the church. It is bounded on the north by Llanynis, on the east by Builth, on the south-east by Llanddewi'r-Cwm, on the south by Llangynog and Merthyr-Cynog, and on the west by Llangammarch; and contains by computation 5770 acres, of which about 2509 are arable, 501 meadow and pasture, 400 woodland, &c., 5 garden, and 2355 waste, mountain, common, &c.: the soil is generally light and barren, but produces good wheat, barley, oats, and peas; and live stock is also reared: of timber, the prevailing sorts are oak, ash, and wych, with birch, alder, and thorns; and there are plantations of fir. The surface is extremely uneven, rising into hills of considerable elevation, part of the Eppynt range, alternated with deep and narrow valleys, of which one termed Cwmbwch, from the river Bwch, by which it is intersected, and another of greater extent, through which the Dihonwy takes its course, are finely ornamented with flourishing plantations, and in other parts almost covered with underwood. Near the rivulet Cniddon is an extensive wood, named Gilvâch Ddedwydd, on the southern side of which the parish church forms an interesting feature in the highly picturesque scenery that distinguishes this part of the parish: in a field adjoining this wood, stood, not many years since, a large stone, or rather some petrified gravel, of an oblong shape, about eight feet high, and from four and a half to five feet long, on each side, called Maen Dewi, or St. David's stone; it was broken up by the proprietor, but there are fragments still remaining. On the river Dihonwy, which flows nearly through the whole length of the parish, are two corn grist-mills; and on the Irvon is a flannel manufactory, employing about ten persons, near which is a small village designated Nant-yr-Arian, or the Money brook. The rateable annual value of the parish has been returned at £1175.

The living is a discharged rectory, rated in the king's books at £7. 1. 3.; present net income, £128; patron, Bishop of St. David's: there are 6 acres of glebe land, and a commodious house, about 200 yards from the churchyard, erected by the late incumbent, the Rev. Thomas Bowen, on the site of a former rectory-house, built in 1694. The church, dedicated to St. David, and situated on an eminence, is an ancient structure, with the remains only of a tower, that appears to have been in ruins for ages: within the walls, which are not more than seven or eight feet above the ground, an old ash tree had obtained a considerable growth, from the roots of which three young trees are now growing. The interior of the church consists of a nave and chancel, recently ceiled, and is in length about seventy-five feet, and in breadth about twenty: the ancient roof of the chancel was of oak panelled in compartments, each of which was ornamented with the device of two lions seiant, and beneath them the legend "*Nor is this*," in old characters; but these panels have been removed: near the entrance is a font rudely sculptured. There is meeting-house for Independents; and about 30 males and females are gratuitously taught by that denomination in a Sunday school. A tenement named Tîr Twppa, in Llanynis, is charged with the annual payment of twenty shillings to the poor of this place; and the rental of a tenement in the same parish, called Pen-y-Rhiw, and now producing £15 per annum, is divided among the poor of both parishes. The shaft of an ancient stone cross, beautifully sculptured, and a great curiosity, has been inserted in the wall of a farm-house, designated Neuadd Siarmon; it is said to have been removed from Porth-y-Crwys, in Llanynis.

MAESTREGOMER (MAES-TRE-GOMER), a hamlet, in the parish of Trêveglwys, upper division of the hundred of Llanidloes, county of Montgomery, North Wales: the population is included in the return for the parish. The parochial church is situated in this hamlet, about four miles and a half north by east from Llanidloes.

MAES-TROYDDYN, a hamlet, in the parish of Cayo, higher division of the hundred of Cayo, county of Carmarthen, South Wales, 11 miles (w. n. w.) from Llandovery: the population is included in the return for the parish. It is situated on the right bank of the Twrch, near its junction with the river Cothy: there are some well-wooded eminences within its limits.

MAES-Y-FYNNON (MAES-Y-FFYNNON), a township, in the parish of LLANTHOYSAINT, union of LLANDOVERY, lower division of the hundred of PERVETH, county of CARMARTHEN, SOUTH WALES, 5½ miles (S. E.) from Llangadock: the population is included in the return for the parish. It is situated at the foot of the Black Mountains, and contains some well-wooded dingles. There are several carneddau on the eminences in the district, more especially at Tŷ Uchâv, where are two circular ones, and contiguous is a large upright stone.

MAES-Y-GROES, a hamlet, in the parish of KÎLKEN, Northop division of the hundred of COLESHILL, county of FLINT, NORTH WALES; containing 237 inhabitants.

MALLAEN, a hamlet, partly in the parish of CAYO, and partly in that of KÎLYCWM, higher division of the hundred of CAYO, county of CARMARTHEN, SOUTH WALES, 7½ miles (N. W. by N.) from Llandovery: the population is included in the return for the respective parishes. This place is a manor belonging to the crown, and forms a part of the lofty and barren mountain called Mallaen, on the border of Cardiganshire, and on which the inhabitants of Cayo and those of the adjoining parish of Llanwrda and the hamlet of Ystrad have a right of common pasture and of turbary: on the southern ridge of the mountain are two circular carneddau.

MALLWYD (MAEN-LLWYD), a parish, in the union of DÔLGELLEY, partly in the hundred of MACHYNLLETH, county of MONTGOMERY, but principally in that of TÀLYBONT and MOWDDWY, county of MERIONETH, NORTH WALES, 11½ miles (N. E.) from Machynlleth; containing 1177 inhabitants, of whom 1041 are in the Merionethshire, and 136 in the Montgomeryshire, portion. The name, implying the dark stone, is supposed to have been derived from an ancient monument formerly existing within a short distance of the village, but which disappeared thirty-four years ago. The parish, which is extensive, is pleasantly situated on the river Dovey, and comprises a very considerable portion of arable and pasture land, inclosed and in a good state of cultivation, together with a large tract of uninclosed and uncultivated country, where peat, which forms the principal fuel of the inhabitants, is obtained. The village is delightfully situated in a small but fertile valley, watered by the Dovey, and abounding with finely diversified and highly picturesque scenery, formed by the various indentations of the three lofty mountains of Aran, Camlan, and Moeldyvi, which surround it like an amphitheatre. The views in every direction are interesting, and embrace many objects of varied beauty and features of romantic character, including some pleasing waterfalls in various parts of the parish, which, especially after floods, are seen to great advantage: of these, the principal are at Pennantigi, in the township of Cerist; at Maes Glasau, in the township of that name; at Pont Vallwyd, in that of Camlan; and another near Dinas Mowddwy. That at Pont Vallwyd is close to the village, and is formed by the river Dovey rushing through a narrow and rocky channel against a high slate rock in the centre of its bed, whence its waters are precipitated into a pool beneath: on one side of it the Camlan mountain rises in rude majesty, opposite to which issues a stream that is crossed above by a lofty ivy-mantled bridge of one arch, the sides of the glen being covered with underwood, and the waters of the Dovey at the same time reflecting in a variety of shades the conical head of the Aran and its dependent elevations to the north: between the opening in the mountains a distant view of the Vale of the Dovey is also obtained, which adds considerably to the picturesque beauty of the scene by its light and contrasted hues. The manufacture of flannel is carried on upon a moderate scale, affording employment to a portion of the inhabitants, of whom also a few are engaged in the slate quarries within the parish. The turnpike-road from Welshpool to Machynlleth and Dôlgelley passes through the village.

The living is a rectory, rated in the king's books at £10. 15. 5.; present net income, £400, with a glebe-house; patron, Bishop of St. Asaph: the tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £340; and there is a small glebe of about an acre. The church, dedicated to St. Tydecho, who lived at the close of the fifth and beginning of the sixth centuries, and of whom tradition has recorded many marvellous exploits, is situated on a spot where two counties meet, the eastern end being in the shire of Merioneth, and the western in that of Montgomery; it is in the early style of English architecture, and is remarkable for the situation of the altar in the centre, opposite to the reading-desk, to which situation it was removed from the east end by Dr. Davies, incumbent, in defiance of the injunction of Laud, Archbishop of Canterbury. In the churchyard are three remarkably fine yew-trees, one of which measures twenty-eight feet three inches in girth, and from one stem throws out a great number of scions, that spread around it an extensive shade, and together present an appearance of sombre magnificence. There are places of worship for Independents, and Calvinistic and Wesleyan Methodists: about thirty children are instructed in a day school; and nine Sunday schools, affording gratuitous instruction to about 540 males and females, are conducted by the dissenters. Dr. John Davies, in 1643, bequeathed £50, with which was purchased a portion of land, now yielding £8. 10. per annum; Mrs. Margaret Vaughan £50; Edward Wynne and Griffith Lewis, each £20; Robert Vaughan, Ellis David, and an unknown benefactor, £10 each; and William and John Parry, £5 each: the produce of all which, together with some smaller charitable donations and bequests, was some years since annually distributed

among the poor of the parish, but the greater portion of the charities, having been lent to a person who became insolvent, is for the most part lost. At Cae Gwŷn is a well, the water of which is in high estimation for its efficacy in the cure of diseases of the eye. Dr. Davies, author of a Welsh grammar and dictionary, was for many years incumbent of the parish, to which he was a great benefactor, having built a rectory-house and three bridges at his own expense: he devoted much of his time to literary pursuits; rendered into Welsh the thirty-nine Articles of the Church of England; and assisted Bishop Parry in his translation of the Bible into Welsh, published in one volume folio, in 1620; he died and was interred here in 1644.

MANAVON, a parish, in the union of Newtown and Llanidloes, lower division of the hundred of Newtown, county of Montgomery, North Wales, 8½ miles (w. s. w.) from Welshpool; containing 795 inhabitants. The parish is situated in a mountainous district nearly in the centre of the county, and is intersected by the river Rhiw, and also by the road leading from Llanvair to Newtown and Montgomery; it comprises a large tract of land, of which a considerable portion is uncultivated, and of the remainder, one-half consists of old inclosures, and the other has been brought into a state of cultivation under the provisions of an act of parliament passed in 1796. Of the rateable annual value, the return made amounts to £3519. The surrounding scenery is strikingly diversified; and from the higher grounds are obtained extensive and pleasingly varied prospects. The manufacture of flannel is carried on to a limited extent. The living is a rectory, rated in the king's books at £8. 18. 4.; present net income, £227, with a glebe-house; patron, Bishop of St. Asaph. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is an ancient structure, in the early style of English architecture, appropriately fitted up for the performance of divine service: in the churchyard are two fine yew-trees of luxuriant growth. In the township of Dôlgynvelyn was formerly a chapel of ease, which has been in ruins for many years. There is a place of worship for Welsh Calvinistic Methodists. A day and Sunday National school, the number of children in which varies according to the season of the year from 30 to 60, is partly supported by an endowment of £2, being the rent of an acre of land, and a small allotment since added, to which are also attached a cottage and garden, occupied by a pauper; the whole purchased with a bequest of £10 by Judith James in 1718, and a legacy of £20 by Rowland Evans in 1735: by aid of this 4 children are taught to read, and the rest are paid for by their parents. The Calvinistic Methodists gratuitously teach from 100 to 200 males and females in three Sunday schools. George Baxter, in 1658; John Thomas Shone, at an unknown period; and Evan Thomas, in 1689, gave each a small rent-charge on certain portions of land to the poor: and William Foulkes, in 1781, bequeathed £30 in money, the interest of which was to be divided among twelve decayed housekeepers. The late Rev. Walter Davies, distinguished as a philologist and antiquary, was for many years rector of the parish.

MANCOTT, a township, in the parish of Hawarden, hundred of Mold, county of Flint, North Wales, ¾ of a mile (n.) from Hawarden; containing 282 inhabitants.

MANERDIVY (MAENOR-DEIFI), a parish, in the union of Cardigan, hundred of Kîlgerran, county of Pembroke, South Wales, 3 miles (s. e.) from Cardigan, and 6 (w. n. w.) from Newcastle-Emlyn; containing 963 inhabitants. This parish is bounded on the east by Kenarth, south by Llanvihangel-Penbedw, west by Kîlgerran, and north by the river Teivy, on which it is situated, at the north-eastern extremity of the county, bordering upon Cardiganshire, and Carmarthenshire. It comprises a considerable tract of arable and pasture land, inclosed and in a good state of cultivation; the surface is finely undulated, and the surrounding scenery, which is enriched with thriving plantations, and enlivened by the course of the river, is generally pleasing, and in many parts picturesque. The river Teivy abounds with salmon, in the taking of which many persons are employed; and trout, sewin, and other fresh-water fish, are also to be found in it. Some tin-works were formerly established here, from which a canal communicated with the Teivy below Llêchrŷd bridge, to which place that river is navigable for small craft; and some excellent quarries for flag-stones have been opened, principally on the glebe land, but are not at present worked. The rateable annual value of the parish has been returned at £1990. 1. 5.

The vicinity is ornamented with several gentlemen's seats; and the adjoining country is richly wooded, and affords some fine views of the vales of Teivy and Cych, which here unite, abounding with features of romantic beauty. Pentre, formerly the seat of the family of Saunders, and now, by marriage of the heiress of that family with the father of the present owner, the property of D. Saunders Davies, Esq., is a handsome and substantial modern edifice, erected on the site of the old mansion, and embosomed in flourishing plantations; the grounds, notwithstanding that they retain to a considerable degree the ancient style, are finely laid out, and from their elevated situation command some interesting and extensive prospects, embracing part of the beautiful Vale of Teivy, the town of Cardigan, and the Irish Sea in the distance. Fynnonau, once the property of the Morgans of Blaenbylan, who sold it to Captain Stephen Colby, R. N., uncle of the present proprietor, John Colby, Esq., is an elegant modern house, erected from a design by Mr. Nash, and beautifully situated in groves and

plantations; the grounds comprehend some rural and romantic scenery. Clynview, is also a handsome residence pleasingly situated, and embellished with scenery of interesting character.

The living is a rectory, rated in the king's books at £9, and in the patronage of the Crown. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £345, of which a sum of £265 is payable to the rector, who has also a glebe of 40 acres, valued at £50 per annum, and £80 to the owner of the great and small tithes of Cîlvawr. The church, dedicated to St. David, is a small neat edifice, situated near the river, but not remarkable for any architectural features; it has been partly rebuilt of late; and the churchyard has been thickly planted with trees, principally by T. Lewis Esq. There was once a chapel of ease at Cîlvawr; but it has been in ruins for many years: the tithes of this part of the parish belonged formerly to W. O. Brigstocke, Esq., of Blaenpant, but are now the property of Miss Jones, having been purchased by her late brother, Morgan Jones, Esq., of the former gentleman. There is a day school, in which are about 20 girls, partly supported by some ladies and partly by the parents; also two day and Sunday schools, containing about 100 children, and one of which, having a lending library instituted by the rector, is maintained by the trustees of Mrs. Bevan's charity, who pay the master £20 a year, and supply books; the other is carried on at the expense of the parents: about 100 males and females are instructed in two Sunday schools by Baptists. Dr. Erasmus Saunders, rector of Morton in the Marsh, and author of "Short Illustrations of the Bible," and an excellent tract on the duties of families, was born at Pentre, in the parish.

MANEROWEN, or MANERAWEN (MAENOR-OWAIN), a parish, in the union of Haverfordwest, hundred of Dewisland, county of Pembroke, South Wales, 2 miles (w. s. w.) from Fishguard; containing 194 inhabitants. This parish, which is of very limited extent, is situated in the northern part of the county, and is intersected by the road leading from Fishguard to St. David's, and watered by a rivulet that runs into Fishguard bay. The lands, with the exception of a small common, are in a good state of cultivation; and the soil, which is peculiarly favourable to the growth of barley, is in general fertile and productive: the surface is varied; and the surrounding scenery, though not distinguished by any striking features, is of a pleasing character. The ancient seat and residence of John Lewis, Esq., a magistrate of the county in the reign of James II., and equally distinguished for his learning and impartial administration of the law, is now deserted and in ruins: the estate is the property of his descendant, Richard Bowen, Esq., who has erected a handsome mansion a little higher up the hill, which forms an interesting object in the scenery of the place. Slate of very good quality has been found in the parish, but the working of it has been discontinued: a small carding-mill, still in operation, affords employment to a few of the inhabitants. The rateable annual value has been returned at £600. The living is a vicarage not in charge, endowed with £600 royal bounty, and £200 parliamentary grant; present net income, £86; patrons and appropriators, Subchanter and Vicars-choral of St. David's, whose tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £80, subject to rates, averaging £9. 15. per annum. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is not remarkable for any architectural details of importance. The above-mentioned John Lewis, Esq., was the intimate friend of Bishop Gibson, whom he materially assisted in editing "Camden's Britannia," more especially in those parts of it that related to the principality, of which he was a native, and in the history and antiquities of which he was profoundly skilled.

MANLLEDD (MANLEOEDD), a township, in the parish of Llanidloes, upper division of the hundred of Llanidloes, county of Montgomery, North Wales: the population is included in the return for the parish. Three-fourths of the tithes belong to the Dean and Chapter of Bangor, and the remaining one-fourth to the vicar of Llanidloes.

MANOR, a joint township with Rake, in the parish of Hawarden, hundred of Mold, county of Flint, North Wales, 2 miles (e.) from Hawarden; containing, with Rake, 65 inhabitants.

MANORBEER (MAENOR-BŶR), a parish, in the hundred of Castlemartin, union and county of Pembroke, South Wales, 4½ miles (w. s. w.) from Tenby; containing 691 inhabitants. The name of this place is of very doubtful etymology: Giraldus Cambrensis, who was born here, calls it, in his Itinerary, *Maenor Pyrr*, which he interprets "the mansion of Pyrrus," who, he says, also possessed the island of Caldey. According to Sir Richard Colt Hoare, the name literally signifies "the manor of the lords," and appears to be derived from its occupation by the lords of Dyved, who were also proprietors of the neighbouring island of Caldey. By whom the castle was originally built has not been ascertained with any degree of accuracy: it probably owed its foundation to William de Barri, one of the Norman lords that accompanied Arnulph de Montgomery into Britain, and who married the grand-daughter of Rhŷs ab Tewdwr, Prince of South Wales. The castle and manor remained in the possession of that family till the 1st of Henry IV., when they were bestowed upon John de Windsor, but afterwards reverting to the crown, they were, in consideration of a large sum of money, granted by letters patent to Thomas ab Owain of Trellwyn, from whose family they passed by marriage into that of Philipps, the present owners.

Giraldus, in his notices of this place, quaintly says,

"Demetia is the most beautiful, as well as the most powerful, district in Wales; Pembroke, that is the present hundred of Castlemartin, the finest province in Demetia, and the place I have described (Maenorbeer) the most delightful part of Pembroke." The parish is situated on the small bay to which it gives name in the Bristol Channel, and within two miles to the south of the turnpike-road leading from Tenby to Pembroke; the sea bounds it on the south, and in other directions it is surrounded by the parishes of Penalley, St. Florence, and Hodgeston. By admeasurement it contains 3464 acres, of which 2855 are meadow and pasture, 450 arable, and the remainder, common and waste. A great portion of the parish lies on the side of the hill, along which the main road from Tenby to Pembroke winds, and being so immediately on the coast it is almost entirely destitute of timber, but the situation of the village is singularly picturesque, and in consequence of its contiguity to the sea and the ancient ruins of the castle, by which it is adorned, is much frequented by visiters. There are excellent limestone quarries in Lydstep bay, where a very considerable number of hands are employed, the stone being shipped during the summer months in great quantities by vessels belonging to other parts of Wales, and to North Devon: at Lydstep vessels of one hundred and thirty tons' burthen can ride in security. Some indications of coal have been observed, but the attempts to work it have not been attended with success. The sands on this part of the coast are fine, especially at Lydstep haven, where they are well adapted for sea-bathing; and the beauty of its situation, and its convenient distance from Tenby, render this a favourite excursion from that watering-place. Within the limits of the parish, of which the rateable annual value returned is £3122, are two small villages, called Jamestown and Manorbeer Newton.

The living is a discharged vicarage, rated in the king's books at £8, endowed with £600 royal bounty, and £1400 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the Master and Fellows of Christ's College, Cambridge, who are proprietors of the great tithes. The church, dedicated to St. James, is an ancient structure, in the early style of English architecture, consisting of a nave and two aisles, the length being about 100 feet, and the extreme breadth 45, with a lofty square embattled tower: the accommodation has been recently increased by the erection of a gallery, containing 90 additional sittings, the cost of which was in part defrayed by the Incorporated Society; the chancel too has undergone considerable repair at the expense of the patrons: the whole contains about 260 sittings, of which 90 are free. Close to it, on the south side, is a large edifice, which was in all probability connected with it, but its history is unknown; it may have been a chantry or grange, or even some distinct religious house: it has recently been converted into a convenient school-room, capable of containing from 80 to 90 children, having been presented for that purpose by the patrons, and the school is rapidly improving, chiefly through the exertions of the Rev. Henry Hughes. There are places of worship for Calvinistic and Primitive Methodists. Manorbeer Castle, distinguished as the birthplace, and for some time the residence, of the celebrated Giraldus de Barri, better known as Giraldus Cambrensis, is still an object of interest and attraction. The remains occupy an elevated site above the small bay of Manorbeer, of which the castle had full command: they consist principally of portions of the state apartments, the windows of which faced a spacious court, the whole being inclosed with lofty embattled walls, whereof the platforms are in some places still entire; the grand entrance, through a gateway flanked with two bastions, of which that on the north side has fallen down; two portcullises, and the moat, which may be distinctly traced. On Old-castle Point, to the east of Manorbeer bay, are the remains of an ancient encampment of small dimensions, probably of Danish origin.

Silvester Giraldus de Barri, commonly called Giraldus Cambrensis, was born about the year 1146, and was educated under his uncle, then Bishop of St. David's, who sent him to France for the completion of his studies. On his return to England he embraced holy orders, and rose rapidly to distinction in the church; he held successively the offices of legate in Wales to the Archbishop of Canterbury, and Archdeacon of St. David's, of which see he was afterwards chosen Bishop; but the king, fearing to raise to that dignity a man of such talent and influence in the principality, and one so nearly allied to the native princes, his mother having been granddaughter of Rhŷs ab Tewdwr, Prince of South Wales, refused to confirm his election. He attended Baldwin, Archbishop of Canterbury, on his mission to preach the crusades throughout Wales, and, during the absence of Richard I. in the Holy Land, was one of the members of the regency. Being again denied the bishopric of St. David's, to which he had been a second time elected, and in the hope of which he had successively refused various other sees, and the archbishopric of Cashel, in Ireland, he retired from public office to the principality, where he spent the last seventeen years of his life, devoted entirely to literary pursuits; he died at St. David's, at the age of seventy-four, and was interred in the cathedral church of that place, where his monument still remains. His writings are numerous, and many of them are still extant; his Itinerary, by which he is best known, has been lately reprinted in quarto by Sir Richard Colt Hoare, Bart., with an elegant English version, accompanied by notes and a catalogue of his writings, with a reference to the several works in which they are preserved.

MARCHALED, a hamlet, forming that part of the parish of LLANGERNIEW which is in the hundred

of Isdulas, county of Denbigh, North Wales, 12 miles (w.) from Denbigh: the population is included in the return for the parish. It is situated on the left bank of the river Elwy, in a very mountainous district. Hâvodunnos, an old mansion in the Elizabethan style, is said to have been once a religious establishment; and Pennant is another good antique family structure, still remaining here.

MARCHWIEL (MARCHWIAIL), a parish, in the union of Wrexham, hundred of Bromfield, county of Denbigh, North Wales, 2 miles (s. e.) from Wrexham; containing 553 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated in the eastern part of the county, and bounded by the places called Iscoed, Wrexham, Ruabon, and Bangor, is intersected by the road from Wrexham, which here branches off to Whitchurch and Ellesmere; and consists of the townships of Marchwiel and Sontley, the former comprising 2691 acres, with a population of 466, and the latter, 585 acres, with a population of 87. The lands are inclosed and in a good state of cultivation, except about one-eighth part; the soil is partly gravel and partly clay, producing good wheat, barley, and oats; and the prevailing timber is oak: the rateable annual value has been returned at £3520. Marchwiel Hall, for many years the property and residence of the younger branch of the family of Broughton, of Broughton, forms an interesting feature in the scenery of the immediate neighbourhood. The living is a rectory, rated in the king's books at £12. 16. 8.; patron, Bishop of St. Asaph: the tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £635. 13.; and there is a glebe of three acres, with four cottages, the whole valued at £50 per annum. The church, dedicated to St. Marcellus, and in early times connected with the more ancient church of Bangor, was rebuilt in 1789, and enlarged and repaired in 1829: the expense of its enlargement was defrayed by the mortgage of a messuage called Tyddyn Daniel, which was left, in 1626, for the purpose of the profits being appropriated to the repairing of the church. The present structure is in the Grecian style of architecture, from a design by Wyatt. There is a National day school, consisting of about 40 girls and 30 boys, supported by the rector; and a Sunday school, attended by the day scholars, affords instruction to about 80 males and females, and has a lending library attached, founded by the rector, who supplies the books. James ab Edward, in 1628, gave in trust to the churchwardens and their successors three pieces of land, comprising together twelve acres and two roods, the rental of which, now amounting to £14. 10., he directed to be annually distributed among the industrious poor not receiving parochial relief, and is so given away on Good Friday in blankets and bread to about 16 or 18 poor families. Lady Jeffreys, in 1730, bequeathed £20, which has been either lost or misapplied, together with other sums of £5 each, left by five individuals at different periods. A farm called Tyddyn Daniel, containing about 14 acres, and now yielding a rent of £17 per annum, was purchased in fee from the crown in 1626, by Sir E. Broughton, of Marchwiel Hall, Knt., and four others, for the purpose of applying the proceeds to the repairs of the church, on which they are expended after paying the interest of £200 appropriated to its enlargement in 1829.

MARCROSS (MARK-CROSS, or MARY-CROSS), a parish, in the union of Bridgend and Cowbridge, hundred of Ogmore, county of Glamorgan, South Wales, 6 miles (s. w. by w.) from Cowbridge; containing 96 inhabitants. The name is said to be a corruption of Mêr Croes, "the cross on the sea-shore," the parish being situated on the coast of the Bristol Channel: on the other sides it is surrounded by the parishes of Monknash, Lantwit-Major and St. Donatt's. By admeasurement it contains 873 acres, of which 642 are arable, and 231 pasture and meadow; and the distinguishing character of the surface is a prevailing flatness, but with delightful views of the channel, which is on the south; there is very little wood; the soil is of a clayey quality, producing chiefly wheat. Marcross was formerly a place of considerable importance, having been distinguished by a castle, now demolished, and a monastery, said to have been subordinate to that of Lantwit-Major, and probably destroyed about the same time in the ravages of the Danes and Saxons on this coast. The living is a discharged rectory, rated in the king's books at £9. 10. 10., and in the patronage of the Archdeacon and Chapter of Llandaf: the tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £151. 7., which with the value of the glebe-land makes a gross income of £216. 7.: a very good parsonage-house was built about ten years since with money borrowed from Queen Anne's Bounty, under Gilbert's act. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is of a plain style of architecture, and was probably erected at a very early period; it measures, exclusively of the chancel, 37 feet in length, by about 16 in breadth, and contains nine inclosed seats, of which four or five may be considered free. A Sunday school affords instruction to about 20 males and females. A bequest of £5 for the benefit of the poor by an unknown donor is lost, no payment in regard of it having been made since 1788, when it was in the hands of the Rev. Edward Carn, at interest. Near the village are the remains of a cromlech, which tradition reports to have been an old church; it is not improbable that it was devoted to some religious purpose by the Druids. Here is a mineral spring, the water of which is stated to have been successfully applied, in a great variety of instances, to the cure of the king's evil.

MARGAM, a parish, in the union of Neath, hundred of Newcastle, county of Glamorgan, South Wales, bounded on the south by the Bristol

Channel, and situated on the line of the great western road through the county, 9 miles (s. s. e.) from Neath; containing 3526 inhabitants, being an increase, as compared with the last census, of 624. The early history of this place is involved in some obscurity: it was, at a very remote period, erected into a bishopric, which continued for five successions, and then merged in that of Llandaf. Some writers ascribe this to Morgan, or Morcant, son of the renowned King Arthur, who is said to have occasionally resided here; but the circumstance is doubtful. Its original name was *Pen-dâr*, "The Oak Summit," so called from a noble wood of oak that covers the breast of a mountain, upwards of eight hundred feet in height, forming a striking feature in the landscape, and deservedly admired for its boldness and grandeur, as well as for the beauty and variety of its outline. The present appellation is comparatively modern, being considered a corruption of Mawrgan, who was the son of Caradoc ab Iestyn, and a great benefactor to the celebrated abbey of Margam, if not its founder. Mr. Humphrey Llwyd, who is followed by several respectable Welsh antiquaries, is of the latter opinion, and states that he had seen "Morgan ap Caradoc's original charter, with nine witnesses, all very antique British names." Dugdale, and the *Annales de Margan*, printed in the second volume of Gale's Scriptores, both date the foundation in 1147, and attribute it to Robert, Earl of Gloucester, who, according to the latter, died in this year, and was buried in the monastery. Bishop Tanner, in comparing these authorities with Speed and some manuscript accounts, which differ a little in their dates, inserts a query whether "Robert might not begin this house only, a little before his death, and William, his son and successor, finish it some time after?" the latter is by Camden considered to have been its founder.

Notwithstanding the uncertainty of its origin, there can be little doubt that it was endowed by Caradoc ab Iestyn, lord of the adjacent lordship of Avon, with extensive grants of lands, which were confirmed by a deed under the hands of Morgan, and his two brothers, Cadwallon and Meriedoc, whose descendants, for several generations, were munificent benefactors to the establishment. This appears from the charter of Thomas de Avene, dated February 10th, 1349 (as found by Dugdale, translated into English in the collection of Mr. Hugh Thomas, without mentioning where the latter obtained it), wherein he states, "after due consideration, I confirm unto the said monks all donations, grants, confirmations, and sales whatsoever, which they enjoy by the bounty of any of my predecessors, *viz.*, whatsoever they may have by the gift of Morgan ab Caradoc; of Leison and Owen, the sons of the said Morgan; and all they have by gift of Morgan Cam and his heirs, of Morgan Vaughan and Sir Leison, the sons of the said Morgan Cam; likewise whatsoever they have by the gift of Sir Thomas de Avene, my father." A large collection of original charters belonging to this abbey is preserved with the Harleian MSS. in the British Museum, the earliest of which is a confirmatory bull of Pope Urban III., dated in 1186. It was a Cistercian abbey, dedicated to St. Mary, and is mentioned by earlier antiquaries as the first house of that kind in these parts: according to Leland it had the privilege of sanctuary. When King John exacted a levy from the Cistercian monasteries, the abbey of Margam was exempted, on account of the hospitality he had received here, on his way to Ireland.

At the dissolution, its revenue was estimated at £188. 14., and the site and possessions, together with the royalty of Avon water, were purchased by Sir Rice Mansel, Knt., who, about the year 1552, built a mansion partly on the site of the abbey, which continued to be the principal seat of the family until the extinction of the male line in 1750. This edifice, which subsequently underwent considerable alterations and repairs, was built of the stone of the country, with Sutton stone quoins and dressings taken from the ruins of the abbey: it presented a long front without any magnificence in the structure, and was taken down about the year 1782. The chapter-house, which is a portion of the ancient conventual buildings, is an elegant and highly admired edifice, in the form of a regular duodecagon without, but within, an exact circle, forty-nine feet in diameter: its roof was vaulted, and supported in the centre by a single clustered column branching off into twenty-four ribs; but this beautiful roof fell in the year 1799, in consequence of the outer walls having become defective, and not, as has been asserted by tourists, from the filtration of water through the joints of the stones; and the side walls, with the spring of the arches only, are now left standing. A noble mansion, in the style of English architecture which prevailed in the reign of Henry VIII., has just been erected, on a scale suited to the rank and fortune of the representative of this ancient family. In the midst of the pleasure-grounds is a splendid orangery, an unusual appendage to a gentleman's residence, but there is no record in existence showing the period of its establishment. According to tradition, this celebrated collection of exotics was intended as a present from a Dutch merchant to Queen Mary, consort of William III.; but the vessel conveying it having been stranded on the coast here, the choice cargo was claimed as the property of the lord, and a house, one hundred and fifty feet in length, was built for the reception of the plants. The late Mr. Talbot, in the year 1787, built a new green-house, three hundred and twenty-seven feet in length, with a handsome Palladian front, and a room at each end, and, in 1800, a conservatory, one hundred and fifty feet long, with flues in the ground. There are about one hundred and ten trees in the

green-house, all standards planted in square boxes, and many of them eighteen feet high; those in the conservatory, forty in number, are traced against a trellis framing, where the fruit, which is usually abundant, attains its native size and flavour. The evergreens cultivated in the grounds surrounding the orangery are healthy and luxuriant: among these a bay tree, supposed to be the largest in the world, sprouting from the ground in several branches, is the most remarkable, being upwards of sixty feet in height, and forty-five in diameter: the arbutus, Portugal laurel, and holly, flourish in an extraordinary manner, and present a rich and luxuriant appearance.

The PARISH is bounded on the west by those of Aberavon, and Michaelston super Avon, on the north and north-east by Llangonoyd, on the east and south-east by Tythegston, and on the south by Pyle and Kenvig; it contains 11,200 acres, of which 3200 are good and productive, 4800 poor and indifferent, and 3200 mountain and warren: every kind of corn is produced in the portion of good soil, and there is a large extent of pasture. A magnificent wood presents itself on the side of a mountain 820 feet high, in which oak most abounds, but all sorts of timber are found to thrive; the parish is watered by the Avon on the west, and by the Kenvig on the east, and there are the Frydwyllt and other brooks falling into these rivers. The village of Margam occupies a pleasing and retired situation, enveloped in trees, a short distance from the turnpike-road between Cardiff and Swansea, at the lower verge of that noble forest of oak, to which, in ancient times, it was indebted for its appellation. A building in the form of a semilunar battery, upon the summit of the mountain, commands a view of the woody concave, singularly beautiful and striking; and from the same point is also obtained a magnificent prospect of the sea and the bay of Swansea, with the distant hills of the counties of Somerset and Devon. Owing to the abundance of coal, there are several large works in the parish: the first was an *iron forge* established by Nathaniel Myers, Esq., of Cadoxton, and raised on the site of the present tin-works of Messrs. Smith and Co.; then followed the *copper-works* of the English Copper Company, the oldest association of that kind in the kingdom, a charter having been granted in 1691, soon after copper-ore was discovered in Great Britain, to Sir Joseph Hume and other merchants of London, who were thereby incorporated under the title of "The Governor and Company of Copper Mines in England;" and in the year 1800, was erected here the first steam-engine used for the manufacture of copper in the principality: these works, now in the possession of Messrs. Vivian and Sons, usually afford employment to about four hundred persons, and the quantity of copper annually exported amounts to fourteen hundred tons: the charter, however, is now the property of a firm in the adjoining parish of Michaelston. Extensive *iron-works* have been erected, at a great expense, on the property of C. R. M. Talbot, Esq., by Messrs. Reynolds, which commenced operations in the early part of 1831, but are now held by the Cwmavon Company: they consist of two blast furnaces, capable of yielding a hundred and fifty tons of metal per week, to which the blast is communicated by the force of a water-wheel, forty-five feet in diameter, with ten feet breast, and of ninety horse power, said to be the largest in Wales. The water is brought to this wheel from the Avon by means of a magnificent stone aqueduct, primarily designed as a viaduct for a railway to convey coal to the works: it is four hundred and fifty-six feet in length, and eighty feet high, and comprises four elliptical arches, each of seventy feet span, composed of a strong grey stone raised on the spot, the whole having been erected at a cost of upwards of £7000. This noble structure, from its romantic situation across a narrow precipitous valley among the mountains, forms one of the most striking and interesting features of the county, and well deserves the attention of the tourist. The *tin-works* of Robert Smith and Co. are situated upon the Avon, not far from the small town heretofore known as Aberavon, but now designated Port Talbot, and employ some hundred persons. Tram-roads have been formed from each of these works, as well as from coal-pits on the banks of the river, to the port, where a new cut has been made into the sea for the egress of the river and the entrance of vessels, and a commodious lock and floating dock erected at a very heavy expense, where goods are shipped. A customary market is held at this place every Saturday, for the convenience of the workmen. A part of the hamlet of Hâvod-y-Porth, on the north-western confines of the parish, is now included within the new boundaries of the contributory borough of Aberavon; and the hamlet of Kenvig Higher, and part of that of Trissiant, are comprised within the borough of Kenvig.

The LIVING is a perpetual curacy, endowed with £1600 parliamentary grant; net income, £121; patron and impropriator, C. R. M. Talbot, Esq. The church, which is dedicated to the Virgin Mary, stands on the site of the nave of the ancient structure: having become much dilapidated, it was restored by the munificence of the late Mr. Talbot, in 1809; its western front is considered a fine specimen of the Norman style; it is capable of containing 550 persons. In widening the north aisle to its original size, several interesting monuments were discovered; one without date, bearing a Latin inscription to the memory of an abbot, also the mutilated effigy of a crusader, in chain armour, which was placed within the entrance to the chapter-house. At the east ends of the aisles are monuments to several members of the family of Mansel, upon

which are recumbent figures, the men in armour, and the ladies in the dress of their own times, with their children, in a kneeling posture, about the sides of the tombs, having the names inscribed over their heads. On a plate in one of the pillars is a Latin inscription in monkish rhyme, to the memory of a favourite huntsman, supposed to be by Dr. Friend, the eminent classical physician; which has been translated into English verse by the Rev. W. Bruce Knight, A.M., chancellor of the diocese and incumbent of Margam. At Tai-bâch, about two miles from the church, at the western extremity of the parish, a chapel of ease was erected in 1827, to accommodate the increasing population; the principal contributors towards which were, C. R. M. Talbot, Esq., the English Copper Company, John Reynolds, Esq., and Robert Smith and Co., assisted by a grant of £400 from the Incorporated Society for building and enlarging churches and chapels; and a gallery has since been erected at a cost of £100: the whole contains between six and seven hundred sittings, of which upwards of five hundred are free.

There are four day schools, one of which is partly maintained by the Margam Tin Works' Company, and partly by payments from the parents; there is an admirable Sunday school at the village, held in a room in the churchyard, where the minister always attends and gives instruction, and the mistress of which is paid by Mr. Talbot; and in the same building a day school is carried on under the superintendence of Lady Charlotte Talbot, who directs many of the children to be taught gratuitously, others paying a small sum weekly. A most useful and efficient school, also, for boys and girls, in separate apartments, has been for many years in full operation at Tai-bâch, erected by the English Copper Company, with a house in the centre of the building for the master and mistress; it is supported by very small payments from the copper-men and colliers, and nearly 200 children are instructed in reading, writing, and arithmetic, as well as in their religious duties. John Brown, in 1682, bequeathed £100, due to him by bonds from his master, Sir Edward Mansel, the interest of which, £4. 19. 8., charged on Margam Park, is distributed, according to the intentions of the donor, in 23 penny loaves of bread every Sunday after service among the poor not having parochial relief; who also receive on the 24th of December, and have so received for the last 70 years, from the Talbot family, a distribution of meat and money, the former consisting of a fat bull of the value of £10 or £12, cut up into 80 pieces, and the latter of the corresponding value of 20 Winchester bushels of wheat, and the same quantity of barley, according to the average price of those articles in the preceding market at Neath: the money is divided among the same persons as the beef, and varies in sums of 1*s.* to 8*s.* to each; and Mr. Talbot's agent, assisted by the minister, churchwardens, and overseers, attends at the distribution. In the wood above the village of Margam, called Craig-y-Capel, stand the roofless walls of an old chapel; and upon the top of the mountain to the north-east, is a Roman monument, inscribed "BODVOC JACIT HIC FLVS CATOTI SIRNI PRONEPVS ETENAL VE DOMAV;" and there is another near Eglwys Nunyd (or the Nuns' church, formerly a convent of nuns, now a farm-house, on the road from Margam to Kenvig), with the inscription, also in Roman capitals, "PVMPEIVS CARANTORIVS." Near the chapter-house are two ancient British crosses, standing upright, supposed to be of the fifth and sixth centuries; and there are also vestiges of an intrenchment upon the hill named Pen-y-Castell.

MARLAIS (MARLOES), a parish, in the union of HAVERFORDWEST, hundred of RHÔS, county of PEMBROKE, SOUTH WALES, 11 miles (W.S.W.) from Haverfordwest; containing 486 inhabitants. This place is situated on the southern shore of Muggleswick bay, a lesser portion of St. Bride's bay, the western extremity forming a little promontory; and is partly bounded on the east by a pill, or creek, of Milford Haven. It comprises a considerable tract of arable and pasture land, which, with the exception of a comparatively small portion, is inclosed and in a good state of cultivation; the rateable annual value of the parish being returned at £1977. 16. 10. The village is principally inhabited by fishermen, who obtain a livelihood in the lobster and crab fisheries, which are carried on here, and by the sale of leeches, that are found in great numbers in a sheet of water covering from sixty to seventy acres, called Marlais Mere, which, during the summer months, when it is dry, affords excellent pasturage for cattle. More than one-half of the parish is encompassed by the sea, and the shore is in general bold and bordered with cliffs; the depth of water, within a short distance, varies from four to fourteen fathoms. There are a few small islands, the principal of which are named Midland and Gateholm, situated close to the coast, but the larger one of Skomer is attached to St. Martin's parish, in Pembroke. The living is a discharged vicarage, rated in the king's books at £5, endowed with £200 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Crown; present net income, £80; impropriator, Lord Kensington. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a small edifice, not possessing any architectural details of importance. A former structure, which was in honour of St. Mary, and situated near the beach, was destroyed by an encroachment of the sea, that also laid waste the glebe land originally belonging to the living. There are two day schools, one of which, containing 12 children, is endowed with £5 per annum, bequeathed by Margaret Allen of the parish, in 1772; in the other about 40 children are instructed at their parents' expense: and the Wesleyan Methodists gratuitously teach 20 males and females in a Sunday school.

MARROS, a parish, in the union of NARBERTH, lower division of the hundred of DERLLŶS, county of CARMARTHEN, SOUTH WALES, 7 miles (W. by S.) from Laugharne; containing 180 inhabitants. This parish is situated at the south-western extremity of the county, bordering on the county of Pembroke, and bounded on the south by the shore of Carmarthen bay; the surface is wild and broken, and considerable portions of the land are barren and uncultivated. Marros mountain comprises a large tract of stony sterile ground, and the whole district presents a rugged and dreary aspect. Iron-stone and coal are thought to abound here, but no works have yet been established for procuring these minerals, for the transport of which the situation of the place, on the shore of Carmarthen bay, affords every facility. The coast is composed of a fine sandy beach, a few miles in length, and well adapted for sea-bathing from the shallowness of the water for a considerable distance from the shore. There are several neat and respectable residences scattered over the lower part of the parish. The living is a vicarage, consolidated with Kifig, and endowed with £8 per annum private benefaction, by the vicar of Laugharne, and £800 royal bounty; present net income, £65; patron, the Incumbent of Laugharne. It was formerly only a perpetual curacy, annexed to the benefice of Laugharne, but in consequence of its endowment and consolidation with Kifig, it was erected into a vicarage: the tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £88. 10., of which £72. 10. are payable to the impropriators, subject to rates that average £3. 12. 4., and £16 to the vicar, subject to rates, averaging £1. 4. per annum. The church, dedicated to St. Laurence, is not distinguished by any architectural details. Sir John Carew, Bart., made a bequest to the poor, but the amount cannot be ascertained, nor is it known whether it consisted of money or land.

MARTIN'S (ST.), a hamlet, in that part of the parish of ST. MARTIN, HAVERFORDWEST, which is in the hundred of RHÔS, county of PEMBROKE, SOUTH WALES, ½ a mile (N.W.) from Haverfordwest; containing 309 inhabitants. It is bounded on the east by the West Cleddy, on the north by a stream which flows into that river, and on the south by an extra-parochial common designated the Poorfield. The rateable annual value of the property in the hamlet has been returned at £2360. 4. Here is situated the county gaol.

MARTLETWY, a parish, in the union and hundred of NARBERTH, county of PEMBROKE, SOUTH WALES, 6 miles (S.E.) from Haverfordwest; containing 846 inhabitants. This place is situated on the Eastern Cleddy, at its junction with the Western Cleddy, and at the termination of the noble harbour of Milford, which is formed by the union of those rivers. The parish is bounded on the north and west by the Eastern Cleddy, east by the parishes of Mynwere and Yerbeston, and south by those of Coedcanlais and Lawrenny; and contains about 2580 acres, of which 635 are arable, 1905 pasture, and 40 woodland, the prevailing timber being oak. The surface has rather a barren appearance, and the soil is cold and wet, and for the most part poor; the chief agricultural produce consists of oats, barley, and potatoes: the rateable annual value is returned at £1633. 5. The parish comprises a considerable tract, abounding with coal and culm, which is worked to a great extent upon the estate of Sir John Owen, Bart.; and the produce of the collieries, amounting in value to above £1000 per annum, and employing more than 100 persons, is shipped for the supply of distant parts, from a place called Land-shipping, on the Eastern Cleddy, where an excellent quay has been constructed for the purpose. Here was the ancient seat of the Owens, who by marriage became proprietors of the noble estates originally belonging to the family of Wyrriot. The living is a discharged vicarage, rated in the king's books at £4, endowed with £200 royal bounty, and £400 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the Hon. Capt. Greville, who is also owner of the great tithes; present net income, £100: the tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £180, of which £100 are payable to the impropriator, and £80 to the vicar, who has also a glebe of four acres, valued at £5 per annum, The church, dedicated to St. Marcellus, is a plain old edifice, containing between 700 and 800 sittings, more than half free. There are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, and Methodists; also two day schools, one of which affords education to 40 children, of whom 10 are taught by aid of an endowment, and the rest paid for by their parents; the other instructs about 20 children at the expense of their parents; and two Sunday schools, in which are about 150 males and females, are gratuitously conducted by the dissenters.

MARY'S (ST.), otherwise MAENCLOCHOG (MAEN-CLOCHOG), a parish, in the union of NARBERTH, and comprising the townships of Maenclochog and Vorlan, the former in the hundred of KEMMES, and the latter in that of DUNGLEDDY, county of PEMBROKE, SOUTH WALES; and containing 503 inhabitants, of which number 456 are in the township of St. Mary's, or Maenclochog, 10 miles (N. by W.) from Narberth. This place derives its name "Maenclochog" from a large stone, several tons in weight, so nicely poised upon three small upright stones, as to vibrate on the slightest touch, and upon its being struck, to sound like a bell: this curious relic was destroyed by some of the inhabitants, who, induced by the vain expectation of finding some hidden treasure, blew it up with gunpowder. The parish, which is surrounded by those of Nevern, Morvil, Henry's-Moat, and Llanycevn, is situated in a mountainous district, and comprises above 1000 acres, whereof 200 are arable, the same number pasture, and about two woodland; the chief

produce barley and oats. Nearly the whole of the Precelly mountain, the highest in South Wales, is within its limits: the ancient Welsh name of this mountain is Preswylva, signifying "a place of residence," and is derived from its having been the resort of the natives, on account of its security, in the intestine wars by which this part of the principality was agitated during the earlier periods of its history. The mountain was once well clothed with forest timber, affording shelter to such as took refuge in its recesses, but now presents a bare and sterile aspect, dreary in its appearance, and exhibiting some small vestiges of old encampments, probably those constructed by the natives. The rateable annual value of the whole parish has been returned at £999. 13., including £812. 13., for the portion exclusively of the hamlet of Vorlan. The village, which is of considerable size, occupies the summit of a bleak and barren eminence; and the inhabitants, with the exception of such as are employed in agriculture, are engaged in working a quarry of slate of good quality. A fair is held on the 18th of September, for cattle, sheep, &c., and is in general well attended.

The living is a discharged vicarage, endowed with £400 royal bounty, and £400 parliamentary grant; present net income, £70; patron, Hugh Webb Bowen, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £150, of which £100 are payable to Mr. Bowen, and £50 to the vicar, who has also a glebe of two acres, valued at £2. 10. per annum. The chapels of Llandilo and Llangolman were formerly chapels of ease attached to the vicarage, but they have been endowed, and subsequently augmented with Queen Anne's Bounty, and are now perpetual curacies, the two districts having been erected into distinct parishes. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, and situated in the centre of the village, is a neat edifice, rebuilt by subscription within the last fifty years; all the seats are free. There are two day schools, where about 90 children are instructed at the expense of their parents; and two Sunday schools, in which about 150 males and females are gratuitously taught by the dissenters, books being supplied by the Bible Society.

MARYCHURCH (ST.), a parish, in the union of Bridgend and Cowbridge, hundred of Cowbridge, county of Glamorgan, South Wales, 2½ miles (S. S. E.) from Cowbridge; containing 154 inhabitants. This parish, which, from the dedication of its church to St. Mary, is by the Welsh called Eglwys-Vair, is pleasantly situated in the south-eastern part of the county, on the right bank of the river Thaw, and comprehends a moderate extent of arable and pasture land, by far the greater portion inclosed and in a state of cultivation. The soil, of which the substratum is limestone, is in general fertile; and the inhabitants are principally employed in agriculture. The surrounding scenery is pleasingly wooded and richly diversified, and the adjacent country presents many features of picturesque character. The living is a discharged rectory, united with that of Llandough, and rated in the king's books at £5. 6. 8.: the church is not remarkable for any architectural details. William Howell, in 1802, invested £20 in the Cardiff district turnpike trust, for the benefit of the poor, the interest of which is annually distributed among them; and a Sunday school, chiefly supported by the clergyman, is attended by about 40 males and females.

MARY (ST.) HILL, a parish, in the union of Bridgend and Cowbridge, hundred of Ogmore, county of Glamorgan, South Wales, 4 miles (N.W.) from Cowbridge; containing 258 inhabitants. This parish, which lies in the south-eastern portion of the county, and on the left bank of the river Ewenny, derives its name from the dedication and elevated site of the church. It is not of any great extent, but within its limits is comprised a portion of the lordship of Ruthin, though locally in the hundred of Cowbridge, which anciently constituted one of the numerous petty sovereignties with which the principality formerly abounded, all exercising *jura regalia*, until abolished in the reign of Henry VIII. The lands are principally inclosed and cultivated, and the soil dry and in general fertile; and the downs are celebrated as affording pasturage for sheep of a superior breed, of which the wool is highly esteemed. The surrounding scenery is greatly diversified; and the views from the higher grounds embrace many objects of interesting character, among which the downs, forming in several parts bold undulations, interspersed with immense masses of rock, have a very singular and striking appearance. The stones of these rocks are considered of great value for sharpening instruments of husbandry, such as hooks and scythes, and when used are reduced to sand, which is thinly spread with lard over a wooden rib. A fair is held here on August 26th, upon a fine open heath. The living is a discharged vicarage, rated in the king's books at £5. 11. 3., and endowed with £200 royal bounty; present net income, £90; patron and impropriator, Sir T. D. Aubrey, Bart. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is situated on the brow of a lofty hill near the left bank of the river Ewenny; and from the churchyard, which is kept in fine order, are some beautiful and richly varied prospects to the north-east. Mrs. Elizabeth Rees, in 1769, gave £13. 10.; Miss Mary Gammage, in 1766, £20, secured on the Bridgend turnpike trust; Florence Rees, in 1781, £40; and her sister, Mrs. Martha Jones, in 1784, £10, for which the churchwardens hold a deed poll of the Cowbridge turnpike district; the produce of all which benefactions, £4. 3. 6., is distributed among the poor at Christmas.

MATHREY (MERTHYR), a parish, in the union of Haverfordwest, hundred of Dewisland,

county of PEMBROKE, SOUTH WALES, 8 miles (s. w. by w.) from Fishguard; containing 1012 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated in the north-western part of the county, is bounded on the north by St. George's Channel, and is intersected by the turnpike-road leading from Fishguard to St. David's. In the northern part of the parish, bordering on the coast, which is for the most part bold and abrupt, the depth of water varying from seven to fourteen fathoms near the shore, are some considerable slate quarries, affording employment to a portion of the inhabitants. The rateable annual value of property is returned at £2418. 5. 6. The village, which is situated on the summit of a hill, was formerly a place of more importance than at present, and had a weekly market and an annual fair, granted by letters patent in the reign of Edward III.; the former has been long since discontinued, but the latter is still held on October 10th, and is numerously attended by the inhabitants of the surrounding district, for the purpose of hiring servants; and another fair takes place on November 22nd at Nevin, a village on the coast.

The living is a discharged vicarage, united, together with that of St. Nicholas, to the vicarage of Granston, and rated in the king's books at £4. 7. 6., and endowed with £200 royal bounty: the rectory constitutes the Golden prebend in the Cathedral Church of St. David's, rated in the books at £25. 14. 4½., and in the patronage of the Bishop, under whom the tithes are held on lease by Sir John Owen, Bart. The church, dedicated to the Holy Martyrs, and situated in the middle of the village, is an ancient structure, but not distinguished by any architectural details of importance. About 30 children are instructed in a day school at the expense of their parents; and a Sunday school attended by from 30 to 50 males and females, is maintained by Mrs. Blanch M. Davies, of Carnachenwen. Tithes of the annual value of £4. 15. are stated to have been given by an unknown donor, for decayed farmers' widows of the parish, but nothing is now known of this charity. A perfect cromlech or Druidical altar, consisting of a table stone seventeen feet in length, and apparently resting upon six upright columns, but only supported by four, is still preserved at Long House, in the village of Trêvin, or Trêvdyn, a manor belonging to the Bishop of St. David's, where was once an episcopal palace, said to have been erected by Bishop Martin, to which Long House was formerly the grange. The ancient mansion of the family of Harries, of Priskilly Forest, is now the property and residence of John Hill Harries, Esq. The whole of the coast exhibits vestiges of earthworks, evidently thrown up by the early piratical invaders who infested this part of the principality. Mr. Edward Llwyd communicated to the Royal Society of London an interesting account of an extraordinary swarm of locusts that visited this place in 1693, and of which the particulars are fully detailed in the second volume of the Philosophical Transactions.

MAWR (HIGHER), a township, in the parish and hundred of LLANGYVELACH, union of SWANSEA, county of GLAMORGAN, SOUTH WALES, 8 miles (N.) from Swansea; containing, with Lower Mawr, 829 inhabitants. It forms the north-western part of the parish, where the ground is rugged and mountainous. Some traces of an ancient Roman road are still visible in this district, which abounds with coal. Lewis Thomas, Esq., gave a messuage and tenement, called Tîr Bâch, the rental to be distributed among the poor of this and the adjacent township of Lower Mawr.

MAWR (LOWER), a township, in the parish and hundred of LLANGYVELACH, union of SWANSEA, county of GLAMORGAN, SOUTH WALES, 6 miles (N.) from Swansea: the population is included in the return for Higher Mawr. A few respectable residences are scattered over the township. The Methodists gratuitously instruct about 40 males and females in a Sunday school.

MEISTYRRHOSE LOWRY (MAESDRERHÔS-LOYWDDU), a hamlet, in that part of the parish of LLANDEWI-YSTRADENNY which is in the hundred of KEVENLLEECE, county of RADNOR, SOUTH WALES, 1 mile (N. E.) from Pen-y-Bont; containing 337 inhabitants. It occupies the lower part of the parish, where the Cymaron stream falls into the Ithon, which is here crossed by a bridge. The name denotes the fenny nature of the ground, a large common, much reduced by inclosures, having formerly existed near the junction of those rivers.

MEIVOD, a parish, in the union of LLANVYLLIN, partly in the lower division of the hundred of LLANVYLLIN, partly in the upper division of that of DEYTHUR, and partly in the hundred of POOL, county of MONTGOMERY, NORTH WALES, 5 miles (N. E. by N.) from Llanvair; containing 1974 inhabitants. The name of this very extensive parish, implying a "lowland champaign dwelling," is obviously derived from its situation in a vast tract of fine open country, in the north-eastern part of the county. Though evidently of great antiquity, and forming a portion of Powys Wenwynwyn, or the moiety allotted by Meredydd ab Bleddyn to his grandson, Owain Cyveiliog, it appears to have been remarkable only as having been the place of sepulture of several of the princes of Powys; and, till within the last few years, the village consisted only of a few thatched cottages, thinly scattered, and of very mean appearance. By some historians the place has been identified with the Roman "*Mediolanum*," but the difficulties of ascertaining precisely the exact site of that station are in no degree diminished by fixing it here, and the hypothesis has accordingly been abandoned by the most distinguished antiquaries.

The PARISH extends for nine miles in length and four in breadth, and is situated on the river Vyrnwy, which is formed by the junction of the Banwy and Avon Llanwddyn, that unite at this place, where it first begins to expand its waters, which previously to their entering the vale, were confined by the depth of the banks and the rapidity of the current; from this circumstance it derived its original name Evyrnwy, or "the spreading river," now written Vyrnwy. Two other streams intersect the parish, the Brogan and the Colwyn, and finally join that river. The lands were partially inclosed under the provisions of an act of parliament obtained in 1787, and portions of several townships have been subsequently inclosed by the unanimous consent of the different proprietors. The surrounding scenery is pleasingly varied, three parts being bounded by low hills well wooded, and at the other end the views extend over a tract of level country distinguished chiefly for its rural beauty, which is terminated by the Breiddyn hills; the soil, though various, is generally fertile, especially on the banks of the Vyrnwy. Lead-ore was thought to exist in the parish, and some attempts were made a few years since to procure it, by sinking shafts and driving levels, in the township of Main; but the undertaking was not attended with success, and the works have consequently been abandoned. Some fine veins of potters' earth have been discovered, and the rocks abound with barytes and other minerals. The annual value of rateable property in the whole parish has been returned at £14,573, of which £2922 is the amount for the portion in the upper division of the hundred of Deythur, £8805 for that in the lower division of Llanvyllin, and £2846 for the remainder in the hundred of Pool. The village, which is situated on the turnpike-road leading from Aberystwith, by Cann Office and Llanvair, to Oswestry, has, within the last few years, become a place of considerable importance, and may be regarded as one of the handsomest of the smaller towns in the principality: the houses are of stone, roofed with slate, and neatly and well built; and the place has a highly interesting and prepossessing appearance. It enjoys considerable traffic from its being on the great thoroughfare by which the western parts of the country are supplied with lime and coal. A post-office, subordinate to that of Oswestry, has been established; and fairs are held in the village on the first Friday in February, the last Tuesday in April, the first Tuesday in August, and on September 21st. Courts leet also occur in the spring.

The parish is said to have formerly composed the archdeaconry of Powysland: the LIVING is a vicarage, rated in the king's books at £15. 14. 2., and in the patronage of the Bishop of St. Asaph: the rectorial tithes, which anciently belonged to the abbey of Strata Marcella, or Ystrad Marchell, near Welshpool, are appropriated to the Dean and Chapter of Christ Church, Oxford. For the whole tithes of the parish a commutation has been entered into amounting to £1110. 15. 11., of which £551. 17. 8. are payable to the Dean and Chapter, and £558 to the vicar, who has also a glebe of four acres, valued at £11 per annum, and a glebe-house. The history of the church is involved in considerable perplexity: according to some accounts, it would appear that, exclusively of the present edifice, there were two others, the ruins of which Mr. Pryce, of Llanvyllin, in a letter to Mr. Babington, dated April 12th, 1701, acknowledges to have seen; but, from their contiguous situation, an opinion has been entertained that they were probably only different portions, or a subsequent enlargement of the original building, dedicated respectively to their several founders, and forming distinct chapels in the same church. The first church was in honour of *St. Gwyddvarch*, an anchorite who lived on the brow of a hill in the parish, still called Gallt yr Ancr, and from whose warning voice, directing the workmen where to build the sacred edifice, for which they had chosen an improper site, said to have been repeatedly heard in the valley at midnight, uttering the words "Yma i vod," some etymologists have derived the name of the parish. The second, which was contiguous to the first, was dedicated to *Tysilio*, an eminent saint, who flourished towards the middle of the seventh century, and is said to have been the second son of Brochwel Ysgythrog, whose palace was at Shrewsbury. The exact time when, and the person by whom, this church was built, are not known; but in the chronicles of Caradoc of Llancarvan it appears, that Madoc ab Meredydd, Prince of Powys, was interred "yn Eglwys Tysilio yn Meivod," in the year 1159; and subsequent writers state that Gruffydd Maelor, eldest son of Madoc, and lord of the lower moiety of Powys, was also buried here, in 1190.

The church, dedicated to *St. Mary*, and the only one now remaining, is supposed to have been founded by Madoc ab Meredydd, against which opinion it is objected that he was buried in the church of St. Tysilio, four years after the consecration of this, which ceremony took place in the year 1155; but that may be easily accounted for, as the church of Tysilio had been the general place of sepulture not only of his ancestors, but also of most of the princes of the races of Mervyn and Convyn. The present edifice is of spacious dimensions, in the Norman style of architecture, comprising a double-roofed nave, and an aisle on the north side, with a low square tower, and seems to have been once much larger than it now is: on the north side are evident traces of the foundations of a transept, which may probably have been either the church of Tysilio, or the portion of the original building in honour of that saint. Near the font is an old tombstone without any inscription, rudely adorned with sculpture, in basso-relievo, of a

Catherine wheel, surmounted by a sword, and embellished with knots and other rude ornaments. In the chancel window, within the last few years, was a legend in ancient characters, commemorating the two saints of the churches that have disappeared, and perhaps preserved out of their ruins, and, with other portions of stained glass, inserted in this window by John Roger, rector of the parish at a period unknown. There are places of worship for Independents, and Welsh Calvinistic and Wesleyan Methodists. About 90 children are educated in a day school, erected by voluntary subscription in 1821, and capable of containing 130 persons, and which is partly supported by the endowment mentioned below, and partly by payments from some of the parents: there are also ten Sunday schools, in which about 800 males and females are instructed by gratuitous teachers in connexion with the dissenters. There are four almshouses in Pentre Parroc, in the parish, the inmates of which, though they have no exclusive endowment, partake of certain benefactions, the produce of which is annually distributed among the poor. The principal of these is a bequest by the Rev. Richard Derwas, in 1722, of a tenement and eighteen acres of land, four of which are plantation, the whole now let at £20, besides the interest of £180 raised from the sale of timber: the latter, producing £9 per annum, is paid to the schoolmaster, with £5. 5. from other charities, for which he instructs 64 children gratuitously; and the rent, according to the will of the donor, is applied in providing clothing for two aged men and two women, the residue being distributed in money and flannel during the winter. Disposed of in nearly a similar manner are the following rent-charges and bequests; a charge of £9 by William Pugh, in 1714; another of £5 by Bridget Mytton, in 1722; one of 15*s.* by Thomas Jones, to the poor of the township of Keel; one of £5. 4. by Magdalen Cade, in 1669; one of £1. 6. by Edward Lloyd; (the two last to be distributed in bread on Sundays;) and a bequest of £100 by William Wynn in 1789, the interest to be divided among poor housekeepers in small sums.

On the summit of the hill called Gallt yr Ancr, or "the Anchorite's hill," on the brow of which St. Gwyddvarch had his cell, as noticed above, are some traces of a British fortification, the history of which is not known; and on the side of the same hill is Bedd y Cawr, or "the grave of the Giant." A dyke, which in some places was double, formerly extended from Gallt-y-Main to Ceunant Mawr, in the parish, for the defence of the pass into the Vale of Llanvyllin, by Bwlch-y-Cibau. Some vestiges of British fortifications and encampments may be seen on Hên Allt, in Trêv-Nannau, at a place named the Gaer, and near Clawdd Llesg. There are several springs in the parish, some of which are impregnated with medicinal properties. In the township of Teirtrêv is Fynnon Darogan, or "the well of divination," protected by a cupola, which has stood for many years; the water, though very salubrious, has no medicinal qualities. In the same township is Fynnon y Groftydd, the water of which is strongly sulphureous, and has been found highly efficacious in the cure of cutaneous diseases. In the township of Trêvedryd is Fynnon y Clawdd Llesg, consisting of two springs close to each other, of which one is slightly impregnated with hepatic air, and the other has no appearance of any mineral property whatever; it has been much resorted to in the spring by persons afflicted with scrofula, who have found relief by exposing the affected part to the action of the water on its issuing from the rock. Till within the last few years it was customary for the young people of the parish to assemble at this place, on the eighth Sunday after Easter, to drink the water, and afterwards to retire to some green spot, and spend the remainder of the day in dancing: a similar practice prevailed near a fountain of clear rock-water on Gallt-y-Main, at the other extremity of the parish, whence, after drinking the water, the company retired to a fine green fenced on four sides like a Roman camp, and called Brŷn-y-Bowliau, where they spent the rest of the day in athletic exercises. The origin of these customs is altogether unknown, and the practice has for some years been totally discontinued. Cynddelw, a poet laureate of the twelfth century, and a native of the parish, in a poem in honour of St. Tysilio, published in the Archæologia, notices the church of this place, which he describes as situated adjoining to that of St. Gwyddvarch; eulogizes Caradoc, whom he calls archdeacon of the church, as a munificent patron; and celebrates the churchyard as the cemetery of princes.

MELIDEN, a parish, in the union of St. Asaph, hundred of Prestatyn, county of Flint, North Wales, 5 miles (N. by E.) from St. Asaph; containing 844 inhabitants. This parish, which is supposed to derive its name from the dedication of its church, is situated at the north-western extremity of the county, on the shore of the Irish Sea; and comprises an extensive tract of rich arable and pasture land, in a high state of cultivation: the surface is in general flat, and the whole district, extending to Rhuddlan, is remarkably fertile; the soil is favourable for the growth of all kinds of grain, but more especially for wheat, the quality of which is not excelled in any other part of the principality. There are a few respectable residences scattered over the parish, among which is Nant, an ancient mansion of a branch of the Conways of Brŷn Euryn, near Llandrillo-yn-Rhôs. The surrounding scenery, though pleasing, is not distinguished by any peculiar features; and the only views possessing interest are those which extend over the Irish Sea, at the time of flood-tide, when vessels are proceeding towards the river Dee; but at ebb-tide many sand-banks appear, and the coast is in general low and sandy.

The living is a perpetual curacy, endowed with £400 royal bounty, and £400 parliamentary grant; net income, £90; patron, H. S. Milner, Esq.; appropriator, Prebendary of Meliden: the tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £368, of which a sum of £350 is payable to the prebendary, who has also a glebe of 6 acres, valued at £6 per annum, and £18 to an impropriator; the whole subject to rates, averaging £48. 10. The church, dedicated to St. Melid, is not remarkable for any peculiarity of architectural detail. There is a day school, in which 20 children are instructed at the expense of their parents. A noble donation was bequeathed to the curate in 1783, by the Rev. Gilbert Bouchery, who directed that the interest of £1000, three per cent. Bank annuities, should be for ever paid in augmentation of the income of the curacy; and he also left a further sum of £1400, in the same stock, the dividends to be appropriated after the decease of his wife, who died in 1807, to the augmentation, in equal portions, of the livings of four resident incumbents in the diocese of St. Asaph, who should have the most scanty incomes, and be the most remarkable for the diligent and conscientious discharge of their ministry, the selection to rest with the Bishop. The dividend on the first bequest is regularly received by the curate, and that on the second, amounting to £75 annually, is divided among four poor beneficed clergymen, giving a sum of £18. 10. to each. In the hamlet of Prestatyn, in the parish, are some vestiges of an ancient castle, called Plâs Prestatyn.

MELINDWR (MELIN-DWR), a township, in that part of the parish of Llanbadarn-Vawr which is in the lower division of the hundred of Geneu'r-Glyn, union of Aberystwith, county of Cardigan, South Wales; containing 674 inhabitants. The situation of this township in the Vale of the Rheidiol is extremely picturesque, more especially at Pont-y-Pren, where the dark rocks rise on one side nearly four hundred feet above the bed of that river. Through a chasm among these a mountain stream issues, forming a fine cascade, and turning a small mill, which can only be approached by a rude bridge composed of the trunk of a tree. The district is well wooded; and there are some lead-mines. About sixty children are educated in two day schools in the township, one of them is endowed with £10 per annum, which with £12 from the parents, is the salary of the master; and the other partly supported by endowment, and partly by payments from the parents; and 180 males and females are gratuitously taught by the Calvinistic Methodists in three Sunday schools.

MELINEY, or MELINAU, a parish, in the union of Cardigan, hundred of Kemmes, county of Pembroke, South Wales, 8 miles (s. w. by s.) from Cardigan; containing 492 inhabitants. This parish is situated in the northern part of the county, close to the road leading from Cardigan to Fishguard, and is intersected by the great road between the former place and Haverfordwest. The greater part is inclosed and cultivated, and the remainder consists of barren heath and stony common, forming a portion of the Percelly mountain; the soil in that part which is inclosed is tolerably fertile. The surrounding scenery, though not greatly diversified, is enriched with some branches of the river Nevern, which flow through the parish; and the adjoining country is not destitute of interest. Of the rateable annual value of property, the return made amounts to £1049. 19. 6. The living is a discharged rectory, rated in the king's books at £10, and in the alternate patronage of Thomas Lloyd, Esq., who is lord of the manor, and the freeholders: the tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £160; and there is a glebe of 6 acres, worth £10. 12. per annum. A Sunday school affords gratuitous instruction to about 30 or 40 males and females during the summer months. There are some ancient mansions in various parts of the parish, within the limits of which also are the remains of a circular encampment, called Pen-y-Benglog, defended by a single rampart.

MELLINGTON, a township, in that part of the parish of Churchstoke which is in the hundred and county of Montgomery, North Wales; containing 201 inhabitants. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £138, payable to the warden of Trinity Hospital, Clun.

MERFORD, with Hoseley, a lordship, and hamlet, in the parish of Gresford, partly in the hundred of Bromfield, county of Denbigh, and partly in the hundred of Maelor, county of Flint, North Wales, 4¾ miles (n. e. by n.) from Wrexham; containing 285 inhabitants. These places anciently constituted two lordships: that of Merford extends to the south bank of the river Alyn, and the road from Chester to Wrexham passes through it. The lands included in Flintshire were made part of that county by act of parliament in the reign of Henry VIII., and are surrounded on every side by portions of Denbigh. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. In the lordship is the "Roft," an ancient British camp, forming the most elevated point of an eminence commanding extensive prospects over the Vale Royal of Cheshire, the city of Chester, the forest of Delamere, and the hills of Lancashire, Derby, Salop, &c. The encampment is rendered nearly inaccessible, on the north and west, by the almost perpendicular steepness of the hill: on the east its inclosed area was protected by three ditches, now nearly filled up; but its defences on the south, consisting of three deep fosses, are still visible. In the north-eastern corner is a very elevated mount, or exploratory camp, from which is obtained a view into nine different counties.

MERIADOG (CEVN-MERIADOG) with Wigvair, a township, in that part of the parish of

St. Asaph which is in the hundred of Isdulas, county of Denbigh, North Wales, 1 mile (s.) from St. Asaph; containing 586 inhabitants, of whom 329 are in Meriadog. It is situated on the left bank of the Elwy, and the road from St. Asaph to Denbigh passes through it, close to the river: the rateable annual value is returned at £2295. There are some curious natural caverns, extending a considerable distance into the limestone hills, having the roofs, in some places, forty feet high, and containing various fossil remains. Among other objects of interest have been found the skull of a remarkably large animal, with the teeth perfectly sound and enamelled, and nearly as large as a cricket-ball; and the tongue of another, equal in size to that of a deer, with the form and grain remaining quite perfect, though completely petrified, and as hard as the limestone rock in which it was found. Nearer the river Elwy, and at the base of these hills, is an extensive limestone rock, naturally perforated into an immense arch, twenty-one yards in length, and thirty-six feet in height, through which a road proceeds, and is capable of admitting the passage of a large waggon loaded with hay.

MERIONETHSHIRE, a maritime county of North Wales, bounded on the west by the bay of Cardigan, being that part of the Irish Sea which separates the two great promontories of North and South Wales; on the north-west by Carnarvonshire; on the north and north-east by Denbighshire; on the east and south-east by Montgomeryshire; and on the south by Cardiganshire, and the estuary of the river Dovey, or Dyvi. It extends from 52° 31′ to 53° 2′ (N. Lat.), and from 3° 20′ to 4° 28′ (W. Lon.); and includes an area, according to Evans' map of North Wales, of four hundred and thirty thousand statute acres, or upwards of six hundred and seventy square miles. Within its limits are 8467 houses inhabited, 547 uninhabited, and 72 in the course of erection; and the population, in 1841, was 39,238, of whom 19,247 were males, and 19,991 females.

The county derives its name, in Welsh written *Merionydd*, *Meirionydd*, and *Meirion*, from a cantrev of ancient Wales, called *Meirion*, which was incorporated with it, at its southern extremity, on the settlement of its present limits in the reign of Henry VIII., and which gave name to the province of *Meirionydd*: this cantrev received its appellation from its having been the portion of Meirion, grandson of Cunedda, the latter a prince of North Britain who came into North Wales, in the fifth century, to rescue it from some Irish invaders; and having succeeded in his enterprise, he divided the recovered territory among his sons and grandsons: this is the only county of North Wales which retains its ancient name, with the addition of the word *shire*. In the time of Cæsar, the present county formed part of the territory of the *Ordovices*, and after the Roman conquest it was included in the district *Mervinia*, a sub-division of the great province of Britannia Secunda. The Roman station *Heriri Mons* is placed by Stukeley near Bala, in this county, though by others it is thought to have been situated at Tommen-y-Mûr, near Festiniog: Caer Gai, in the vicinity of Llanuwchyllŷn, near Bala, and Pennal, on the southern border of the county, near Machynlleth in Montgomeryshire, are also considered to have been the sites of Roman settlements. The Roman *Via Occidentalis* ran the whole length of the county, from south to north, entering it from the station *Loventium*, in Cardiganshire, and passing by the large encampment at Pennal, and the station *Heriri Mons*, to that of *Segontium*, on the shore of the Menai. A branch of the southern Watling-street also traversed it from the station *Mediolanum*, in Montgomeryshire, by Caer Gai, near Bala, to the *Via Occidentalis* at *Heriri Mons*. In the division made by Roderic the Great, this county was included in the kingdom of Aberfraw, or North Wales, excepting only the eastern and north-eastern parts of it, forming the ancient cantrevs of Mowddwy, Edeyrnion, and Glyndyvrdwy, and part of that of Dinmael, which belonged to the kingdom of Powys. Though sometimes the scene of internal struggles, Merionethshire, from its remote and almost inaccessible situation, in the wars of the ancient Britons with the Saxons, Danes, and Normans, was never the scene of action until near the extinction of Welsh independence. *Henry II.*, having assembled the choicest troops from every part of his extensive dominions, in the year 1165, entered the Welsh territory at Oswestry, while the power of all Wales was collected at Corwen, in this county, to oppose him. By cutting down the woods in his progress, to prevent surprise, notwithstanding some opposition which he met with from detached parties of the Welsh soldiery, Henry advanced to the Berwyn mountain, at the north-eastern extremity of Merionethshire, where he pitched his camp in order to refresh his forces. The English were stationed on the acclivity of the hills, and the Welsh, presenting a dark and formidable front, were posted on the summit of the opposite mountains, each army appearing unwilling to commence the attack: but the situation of the English monarch soon became critical, for the Welsh, watching every movement, and neglecting no opportunity for intercepting his supplies, reduced the English army to the utmost distress for want of provisions and forage: these difficulties were still further increased by sudden and heavy rains, which rendered Henry's position in such a broken and uneven country almost untenable, and at last the waters, descending from the hills in sweeping torrents, compelled him to retreat into England with great loss of men and stores.

In 1404, Harlech castle was suddenly seized by the valiant Owain Glyndwr, on his raising the standard

of revolt against the newly-acquired authority of *Henry IV.*; but four years after it was retaken by an English army sent to suppress the rebellion. After the accession of *Edward IV.* to the throne of England, the castle, then in the possession of David ab Ievan ab Einion, a firm friend of the Lancastrians, was held for that party for several years, in spite of entreaties and menaces: finding the governor determined to continue the resistance, the king at last sent an army against him, under the command of William Herbert, Earl of Pembroke, who, after encountering numerous obstacles in conducting his forces through these alpine regions, at length invested the fortress, which, however, was not surrendered until after a long siege, and then only on the most honourable terms: this appears to have been the last post defended on behalf of the house of Lancaster. At the close of the war, Dinas Mowddwy and its neighbourhood became the resort of numerous felons and outlaws, who formed themselves into desperate bands of plunderers, by one of which, Lewis Owen, of Llwyn, near Dôlgelley, Vice-Chamberlain and Baron of the Exchequer of North Wales, was openly attacked and murdered, in 1555, on his way to the assizes at Montgomery; but by the most vigorous measures this evil was at length abated. Early in the civil war of the seventeenth century, Harlech Castle was strenuously defended for the king by Sir Hugh Pennant, until, the garrison becoming mutinous, it fell into the hands of the parliamentarians: it was afterwards again in the possession of the royalists, but was finally taken, in March 1647, by a force under General Mytton. Dôlgelley, having been originally garrisoned for the parliament, was besieged by a small party of royalists, who, however, were dispersed, and their leader made prisoner.

A great portion of this county (*viz.* the hundreds of Edeyrnion and Penllŷn, and the small ancient hundred of Mowddwy,) is in the *diocese* of St. Asaph; the rest is in that of Bangor; and the whole is included in the province of Canterbury: the portion comprised within the first-mentioned diocese is in the archdeaconry of St. Asaph, and deaneries of Mowddwy, and Penllŷn and Edeyrnion; and that in the diocese of Bangor is in the archdeaconry of Merioneth, and deaneries of Ardudwy, Estimaner, and Tâlybont: the total number of parishes is thirty-six, of which twenty are rectories, five vicarages, and the rest perpetual curacies. For purposes of *civil government*, it is divided into the hundreds of Ardudwy, Edeyrnion, Estimaner, Penllŷn, and Tâlybont and Mowddwy, which last two, on account of the small size of Mowddwy, have been united. It contains the market and assize towns of Bala and Dôlgelley; the market, sea-port, and bathing town of Barmouth; the market and sea-bathing town of Towyn; the sea-port and bathing town of Aberdovey; and the market-towns of Corwen, Dinas Mowddwy, and Harlech. One knight is returned to parliament for the shire, who is elected at Harlech; the polling-places are Harlech, Bala, Corwen, Dinas Mowddwy, Dôlgelley, and Towyn. The county is included in the North Wales circuit: the Lent assizes, and the Epiphany and Midsummer quarter-sessions, are held at Bala; and the Midsummer assizes, and Easter and Michaelmas quarter-sessions, at Dôlgelley: the county gaol is in the vicinity of Dôlgelley; and the county houses of correction, or bridewells, are at Bala, Corwen, and Dôlgelley. It comprises the entire poor-law union of Bala, the greater part of those of Dôlgelley and Festiniog, and parts of the unions of Corwen and Machynlleth.

Nearly the whole of the SURFACE is occupied by wild and barren rocks and mountains; and though the latter are not so high as those of the adjoining county of Carnarvon, yet many are very lofty, and others of less towering height are, by their precipitous and craggy sides, rendered both picturesque and sublime objects. Contrasted with the gayer character of a highly cultivated country, the scenery of Merionethshire would be considered bleak and dreary; but a variety of objects, forming innumerable contrasts, render it strikingly pleasing and romantic; for, besides the grandeur of its maritime views, and its lofty mountains and inaccessible crags, the enjoyment of a tour through the county is heightened by the diversified appearance of its lower hills, of several small level plains, and of numerous valleys; while the whole district is interspersed with woods, lakes, rivers, torrents, cataracts, and all the varied decorations of nature in her wildest garb. From a line entering from Montgomeryshire, and running north-westward by Bwlch-y-Groes, near Aran Vowddwy, to Drws-y-Nant, between Bala and Dôlgelley, and thence across the mountains to Llŷn Trywerin and Llŷn Morwynion, and terminating near the head of the Valley of Festiniog, the rivers descend in opposite directions, on one side eastward, and on the other westward; and a farm-house on this line, called Pant Gwŷn, is so situated that the rain which falls on the western side of the roof flows into Cardigan bay at Barmouth, and that falling on the eastern side into the Irish Sea at Chester bar. The principal streams on the western side of this parting ridge are, the Dovey, which flows south-eastward along the rich Valley of Machynlleth; the Maw, which pursues its course through Ganllwyd, and is joined by the Wonion, that flows from Drws-y-Nant along the Vale of Dôlgelley, the united streams emptying themselves into the sea at Barmouth; and the Traeth Bâch, which runs westward, along the Vale of Festiniog: the principal on the opposite side is the Dee, which rises under a hill near the head of Bala lake, and passes north-eastward along the beautiful Vale of Edeyrnion, and thence eastward along the romantic Vales of Glyndyvrdwy and Llangollen. The Vale of the Dovey far excels

in extent and fertility those of any of the other streams; which circumstance is attributed by geologists to the difference in the qualities of the strata surrounding each.

The principal and most elevated chain of *mountains* is the Berwyn range, which, commencing in the south-eastern part of Denbighshire, forms the lofty summit of Cader Verwyn, near the north-eastern extremity of this county, and stretching south-eastward, presents numerous lofty peaks, and includes the mountains called the Arans and the Arenigs. The loftiest heights of the chain are, Cader Idris, which raises high its trifurcated summit to the south of Dôlgelley, near its south-eastern extremity, and from which it makes a rapid descent to the sea-shore at Sarn-y-Bwch; Aran Mowddwy and Aran Penllŷn, to the south of Bala mere; the Arenig mountain, to the westward of Bala; and Cader Verwyn, above-mentioned. In point of elevation, these mountains hold a middle rank between the towering peaks of Snowdon and the humbler swells of the Plinlimmon range: the height of the first above the level of the sea is two thousand nine hundred and fourteen feet; of the second, two thousand nine hundred and fifty-five; of Arenig, two thousand eight hundred and nine; and of Cader Verwyn, two thousand five hundred and sixty-three. The vegetable produce of the mountains is fern and furze, or gorse, upon the lower and drier outskirts; heath upon the loftier summits of argillaceous schistus, having its roots in shallow peat upon clay or rammel; and rushes, and a variety of mosses and other alpine aquatic plants, on the humid slopes and hollows, upon various depths of peat. These wastes abound with grouse, and the town of Bala, situated in the midst of them, is a place of great resort for sportsmen. The numerous *lakes* are very small, excepting that of Tegid, or Bala mere, which is the largest in the principality, being nearly twelve miles in circumference, and has been fathomed in various places to the depth of from fifty-five to one hundred and twenty yards: the town of Bala is situated at its northern extremity. Some of the principal of the smaller lakes are, Tàlyllŷn, near the foot of Cader Idris, on the southern side of that mountain; Llŷn Bodlyn and Llŷn Cwm Howel, near Cors-y-Gedol; Raithlŷn, near Trawsvynydd; Cynwch, Elider, Tecwyn Uchâ and Isâ, Llŷn y Cwm Bychan, Arenig, &c. Bala mere is remarkable for a peculiar kind of fish called *gwyniaid*, the *salmo lavaretus* of Linnæus; Llŷn Cwm Howel, for a deformed species of trout; and Raithlŷn, for a singular variety of perch.

On the *sea-coast* are various marshes scattered along its whole extent; and the waste uninclosed sands of the Traeth Bychan, at the northern extremity of the coast of this county, occupy several thousand acres. Different embankments have been made on the land skirting this marsh, thus securing some hundreds of acres from inundation at spring tides, to which they were before liable; and the sandy estuary of the Traeth Bychan, a little to the north of it, has been wholly inclosed. The sea is thought to have made, in remote ages, great encroachments on the shore of the county, a supposition accredited by tradition and various existing evidences. Sarn-y-Bwch, above-mentioned, is a ridge of huge stones covered by the tides, but appearing at low water: it stretches westward into the sea, from near the mouth of the river Dysyni, in the vicinity of the church of Llangelynin. Another similar line, but of much greater extent, extends south-westward from a point on the coast to the south-west of Harlech, and is called Sarn Badrig, or the "ship-breaking causeway," from the accidents which occur to vessels approaching this sunken reef unawares at full or half tides; this is about twenty-four feet broad. *Sarn* signifies a causeway, or pavement; and a monkish legend relates, that the latter was miraculously formed by St. Patrick, to facilitate his passage between Britain and Ireland: by some, these ranges are considered as the work of art, but by others merely as rocks in their natural position. By such as entertain the former opinion Sarn-y-Bwch and Sarn Badrig are asserted to have met each other, and to have formed against the sea the barrier of a rich tract of land, named *Cantrev Gwaelod*, or the "Low-land Hundred," the catastrophe of the inundation of which is recorded in ancient verse in a very old manuscript, called "The Black Book of Carmarthen;" and the names of several towns that were overwhelmed are yet preserved in the traditions of the Welsh. This event is said to have taken place about the year 500, at the time when Gwyddno Garanhir, father of Elphin, the patron of the Welsh bard Taliesin, was lord of the territory, owing to the negligence of a drunkard named Seithennin, who in the night left the sluices of the embankment open. In the sea, about seven miles to the west of Aberystwith, is a collection of loose stones, termed Caer Wyddno, the fort or palace of Gwyddno; and adjoining to it are vestiges of what is supposed to have been the southern embankment of Cantrev Gwaelod. The depth of water over the whole extent of the bay of Cardigan is not great; and on the recess of the tide, stones bearing Latin inscriptions, and Roman coins of various emperors, have been at different times found at some distance within high-water mark; and in different places in the water are observed prostrate trees. The Vale of Towyn, in the south-eastern part of Merionethshire, seems to have been restored by the sea some time after the inundation of Cantrev Gwaelod: a considerable part of it, formerly of value only as a turbary, has been drained and embanked by the exertions of the late Edward Corbet, Esq., of Ynysymaengwŷn, and converted into meadows of the richest quality.

In the larger valleys, and near the sea-shore, the *climate* is mild; but on the mountains it is cold and tempestuous, and on some of the higher summits the snow sometimes remains until June, though in the vicinity of the sea it soon disappears, even in the depth of winter. The SOILS are various, and those of the low lands are very fertile. The prevailing kind is *peat* or moss, which is found at all elevations, but of the greatest depth on levels and in hollows favourable to its production: it occurs of less depth on gentle slopes, upon clay or rammel, being such substrata as do not admit the filtration of water: this latter is generally covered with a coarse matted herbage, which characterises what is provincially called *rhossy* land. *Till*, a hungry light mould, tinged by the orange oxyde of iron, is common on the mountains. *Ferny* soil, or hazel mould, is frequently found on the lower hills, producing fern, broom, and the larger ulex or gorse, besides various kinds of underwood. All the smaller valleys traversed by rapid streams have a light *gravelly* soil, which becomes gradually more fertile in approaching its lowest levels: the light soils of the Vale of Dovey owe their superior fertility to their receiving from one side deposites from the soft shaly mountains of Montgomeryshire and Cardiganshire, while that of every other valley in the county is derived only from mountains of clay-slate, or of primitive siliceous substances. Free *loams*, well adapted for the general purposes of tillage, abound in the Vale of Edeyrnion, in the vicinity of Corwen; and lighter soils on the marine level, or semi-vale, of Ardudwy, on the western side of the county. The wastes on the sea-coast consist of extensive sands.

The quantity of land under TILLAGE was computed, before the late continental war, at less than fourteen thousand acres, so that the inhabitants chiefly depended upon Montgomeryshire and Denbighshire for a supply of grain, of which Bala was the principal mart; a few cargoes of rye from London and Liverpool were also brought to Barmouth. But a great and favourable change has since taken place in the agriculture of the county; and there is scarcely even an upland farm upon which a sufficient quantity of oats and barley for the consumption of the occupier is not grown. Fallowing is scarcely ever practised, the common farmers considering it much too expensive and unprofitable an operation. The fields in the more elevated situations, having no other divisions than those made by low fences of sods and fragments of stone walls, cannot be brought under culture for wheat or any other winter crop, as it would be entirely devoured by sheep, which have the unlimited range of the whole farm from November until the Lent crops are sown, when they are turned out into their mountain walks. *Oats* are the species of corn principally cultivated: this grain is generally sown for three, and sometimes more, years successively, but with very inferior profit; after which the land is commonly sown with grasses, and depastured for five or six years, and then again brought under the same course of tillage. Various species of white oats have been in cultivation for the last forty years; and the hardy black oat, which was formerly the only kind sown, is now only partially grown, in situations where the land is of inferior quality: the latter, however, is more suited to the climate, and its straw is a highly nutritious food for cattle. In the narrow valleys of Merionethshire, which, like its streams, run generally from north-east to south-west, most *barley* is grown on the side having the southern aspect, and oats chiefly on the opposite side; the latter, called *cîl haul*, that is, "a place forsaken by the sun," having also generally a springy soil, while the opposite side has a dry gravel and hazel mould: the inhabitants of the northern aspects have a phrase current among them, that "the shade never went to the sunshine to borrow oatmeal." Besides oats and barley, which are the most common crops, *wheat* is grown on the best soils, and *rye* on temporary inclosures of small pieces of the waste lands, which are pared and burned, and after the crop is gathered are again thrown open. In the uplands, all the kinds of grain that are there grown were formerly, in most places, cut with the reaping-hook, instead of the common and more expeditious method with scythes, which is now practised. *Potatoes* are every where commonly grown: in the eastern parts of the county with great care, but in the western districts, and more especially in the Vale of Ardudwy, in a more negligent manner. *Fruit* trees are profitably cultivated throughout the whole of the county.

The artificial *grasses* are of the ordinary kinds, and are extensively cultivated: the seeds are produced in the county, with the exception of those of clover, which are generally procured at the large fair held at Wrexham in March, and from professed dealers in such commodities. Various valuable species of grasses are indigenous, such as white clover, dog's-tail, &c. The inclosed and uninclosed grass lands, which together occupy by much the greater portion of the county, are for the most part appropriated to the rearing of lean cattle, to be sold to the graziers of richer districts, who fatten them to supply places of great consumption. In these hilly regions are also produced great quantities of *butter*, of which about three tons per week are sent in firkins to Chester, during the six summer months, from the neighbourhood of Bala, besides a supply to Denbigh, Holywell, and other weekly markets: some is also forwarded by sea to Liverpool. Much *cheese* is also made, but it is of a very poor quality, all the richness of the milk being extracted by the butter, and in lieu of it they saturate the curd with rennet to such a degree as to render it quite spongy, and of a very strong flavour: many of the poorer class prefer this kind of cheese, of which several tons

are annually sold at the fair of Dôlgelley: it is seldom coloured with annatto. Artificial *irrigation* is practised in different places, and on a more particularly extensive scale on the estate of Athelstan Corbet, Esq., of Ynysymaengwŷn, in the Vale of Towyn. *Lime* is used as a manure within a convenient distance of the Gwerclas and Havod rocks, near Corwen, the only places in Merioneth that produce white lime, and where about fifty thousand bushels are burned annually. The argillaceous limestone, found in different parts of it, derives its chief value as a manure from being burned with peat, the ashes of which become intermixed with the lime. Great quantities of *peat* ashes are applied to the land in every part of the county; and sea-thong *(alga marina)*, and the fucus of various kinds, are also gathered largely on the sea-coast after storms, and extensively employed as manures. The kind of *plough* in most common use is the old large heavy one of North Wales, the same that is still used in the counties of Anglesey and Carnarvon.

The CATTLE are remarkably small, and have few particularly good qualities, except their extreme hardiness and consequent cheapness of rearing; those on the mountains are generally black, but much less in size, and less uniform in character, than the Anglesey breed. The *sheep* are of a small hardy kind, peculiar to the mountains of Wales, having generally white faces and legs, and sometimes horns: the smaller weigh from seven to nine lbs. per quarter, and yield a fleece of from three-quarters of a lb. to 1lb. and a half; the larger weigh from nine to twelve lbs. per quarter, and carry from 1lb. and a half to 2lb. of wool. The wool is of a very mean clothing quality, being mixed with coarse long hairs, called by the manufacturers *kemps*, and by the Welsh *sythvlew:* this breed is, however, found to be susceptible of great improvement, as is more especially seen in the flocks of different farmers in the parishes of Talyllŷn and Llanvihangel: hardly any sheep of other breeds have been introduced. In the county are reared great numbers of the diminutive and exceedingly hardy ponies called *merlins*, that obtain their whole support, during winter as well as summer, from the coarse herbage of the mountain wastes, where they breed promiscuously, and from which they are never brought down until they are three years old, and fit for sale. Those bred on the Berwyn mountains are then driven within a ring fence, and such as are considered the best are separated from the rest, which latter are again set at liberty, and the former are driven for sale at the fair held at Llanrhaiadr-yn-Mochnant. Great numbers of these spirited little animals are employed in carrying on their backs the produce of the manufacturers of the county, when purchased by salesmen; and their use is almost wholly confined to their native districts. Another breed, somewhat larger than these, and probably raised by an intermixture with the English horses, is occasionally seen, and is hardy, handsome, and exceedingly active in climbing the slippery steeps of the hills. The large heathy mountains, more particularly those of the Berwyn range, swarm with a species of *bees*, and on a fine day these wilds may be traversed for miles without hearing the least noise save the monotonous hum of these busy insects.

The *woods* were formerly very scanty, and of little value; but in modern times the native woodlands have received much attention, and extensive plantations have been made by different proprietors. The Vale of Edeyrnion, near the borders of Denbighshire and Montgomeryshire, and the vicinity of Bala, have been greatly ornamented with plantations of recent formation: in other parts of the county most of the vales are well wooded; and although the bleak exposure of the mountains is inimical to the growth of forest trees, yet there are various situations and soils in which timber sometimes acquires a very large growth: some verses, in celebration of a noted oak tree, formerly growing at Ganllwyd, in the parish of Llanddwywau, and which, when felled, measured six hundred and nine cubic feet, are still sung to the harp by the peasants of this county, by whom it was held in great veneration: many magnificent trees, produced from acorns of this monarch of the forest, are scattered in different places, some of the finest being on the Tan-y-Bwlch demesne. This county being, next to Carnarvonshire, the most mountainous of North Wales, its *waste lands* are very extensive; but most of them have been appropriated, and many of them inclosed under different acts of parliament. Some mountains are inclosed up to their very summits; but many others are quite unsusceptible of improvement: the most valuable wastes are the marshes on the sea-coast. The principal *fuel* of the county is peat, of which it contains great abundance, almost every farm having its appropriated turbary: such as have no common-right buy the article by the load. On the sea-shore, between Towyn and Aberdovey, is found a bed of excellent peat, which extends to an unknown distance under the waters of Cardigan bay: to arrive at this, however, it is necessary to remove several feet of sand deposited by the sea; and, owing to the saline particles contained in it, the flame soon corrodes culinary vessels exposed to its action.

The MINERAL PRODUCTIONS of the county are various, consisting chiefly of lead and copper ores and slates; and its geology is interesting, although it has received but little illustration. To the westward of a line extending from the estuary of the Dovey up the course of that river to its source, near Aran Mowddwy, thence along the stream of the Twrch from its spring to Bala mere, and from that place along the Dee to its confluence with the Trywerin, and then up the latter river to its own source and that of the Conway, the Merionethshire moun-

tains are for the most part of the primitive silicious kind, rugged, steep, and barren; and eastward of the same line they are chiefly composed of primitive argillaceous schistus. The peaks and summits of the Berwyn range, like those of the Snowdon chain, are composed of rocks of the trap formation, which are succeeded on the north-west by slates of various kinds, extending to Snowdon: argillaceous schistus also appears on the south-east of this chain, extending into South Wales. A line of dark-coloured argillaceous limestone extends from Cader Ddinmael, near Cerrig-y-Druidion, on the southern border of Denbighshire, south-westward across this county, being observable successively at the tremendous ravine called Glyn Diphwys; at Llwyn-y-Ci, near Rhiwlas; on the borders of the river Trywerin, near Llanuwchyllŷn; at Llanvachreth, Braich-y-Bedw, Blaenau, Hêngwrt Uchâ, Caerynwch, Minfordd, near Tâlyllŷn, and lastly at Bwlch Côch, near Cader Idris. A narrow tract of similar limestone extends in a nearly parallel direction, on the opposite side of the Berwyn chain, being found at Rhiwarth, Brŷn Melyn, Cwm Hyved, Bwlch-y-Groes, and Cwm Tylyddian, near Llanymowddwy, all on the eastern border of the county: some of the same kind also occurs at Rhiwaedog, near Bala. At Gwerclas, near Corwen, is a detached rock of white limestone.

The porous appearance of some of the rocks on the sides of *Cader Idris* has led some travellers to suppose that mountain, or at least some parts of it, to be of volcanic origin; and this opinion seemed to receive strong corroboration from the appearance of a large hollow, high in the mountain, now filled with water, and forming a lake overlooked by a steep cliff, greatly resembling the crater of a volcano: it is, however, now believed that no traces of volcanic matter are to be found. The upper part of the steep cliff above-mentioned forms the summit of the mountain, and consists chiefly of immense columns of highly crystalline greenstone, similar to those forming the Giant's Causeway in Ireland, rising at a considerable angle from beneath a collection of broken rocks that lie between their base and the lake. The height of these cliffs is about one thousand one hundred feet, of which at least the lower half is occupied wholly by the columns of greenstone: similar, but smaller, columns appear above, and are interstratified with slates, greatly resembling primitive clay slate, lying at right angles with the columns of greenstone. The southern flank of the mountain consists chiefly of slates, lying at almost every possible angle, in different places; while on the north of the summit, between the lake at its base and the town of Dôlgelley, is an immense range of stony mountains, extending nearly from east to west, consisting chiefly of greenstone, which is in most places columnar, but in a few slaty. The profile of these rocks, in the distance, resembles steps, the intervening hollows of which are sometimes partially filled by slates; some of the greenstone of this range incloses crystallized carbonate of lime, thus assuming the character of a porphyritic rock: in many places it is observable that the carbonate of lime has been decomposed, leaving cavities; which circumstance, together with the decomposition of the iron, forming an ingredient of the hornblende which abounds in many places, has given to the rock a cellular and rusty appearance.

The peaks of the other principal summits of the Berwyn chain are similar in the general character of their geological formation to that of Cader Idris, excepting those situated eastward of Bala lake, where the hills and mountains are wholly composed of primitive schistus, that is, such as does not contain iron pyrites, or any traces of impressions of organized bodies. Shivery schistus, or shale, occurs in different parts of the county, as also do quartz, mica, and spar, in connexion with the slate strata. The Berwyn range of mountains has hitherto been found richer in lead than in copper. Ores of the former metal and of black jack are found in this county at Vigra or Buddugre, near Pont Ddû, in the parish of Llanaber; at Moel Isbri, in the parish of Llanelltyd; in the vicinity of Dôlgelley; at Bwlch-y-Plwm, near Traeth Mawr; at Graig Wen, near Dinas Mowddwy; at Melin-llŷn-y-pair, in the parish of Towyn; and at Brŷndinas near Dyfryn Gwŷn, also in the vicinity of the last-mentioned place. A mine of sulphate of copper has been worked at Aberdovey, at the south-western extremity of the county; and great quantities of sulphate and some carbonate of copper at the Buddugre, or Vigra, and Clogiau mines, near Dôlgelley, which adjoin the second of the lead-mines above-mentioned. These copper-mines are valuable, the ores being rich, and are worked with spirit: the matrix is semi-indurated whin, intersected by veins of quartz; and as the ores are intimately blended, as it were, in the solid substance of the rock, the success of working them was originally much more uncertain than regular-sided *rake* veins. A gentleman, resident in Dôlgelley, learning that the ashes of the peat procured from a turbary near Dôlvrwynog, in the parish of Llanvachreth, could not be applied with advantage as a manure, suspected the cause, and by chemical tests found that they contained copper. He thereupon employed men to cut and stack the peat that produced these ashes, and constructed kilns for burning it: the ashes he shipped for Swansea, where they were made to yield excellent copper. From this circumstance it has been supposed that the surrounding mountains teem with copper-ore, which, through the medium of springs, or otherwise, had impregnated the peat of the hollows below with a solution of sulphate of copper. In the rocks in the neighbourhood of this turbary are various works for procuring copper, and vast quantities of the ore were obtained some years ago at Benglog, in the same

parish. In the Berwyn range, slates for the roofing of houses and other buildings are raised at Maen Gwynedd, near Cader Verwyn; Dinas Mowddwy; Moel Grychan, near Aberllyvni; and Peniarth Uchâv, between Cader Idris and the sea. The quarries at Festiniog, near the north-western extremity of the county, are in a branch of the Snowdon mountains, and produce slates of an excellent quality, which are shipped at Traeth Bychan, near the spot where they are raised: these, like the Carnarvonshire slates, bear different names according to their size: the "ton stones" weigh, upon an average, two tons per thousand; and the "singles," half a ton. The great proportion of argillaceous earth in the composition of the argillaceous limestone renders it of inferior value, both as a cement and a manure, so that it is only worked on account of the absence of better materials: great quantities of the white limestone, near Corwen, are quarried and burned.

The chief MANUFACTURES are those of *webs*, and knit woollen stockings and socks. The former is carried on in the town of Dôlgelley, and in the surrounding country, to the distance of twelve miles, as also in the Vale of Dovey; and in these districts almost every little farmer is a manufacturer of webs, and few cottages are without a loom. These webs, called by the London drapers Welsh plains, or cottons, are a sort of thick white cloth, made in pieces of from ninety to one hundred and twenty yards long, two pieces constituting a web. The same branch of trade is also carried on in the western part of Montgomeryshire, and the south-eastern portion of Denbigh; but the quantity produced in Dôlgelley and its neighbourhood is far greater than in either of the other districts. The Dôlgelley webs may be divided into two classes; the coarsest, which are three-quarters of a yard wide; and the finest, seven-eighths of a yard: these, as well as those made in the district of which Machynlleth is the centre, are indiscriminately called by the drapers *strong cloth*, to distinguish them from those of the Glyn district, near Oswestry, which are termed *small cloth*, because they are about one-eighth of a yard narrower, although of the same length. This manufacture has long prevailed in the shire of Merioneth, as appears from acts of parliament passed in the 1st and 3rd of James I., and from two orders of the Privy Council of Charles I., one to the magistrates of the county, in the year 1635, complaining that the Welsh cottons made at that time were of inferior quality to those formerly made, a circumstance injurious to the interest of the London merchants trading to France; and the other to the Lord President of the Marches, in 1637, limiting the length of the webs, and prohibiting the use of fell and lambs' wool in their manufacture; ingredients which are now found of much value, and in time of peace are imported to Barmouth, in great quantities, from Leghorn, London, and Dovor: the warp is at present made of the coarse fleece wool of the country, while the woof is a mixture, containing about one-third, and sometimes one-half of lambs' wool. Until about the commencement of the nineteenth century, the only market for these webs was held weekly, on Thursday, at Shrewsbury, where they were exposed to sale in a hall belonging to the drapers' company of the town, into which no buyers but of that particular fraternity were admitted. But since that period the manufacturers have been exempted from the effects of that monopoly, by means of professed dealers, who travel over the country and buy the produce of their looms generally at their own houses; these are frequently the agents of drapers, who grant them a per-centage on their purchases.

The town of Bala is the centre of the *stocking* manufacture, and the chief market for the sale of its produce; and the boundary of the district in which it is carried on, commencing with Corwen, on the Dee, extends by Bettws into Denbighshire, where it proceeds by Yspytty-Ivan and Llanrwst, and, including the south-eastern extremity of Carnarvonshire, passes by Penmachno to Festiniog in Merionethshire, and thence by Llanuwchyllŷn and Bwlch-y-Groes, along the northern side of the Berwyn hills to its commencement at Corwen: this line comprises a mountainous tract of about eighteen miles in length, and twelve in breadth. The stockings and socks are of all sizes and colours, and of various degrees of fineness: the number of pairs annually sold at Bala is calculated at nearly two hundred thousand, besides woollen wigs and gloves. The Merionethshire hosiery is universally recommended by medical practitioners, being, from the peculiar quality of the wool of which it is manufactured, particularly soft and warm. Besides the native manufactures, there is a woollen-cloth factory at Dôlgelley, in which town also are dressed great quantities of native sheep and foreign lamb and kid skins, that are sold to the glovers of London, Worcester, Denbigh, and other places. *Barmouth* is the chief port of the county, and its harbour has received great improvement from an embankment of stone to secure its entrance, completed in 1802, at which time a new quay was also constructed. *Aberdyvi*, or Aberdovey, at the mouth of the river Dovey, possesses a harbour that might also be rendered very commodious, but was almost unfrequented until within the last few years, during which it has risen to an importance rivalling that of Barmouth. The principal articles of *export* are cattle, sheep, webs, stockings, dressed skins, ores of lead and copper, poles for the collieries of South Wales, bark, slates, and butter; the chief *imports* are corn, lamb and kid skins from Italy and other foreign countries, and the various kinds of ordinary shop goods.

The principal RIVERS are the Dee, the Maw, or Mawddach, and the Dovey, or Dyvi, which are joined by numerous mountain torrents on every side, independently of various smaller streams, flowing directly

to the sea: the chief of the latter are the Dwyryd and the Dysynni. The *Dee* has its source a short distance above Llŷn Tegid, or Bala lake, which it soon enters a little below the village of Llanuwchyllŷn: issuing from this extensive sheet of water beneath the town of Bala, it takes a north-north-easterly direction through the beautiful Vale of Edeyrnion, and afterwards an easterly course by Corwen, and through the picturesque vales of Glyndyvrdwy and Llangollen, into the south-eastern part of Denbighshire: near the church of Llangar, a mile above Corwen, it is augmented by the *Alwen*, which descends along the northern border of this county from the south-western part of Denbighshire. The *Maw* rises in the mountains of the northern part of the county, and flows first southward and then south-westward, by the village of Llanvachreth, to the vicinity of Llanelltyd, where it is joined from the east by the *Wonion:* the latter stream, which is about equal in magnitude to the Maw, rises near the source of the Dee, at a place called Drws-y-Nant, and winds through a narrow valley, in a less turbulent course than is usual with rivers having a mountainous origin, passing by the town of Dôlgelley, about a mile below which it joins the Maw, the united stream then expanding into a fine estuary, stretching south-westward until within a short distance of the sea, when it turns westward to Cardigan bay, forming at its mouth the harbour of Abermaw, or, as it is termed by the English, Barmouth: this river is navigable to within two miles of Dôlgelley. The *Dovey* rises at the foot of Aran Mowddwy, and flows southward through the rich vale to which it gives name, passing by the small town of Dinas Mowddwy, a little below which, on entering the western part of Montgomeryshire, it changes its direction to south-west: near the town of Machynlleth the Dovey becomes the southern boundary of Merionethshire, and discharges its waters into the sea through a broad estuary at Aberdovey. The *Dwyryd* has its source in the mountains on the northern confines of the county, and, gradully losing its character of a mountain torrent, as it emerges into a more level district, flows in beautiful meanders through the celebrated Vale of Festiniog, and, passing beneath the rich groves of Tan-y-Bwlch Hall, falls into the estuary of Traeth Bâch, which opens into Cardigan bay, at the mouth of the inlet Traeth Mawr: the latter, extending inland northward, forms for some distance the boundary between this county and that of Carnarvon, and receives, at its head, the torrent of the Glâslyn, up which the line of separation is further continued. The *Dysynni* descends in a very irregular course south-westward from the foot of Cader Idris and the lake of Tàlyllŷn, and flows into the sea through a small estuary, a little to the north of Towyn.

The *roads* of Merionethshire, notwithstanding its vast extent of mountain wastes, have shared in the gradual improvement displayed in those of most other parts of the island during the last fifty years. Formerly, almost every valley or dale had its road winding along the bottom of it, which at its highest extremity ascended the mountains almost like a flight of steps; but the modern roads commence the ascent at the lower end of the vale, and attain the summit by a gradual rise along the sides of the hills that inclose it: some of the mountain passes, however, yet present great difficulties to the traveller. An abundance of hard silicious stone is obtained from the mountain ranges, forming excellent materials for making and repairing the roads, the travelling on which is now as easy as the extreme hilly nature of the county will admit. The mail-coach line from London to Holyhead, by Birmingham and Shrewsbury, enters the north-eastern part of the county from Llangollen, in Denbighshire, passes through Corwen, and soon after quits it again for the south-western part of Denbighshire. The road from London to Montgomery, Welshpool, Harlech, and Carnarvon, by way of Worcester, or by Shrewsbury, enters from Llanvair, in Montgomeryshire, and runs through Dinas Mowddwy and Dôlgelley, and by Trawsvynydd, Tan-y-Bwlch, and Pont-Aberglâslyn, into Carnarvonshire: a branch from this, at Welshpool, reaches Bala, by way of Llanvyllin. Two roads branch from the Holyhead line, at Corwen and Dwyryd, or Druid, respectively, to Bala, whence the means of communication thus formed is continued to Dôlgelley. From the latter town an important road extends through Barmouth and Harlech, and across the Traeth Bâch sands, to Trêmadoc, in Carnarvonshire.

The RELICS OF ANTIQUITY are numerous and interesting, more particularly those of remoter ages. On the small plain near Cors-y-Gedol, in which are situated the small lakes of Bodlyn, Cwm Howel, and Irddin, are numerous Druidical remains, forming a rare group of this class of antiquities, and comprising two circles made of loose stones, one of which is about fifty-six feet in diameter, and the other of less dimensions. Half a mile southward from these, on the side of a hill, are two carneddau, or monumental heaps of stones of extraordinary size; and to the eastward is a large cromlech, composed of two incumbent stones, one placed over the edge of the other, resting upon five erect stones somewhat inclined. Near this is another carnedd, whereon are two large cromlechs, the tabular stone of one of which is twelve feet long and nine broad. Four stone columns, from ten feet to twelve feet eight inches high, are situated in the vicinity of these cromlechs; three of them have fallen, but one yet retains its erect position: several cist-vaens, or stone chests, lie scattered around. Near the fifth milestone, on the road from Harlech to Barmouth, are two cromlechs, near each other, singularly situated on carneddau of loose stones. The vicinity of Har-

lech abounds with monumental remains, more especially such as are supposed to have been connected with the Druidical superstitions: on the steep ascent of an almost precipitous hill, and on its summit, are several circles, consisting of loose stones, some of which are single, others concentric, while others again intersect each other: the principal of them, like those of Cors-y-Gedol, comprise also upright stones, one in most cases in the centre. Craig-y-Ddinas, a conical hill, situated near the group of Druidical ruins first described, has its summit surrounded by a vast collection of rough stones, forming rude ramparts for the defence of the small plain which it incloses: this is generally considered to have been a British fortified post, of a period as early as the Roman invasion; and on another elevated site, at a little distance, is Castell Dinas Corddin, an intrenched camp with an advanced work, supposed to be of equally remote antiquity. On the summit of a lofty rocky eminence, overlooking Nannau, the seat of Sir Robert Williames Vaughan, Bart., near Dôlgelley, is also a very ancient British post, defended by a rampart of loose stones, called Moel Ofrwm, "the Hill of Sacrifice."

Traces of Roman occupation are very numerous, of which the following are the most remarkable: near Pennal, on the banks of the Dovey, in the vicinity of Machynlleth, is a place named Cevn Caer, "the Ridge of the City," where Roman coins have been frequently found, and where are yet extensive remains of a large and strong Roman fortification. In the vicinity of Rhiw Gôch, in the parish of Trawsvynydd, are vestiges of a small fort, very singularly situated on a circular isolated rock, supposed to have been a Roman station, from the regularity of the facing stones of the remaining walls, and from the circumstance of the discovery of numerous coins and urns: its name, *Castell Prysur*, signifies "a castle built in haste," which may account for the buildings being destitute of cement. In the adjacent inclosed country, in the parish of Maentwrog, is a large Roman encampment, commanding a number of passes. At the south-eastern end of the town of Bala is an extensive artificial mount, designated Tommen-y-Bala, supposed to be of Roman formation, and afterwards the site of a British fortress; and in the vicinity of Llanuwchyllŷn are the remains of a Roman fort termed Caer Gai, where various coins of that people have been discovered. Many other Roman coins have been dug up near Llanbedr, and at Dôlgelley and Harlech, at which latter place has also been found a golden torques: another of these rich and elegant ornaments has also been found on the mountain of Cader Idris. The *Via Occidentalis*, now called *Sarn Helen* (supposed to be a corruption of *Sarn Lleon*, or *Sarn y Lleng*, the Legionary Way), entering from Cardiganshire, might formerly be traced on the banks of the Dovey, near Pennal, where it communicated with the station there: it may yet be traced between Dôlgelley and Trawsvynydd, at Pen-y-stryd, or "the head of the street," though now covered with turf, and only perceptible in consequence of its elevation above the ground on each side: near it are numerous tumuli. Beyond the station *Heriri Mons*, at Tommen-y-Mûr, it must have entered the county of Carnarvon between Pont-Aberglâslyn and Bethgelart. The branch of the southern Watling-street, already mentioned, entered this shire from the vicinity of Llangynog, and passed by Trûm-y-Sarn to the Roman station at Caer Gai, near Bala, beyond which it is plainly visible, and is called *Sarn hîr*, or "the Long Causeway:" crossing the mountains by the pass termed Bwlch-y-Buarth, it proceeds to Tommen-y-Mûr.

On a mountain named Migneint, near Rhŷd-ar-Helen, within a quarter of a mile of the *Sarn Helen*, are some remarkable monuments, designated Beddau Gwŷr Ardudwy, "the Graves of the Men of Ardudwy," in which ancient division of the country they are situated: these graves are at least thirty in number, and local tradition states them to be sepulchral memorials of persons of note, slain here in a battle fought between the men of Dyfryn Ardudwy and some of Denbighshire. In the vicinity of these graves are several circles of stones, the largest of which is about fifty-two feet in diameter, as also an extensive carnedd, with two upright stones, the whole of which appear to have been surrounded by one very large circle. In a field also near the course of the Sarn Helen, in the vicinity of Trawsvynydd, is a large rude upright stone, called Llêch Idris; and near it is a stone bearing a Latin inscription, named Bedd Porws, or "Porus' Grave." Close to the village of Llanbedr are two rude upright stones, of the kind styled by the Welsh *meini gwŷr*, or "the stones of heroes." Near Corwen is a British fortified post of more modern date than those abovementioned, termed Caer Drewyn; and the site of the encampment occupied by the Welsh forces, at the period of the invasion of the principality by Henry II., may yet be traced by a rampart of earth, situated between the church of Corwen and the village of Cynwyd. The remains of the buildings of the Cistercian *abbey* of Cymmer, in the parish of Llanelltyd, the only religious house in the county at the time of the Reformation, form a picturesque ruin, known to the Welsh under the name of Mynachlog y Vaner, and frequently denominated Vaner Abbey. There are yet striking remains of the *castle* of Harlech; and at a place called Sychnant, about three miles from Corwen, are some remains of a mansion which belonged to the celebrated Welsh hero, Owain Glyndwr.

The principal seats are, Abergraynant, Arthog, Brŷn-y-Gwîn, and Caerynwch, near Dôlgelley; Cors-y-Gedol, between Barmouth and Harlech; Dôlgûn, and Garthyngharad, near Dôlgelley; Glân-

y-Llŷn; Glànwilliam, near Maentwrog; Hengwrt-Uchav, Hengwrt, Llwyn, and Nannau, near Dôlgelley; Palê, near Bala; Peniarth; Penmaen Dovey, near Towyn; Rhagat, near Corwen; Rhiwlas; Rûg, near Corwen; Tàlgarth, Tàn-y-Bwlch Hall, Vronheulog, and Ynysymaengwŷn. The better class of houses are frequently built of blasted stone and schistus, much of the latter of which will bear to be regularly squared. A few modern farm-yards are well planned and of good construction; but the rest are of a very mean description. In the vicinity of the schistose hills and mountains the fences are commonly walls of loose stones, built without mortar. *Servants* hired by the year usually commence their term of service on the 12th of May. The common *bread* of the inhabitants is oatmeal cake, made by mixing oatmeal with a due proportion of lukewarm water, rolling out the dough into thin round cakes, and baking them upon iron plates suspended over the fire, commonly called bake-*stones;* rye bread, and bread made from *muncorn*, or rye and wheat blended, are also in ordinary consumption. Some of the most remarkable of the numerous *waterfalls* are Rhaiadr Dôlymelynllŷn, about five miles from Dôlgelley; Pistyll Cain, or "the Fall of the Cayne," about two miles further distant from the same place: and Pistyll Mawddach, or "the Fall of the Mawddach," in the vicinity of the latter. In the channel of the Cynvel, a tributary of the Dwyryd, rises a singular columnar rock, called *Pulpit Hugh Llwyd Cynvel*, or "Hugh Lloyd of Cynvel's Pulpit."

MERTHYR, a parish, in the lower division of the hundred of Elvet, union and county of Carmarthen, South Wales, 4 miles (w.) from Carmarthen; containing 295 inhabitants. This parish is situated in the south-western portion of the county, and is intersected on the west by the river Cywin, which falls into the Tâf at Llanvihangel-Abercowin; and on the south by the turnpike-road leading from Carmarthen to St. Clear's. The living is a discharged rectory, rated in the king's books at £4. 17. 1., and in the patronage of the Crown: the tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £165; and there is a glebe of 38 acres, valued at £36 per annum. The church, dedicated to St. Martin, is a small plain building, undistinguished by any architectural details. There are places of worship for Presbyterians, and a class of dissenters who assume no particular denomination; and a school-room has been built for the instruction of the poor. Some remains of an ancient monument, thought to be of Druidical origin, are discernible; and within the parish is a farm, once the residence or property of George Vaughan, a Welsh judge, called Derllŷs, which is supposed to have given its name to that hundred.

MERTHYR-CYNOG, a parish, comprising the hamlets of Upper Dyfryn Honddû, Lower Dyfryn Honddû, Yscir-Vawr, and Yscir-Vechan, in the hundred of Merthyr-Cynog, union and county of Brecknock, South Wales, 8 miles (n. n. w.) from Brecknock; containing 815 inhabitants. The name, signifying "Cynog the Martyr," is derived from the erection of a church to the honour of Cynog, son of Brychan Brycheiniog, who is said to have been murdered on a mountain called the Van, in this parish, towards the close of the fifth century, and to have been canonized after his death. The parish is situated principally between the rivers Yscir and Honddû, by the former of which it is intersected on the west, and by the latter on the east, and is traversed on the same side by the turnpike-road leading from Brecknock to Builth. The surface is chiefly mountainous, though occasionally alternated with valleys and low grounds, comprising a portion of arable land, and, towards the sides of the rivers, some rich meadows, affording excellent pasturage. The prevailing scenery is strikingly varied, and in many parts beautifully picturesque: the winding Vale of the Honddû abounds with features of pleasing character, and with objects of romantic appearance. Near the chapel of Llanvihangel-Vechan, the Vaenol is prominently conspicuous, rising almost precipitously in the vale to a very considerable height, and crowned near to its summit with a pleasing cottage; on the left is a beautiful knoll, luxuriantly wooded, towards the top of which, on the right, is a projecting rock, from the fissures of which grows a yew-tree, adding a romantic character to the landscape. Beyond the rich woods near Castle Madoc, the remainder of the vale is chiefly arable, but is agreeably softened by a few verdant meadows near the margin of the river. At the extremity of the dell named Cwm Login commences a range of mountains, that constitute more than one-half of the parish, extending on one side to the boundary of the hundred of Tàlgarth, and on the north to the hundred of Builth. Along this whole tract there is scarcely a house, except at the head of the river Honddû, where are a few small cottages, called "Pentre Blaen-Dôl-Honddû." The right of common forms a very important object to the occupiers of small farms on the hills, who, raising little more corn than what is sufficient for the supply of their families, depend greatly on the rearing of their flocks. The village is situated in a cheerless mountain dell, accessible only by a dreary road along a high ridge between deep dingles, watered by two branches of the river Yscir, over which is a neat bridge of one arch, designated Pontvaen. Of the annual value of the rateable property in the parish the return is £3862.

The living is a discharged vicarage, rated in the king's books at £7. 10. 5., and endowed with £400 royal bounty, and £800 parliamentary grant; present net income, £90; impropriators, Marquess Camden and John Lloyd Vaughan Watkins, Esq., the latter of whom is patron; the impropriate tithes have

been commuted for a rent-charge of £410. The tithes and advowson were given by Milo Fitz-Walter, Earl of Gloucester, to the priory of Malvern, after the dissolution of which establishment they devolved to the crown, and were sold in the reign of James I. In 1646, they were the property of Sir Francis Fane, a zealous loyalist, and were, on that account, perhaps, sequestered by the parliament, who ordered an annual payment to be made out of the rectorial tithes of £50 to the vicar of Merthyr-Cynog; £40 to the officiating minister of Llanvihangel-Nant-Brân; £40 to the minister of Llandilo-Vawr; and £10 to the minister of Dyfryn Honddû chapel; all which places were then comprehended within, or considered to be dependent upon, this parish: at the Restoration the property reverted to the rightful owner, and the grants made by the parliament became void. Of the several places above-named, the chapel of Dyfryn Honddû alone remains within the limits of the parish. The church, dedicated to St. Cynog, is a neat ancient structure, with a square tower at the west end: the churchyard is surrounded with stately trees, of which only two or three are yews. There are places of worship for Independents and Welsh Calvinistic Methodists.

In the hamlet of Upper Dyfryn Honddû is a Sunday school, in which 100 males and females are instructed gratuitously by the Independents, books being supplied by subscription; and there is also a Welsh Sunday school for the hamlets of Yscir-Vawr and Yscir-Vechan, which contains about 110 males and females. Edward Gwyn, of Pant-y-Cored, in 1760, charged a tenement called Dôlwydd with the annual payment of £2 to the poor, to be distributed on the 20th of December. On the bank of the Honddû is a small farm, designated Mynachtŷ, which name is derived from its having been the residence of the monks of Malvern, for the purpose of superintending their possessions in this parish, and of transacting the business relating to them: at the east end of the building is a stone, about five feet long, marked with a rude cross, the head of which is inscribed within a circle; and in the porch is another of the same size and character, having the head of the cross within a square: they are both considered as relics of the fifth or sixth century. A hill in the parish, styled Alltarnog, bears distinct marks of a British encampment, of elliptical form, and about two hundred yards in circuit, originally defended on the north by three ramparts, and on the south inaccessible from its precipitous declivity; it is supposed to have been occupied by the descendants of Maenarch, prior to the erection of their mansion in the Vale of Honddû.

MERTHYR-DOVAN (MERTHYR-DYFAN), a parish, in the union of CARDIFF, hundred of DINAS-POWYS, county of GLAMORGAN, SOUTH WALES, 8 miles (s. w.) from Cardiff; containing, 132 inhabitants. This small parish, bordering on the Bristol Channel, is in general hilly, and the inhabitants are exclusively employed in agriculture. The living is a discharged rectory, rated in the king's books at £4. 17. 3½., and endowed with £200 royal bounty; present net income, £109; patron, R. F. Jenner, Esq. The church, dedicated to St. Dovanus, is situated in a valley watered by a small stream which passes near Cadoxton, and falls into the Bristol Channel at Barry Island. Highlight is an extra-parochial district, for ecclesiastical purposes attached to this parish, the inhabitants attending divine service here. The late Mr. Richards, of Barry, left £40, and the Rev. Mr. Powel, £54, the former secured upon the Rumney bridge trust, and the latter in the new four per cent. stock, directing the interest to be given on St. Thomas's-day, among the poor not receiving parochial relief.

MERTHYR-MAWR, a parish, in the union of BRIDGEND and COWBRIDGE, hundred of OGMORE, county of GLAMORGAN, SOUTH WALES, 1½ mile (w. s. w.) from Bridgend; containing 147 inhabitants. It is situated on the right bank of the Ogmore, near its mouth, forming the only portion of the hundred lying on that side of the river, and a little south of the turnpike-road between Cardiff and Swansea. A part of the parish to the south is occupied by low barren sand-hills, but it probably takes its name from a lofty and extensive elevation composing the greater part of it, and at the eastern foot of which, near the bank of the river, stands its small and pleasant village, with the church. The manor, together with the castle and lordship of Talavan, was given by Robert Fitz-Hamon, on dividing the ancient kingdom of Glamorgan among the Norman knights and others who assisted him in its subjugation, to Sir Richard Syward. Leland says "Martyr Maur, a fair manor place of stone, stondith on this west ripe, a mile above Ogor mouth:" in his time it belonged to the Stradlings. Near the church is an elegant modern mansion, surrounded by a thriving plantation, the seat of the late Sir John Nicholl, Knt., Dean of the Arches, by whom it was erected. The living is a perpetual curacy, endowed with £200 private benefaction, and £800 royal bounty; present net income, £69; patron, Sir John Nicholl; appropriator, Archdeacon of Llandaf. The church is dedicated to St. Teilaw. The children of the parish attend a National school in an adjoining one. Mrs. Elizabeth Jenkins, previously to 1769, left £5 to the poor, the interest to be distributed on Christmas-day, but since 1771, when interest was paid out of the parish rates on a moiety received from the minister, no trace of the charity can be discovered. The river Ogmore discharges itself into the Bristol Channel on the southern side of the parish; on its eastern bank are the remains of Ogmore Castle, an account of which is inserted in the article on Ewenny. Slight vestiges of an old chapel, commonly styled *Cappel St. Roque*, are discernible.

MERTHYR-TYDVIL (MERTHYR-TUDFYL), a market-town, parish, newly created borough, and head of a union, in the upper division of the hundred of CAERPHILLY, county of GLAMORGAN, SOUTH WALES, 24 miles (N. N. W.) from Cardiff, and 175 (W. by N.) from London; containing 34,943 inhabitants. This place derives its name from Tydvil, or Tudvyl, daughter of Brychan, Prince of Brycheiniog in the fifth century. The latter, having towards the close of his life retired with part of his family into this neighbourhood, was attacked by a party of Saxons and Irish Picts, who put him to death, together with his son Rhûn Dremrudd, and his daughter Tydvil; and a church was soon afterwards erected near the scene of slaughter, in honour of the murdered Tydvil, and received the appellation of Merthyr Tydvil, or "Tydvil the Martyr." Concerning the earlier history of this place, now so important for the richness of its mineral produce and the vast extent of its manufactures, very few events of general interest are recorded. It continued till the middle of the last century an obscure village, noticed only in the Welsh annals as containing within its limits a border fortress called Morlais castle, erected by Gilbert, Lord of Glamorgan, for the protection of his estates in this part of the principality, against the attacks of the tenantry of the adjacent territories of the lord of Brecknock, by whom they were frequently invaded. The uncertain and ill-defined limits of these contiguous lordships generated perpetual feuds between their respective owners; and the erection of the castle added materially to the acrimony with which the hostilities were conducted. In the reign of Henry I., the castle is said to have been occupied by Ivor Bâch, a native lord of Upper Senghenydd, who from this place is supposed to have made a descent upon Cardiff castle, and to have taken Robert, Earl of Gloucester, and his lady prisoners, and detained them in confinement till they consented to observe the ancient customs of the country, and restore the laws of Hywel Dda. In the time of Leland the place does not appear to have been regarded as possessing any importance: that writer, having noticed Morlais castle, makes no further mention of Merthyr, than as the parish through which "Morlais riveret goith to the ripe of Tave:" the fortress was demolished by the parliamentary forces in the middle of the seventeenth century.

The first congregation of dissenters known to have assembled in Wales was formed here, about the year 1620, when Vavasour Powel, celebrated in the annals of non-conformity, while preaching to this congregation, was apprehended and committed to Cardiff gaol. According to a curious journal kept by the incumbent of the parish at that time, the dissenters were not contented with the liberty of paying only what they pleased for tithes, but were in the habit of entering the church in a body, during the performance of divine service, and forcibly wresting the Book of Common Prayer from the hands of the officiating minister; and when he ascended the pulpit to preach, a teacher of their own sect would climb up into one of the yew-trees in the churchyard, and commence an address to his followers. In June 1831, serious dissensions arose between the workmen and the proprietors of the several mines in the parish, which were attended with consequences much to be regretted. The workmen having assembled in a tumultuous manner, the riot act was read by the police magistrate of the district, and the yeomanry and military, together with a company of the militia, which was then at Cardiff, advanced to the spot, and at length succeeded in restoring order, though unhappily not without the loss of several lives on the side of the workmen, and some of the military being wounded. Major Falls, who commanded the regular forces, was severely wounded at the beginning of the conflict, and the command of the military devolved upon Lieutenant-Colonel Morgan, of the Glamorganshire militia, whose coolness, intrepidity, and judgment were subsequently eulogised by the lord-lieutenant of the county, in his reply to an address of the gentry of Glamorganshire on the occasion.

The TOWN is situated in a mountainous district, near the extremity of the Vale of Tâf, and chiefly on the eastern side of the river of that name, by which it is partly separated from the county of Brecknock: it was formerly very irregularly built, merely consisting of assemblages of huts, cottages, and houses, confusedly mixed together, without any regard to order or uniformity of style or arrangement, and occupying both banks of the river, which is crossed by two bridges; but very great improvements have been made, within the last few years, by the construction of a street forming the principal thoroughfare, in which are some shops and houses of more modern character; and near the centre of this street one of the largest, most commodious and splendid market-places in Wales, was built a short time since by William Meyrick, Esq., of Gwaelod-y-Garth, and William Thomas, Esq., of Court House, in a field, which was the property of the latter gentleman, and the remainder of which has been leased out for building, and now contains several streets of well arranged and uniform houses. A large market-place has also been erected at Dowlais, by the Dowlais Iron Company. A mechanics' *institute* was established in 1829, at Dowlais, in which, since the philosophical society at Coedycummer has been discontinued, weekly lectures are delivered on general subjects, but chiefly on mineralogy and metallurgy: there is also a society for the discussion, in the Welsh language, of subjects connected with the history and literature of Wales. A *theatre*, of very inferior character as a building, and now almost concealed by small houses, by which it is surrounded, was formerly opened by

a respectable itinerant company; and *races* were once held on Twyn-y-Waun: but, from the depressed state of the iron trade within the last few years, both these sources of amusement have been discontinued. Cyvarthva Castle and Park form a fine object above the town; and Pen-y-Darren House, with its gardens, is equally interesting at the other extremity. But the general aspect of the vicinity is unprepossessing, the face of nature being disfigured by towering heaps of scoria from the iron-mines, which are undergoing continued increase, thus precluding the growth of vegetation upon them, and exhibiting from their nakedness, in combination with the dense columns of black smoke incessantly emitted from the works, a repulsive appearance of rudeness and gloomy sterility. In the lower part of the parish, however, and in other detached portions, are still several well-wooded and extensive plantations. The Vale of the Tâf, at the distance of some miles below the town, is narrow and bounded by steep hills, but expands gradually towards the part on which the town is principally built. The parish extends about ten miles from north to south; at the northern extremity its breadth is about five miles, but towards the south it contracts to a breadth of less than one mile.

The MINERAL treasures of this district, though not fully explored, or rendered so extensively available as they have been since the middle of the last century, were not altogether unappreciated or neglected previously to that period, as is evident from the great heaps of scoria, and other remains which are frequently turned up by the plough in the adjacent lands. From the simple apparatus employed in the mining operations prior to that time, it is clear that the process must have been tedious and the produce inconsiderable; and it appears from tradition that the ore was smelted in small blomeries blown by bellows similar to those used in the common forges of smiths. About a hundred and seventy years since, some small improvements were introduced into the operations; and works upon a more enlarged scale were constructed on the site upon which the Pen-y-Darren works have been subsequently established, wherein the bellows were worked by a water-wheel, said to have been one of the earliest instances of the application of water to this purpose known in the island. Charcoal was used in calcining the ore, instead of coke, the method of preparing the latter from mineral coal being at that time unknown; and the wood for the supply of these works is thought to have been obtained from a common contiguous to the town, called Coedycummer. To the general use of charcoal for this purpose may be attributed the great want of timber on the districts adjoining the town, which are known to have been in former times richly and extensively wooded.

The present extent and importance of the iron and coal works, and the consequent enlargement of the town, and the amazing increase in the amount of its population, are to be primarily attributed to Mr. Anthony Bacon, subsequently member of parliament for the borough of Aylesbury, who, about the middle of the last century, in conjunction with some other gentlemen, obtained a lease for ninety-nine years, at £200 per annum, of a mineral tract in this district, abounding with coal and iron-ore, and extending about eight miles in length, and four in width. Mr. Bacon shortly afterwards erected a furnace and works at *Cyvarthva*, for smelting the ore, and subsequently a forge for the manufacture of bar iron. The *Dowlais* and *Plymouth* works were successively established by different companies; but they were not carried on to any great extent, or with any considerable benefit to the proprietors. Soon after the commencement of the American war, Mr. Bacon entered into a contract with government for supplying the different arsenals with cannon, and built at Cyvarthva a foundry, and works for the boring of cannon, which in 1782 he let on lease to Mr. S. Homfray, who contracted with him for all the iron produced at Cyvarthva, at £4. 10. per ton, long weight, and for as much coal as he should require, at the rate of four shillings per ton. Mr. Homfray, having entered into this contract for a term of fifty years, completed his establishment, and introduced a number of the best workmen from England; he made great improvements in the machinery for boring cannon, and also erected some forges for manufacturing bar iron; but, in consequence of some misunderstanding with Mr. Bacon, he in a very short time disposed of his portion of the Cyvarthva works to Mr. Tanner, of Monmouth, who subsequently sold it to Mr. Richard Crawshay, an iron-master from London. Upon his retirement from the works at Cyvarthva, Mr. Homfray, in company with some other gentlemen, established the *Pen-y-Darren* iron-works, in 1784, which he conducted with very great success; and in 1793 he discovered a method of producing what is here called Finer's metal, a discovery of the highest value and importance in the manufacture of iron, as this valuable ingredient not only increases the quantity, but also improves the quality of the iron. After superintending the Pen-y-Darren works for some time, Mr. Homfray projected the construction of a canal from the Cyvarthva works at Merthyr-Tydvil to Cardiff, over a tract of country singularly difficult, from the hilly nature of the ground; but from some disagreement that arose between the managers and the proprietors, he finally withdrew from the concern, the control of which devolved upon Mr. Richard Crawshay, and has proved of incalculable benefit to the county at large, and to the shareholders in particular. On the death of Mr. Anthony Bacon, his various works were let on lease to different gentlemen; those at Cyvarthva were taken by Mr. Richard Crawshay, who had previously held that portion of them which were originally leased

to Mr. Homfray; the works at Hirwaun, by Mr. Glover, and the Plymouth works, by Mr. Hill. The Cyvarthva works, under the superintendence of Mr. Crawshay, who had a great amount of capital at his command, rapidly increased in extent and improvement; and in the year 1800, that gentleman constructed an overshot water-wheel of cast iron, fifty feet in diameter, at an expense of £4000, by the power of which the operations were greatly accelerated. This wheel was set in motion by a stream of water brought from a considerable distance by an aqueduct eighty feet above the bed of the river; but, after being used for a considerable time with great effect, it was at length superseded by two steam-engines, one of eighty and the other of seventy horse power.

The *principal establishments* in the iron trade are, the Cyvarthva works, belonging to Messrs. Crawshay; Dowlais, belonging to Messrs. Guest, Lewis, and Co.; the Plymouth works, to Messrs. Hill; and the Pen-y-Darren, to Messrs. Thompson and Forman. In the year 1830, the two first had each nine furnaces in blast, exclusively of others out of work or under repair; the third had five furnaces in operation, and the fourth had four, making a total of twenty seven furnaces in blast. The general average quantity of pig-iron produced from each furnace per annum is two thousand five hundred tons; but the new furnaces at Dowlais yield each above five thousand tons annually, and the three at the Dyfryn also average each more than four thousand five hundred. In the same year the quantity of *iron manufactured* at the works collectively was sixty-six thousand five hundred tons, in the making of which were consumed five hundred thousand tons of coal, two hundred and eighty thousand of iron-stone, and more than one hundred thousand of limestone; and the number of men employed, including those in the mines and quarries connected with them, was, at Cyvarthva, three thousand; at Dowlais, three thousand five hundred; at the Plymouth works, one thousand five hundred; and in the Pen-y-Darren works, one thousand: making a total of nine thousand persons. Since 1830, however, the works have been considerably extended; those at Dowlais having thirteen furnaces in blast; two additional furnaces having also been built at Cyvarthva; and Plymouth having altogether seven furnaces, with the addition of a new puddling forge and rolling-mill. In the twelve months ending the 31st January, 1840, the following *quantities of iron* were conveyed down the Glamorganshire canal, from Merthyr, namely, from Dowlais 45,218 tons; Cyvarthva 35,507; Pen-y-Darren 16,130; Plymouth 12,922; total 109,777 tons: and in addition to the iron exported, there cannot be less than 10,000 tons annually consumed at the different works in tram-plates, wheels, castings for machinery, and bar-iron for tools of various descriptions. The quantity of iron-ore and iron-stone used annually is fully equal to 380,000 tons, of which about 90,000 are the produce of Devon, Somerset, the forest of Dean, in Gloucestershire, and the mines in Cumberland. A colliery for the sale of *coal* has been opened at Waun Wyllt, and another at the Graig; and the quantity of coal, conveyed from these two works during the year ending January, 1840, was 25,993 tons. The stratum of coal found is excellent for smelting the ore, and is accompanied with parallel veins of argillaceous iron-ore, which penetrate the mountains to a great depth, and yield upon an average about thirty-five parts of metal out of a hundred; the mines are wrought by levels. The *limestone* is not so strong as that in some parts of England; but it varies in quality and in colour from a deep black to a richly variegated marble of all hues. Stone of a fine kind for millstones also exists in abundance in the mountains in the neighbourhood.

The home *trade* of the place, consisting chiefly of the importation of shop goods and manufactured articles for the supply of this populous district, is very considerable; these are brought to the town by the canal from Cardiff, chiefly from Bristol. The canal from Merthyr-Tydvil to Cardiff, better known by name of the *Glamorganshire canal*, was projected originally by Mr. Homfray, while connected with the Pen-y-Darren iron-works, as related above, and was commenced under an act of the 30th of George III., and completed under another of the 36th of the same reign, in 1796. It begins at the Cyvarthva works; is carried over the river Tâf by an aqueduct, and over a line of country singularly difficult from the hilly nature of the ground; and terminates at Cardiff, a distance of twenty-five miles, having in its whole course a total fall of six hundred and eleven feet. About two miles and a half from the town, opposite to Troed-y-Rhiw mill, is a powerful steam-engine, constructed by Messrs. Bolton and Watt, for raising water from the Tâf, for the supply of the canal. There are several *tram-roads* from the iron-works, mines, and collieries in the district. The *Merthyr-Tydvil railroad* takes a course parallel with the canal from Merthyr to the aqueduct, but on the opposite side of the river, a distance of about ten miles, by which means any interruption to the conveyance of the mineral produce during dry seasons, when the canal is scantily supplied with water, is obviated by forwarding it on the rail, in waggons constructed for the purpose; and in 1836 an act was obtained for making a railway from this town to Cardiff, called the *Tâf Vale* line, with branches, which was opened in April 1841. The value of land has increased in a ratio corresponding to the improvement of the place in commercial and manufacturing importance. One farm in the neighbourhood, which, in the year 1775, the time when the first furnace was erected, was let for £2. 10. per annum, now produces a rental of £50; and another, which at the

same period was let for £5, has since been advanced to £100 per annum. The increase in *population* has been also equally progressive: the return according to the census of 1801, was 7705; in 1811, 11,104; in 1821, 17,404; in 1831, 22,083; and in 1841, 34,943, of whom 9867 were in the Dowlais district. The *market* days are Wednesday and Saturday: in 1835 an act was obtained for providing a market-place and regulating the markets. A *fair* for cattle is held on May 14th; and at Twyn-y-Waun, on a neighbouring hill within the limits of the parish, are fairs on the first Monday in July, and the first Monday in August, also for cattle. An act for a market-place and market at the village of Dowlais was passed in 1837, the provisions of which, and of the act of 1835, have been carried into effect.

Merthyr-Tydvil has, with the parish of Aberdare, and the village of Coedycummer, in the adjoining parish of Vainor, county of Brecknock, been constituted a *borough* by the act of 1832 for "Amending the representation," with the privilege of returning a member to parliament: the right of voting is vested in every male person of full age occupying, either as owner or as tenant under the same landlord, a house or other premises of the annual value of at least ten pounds, provided he be capable of registering as the act demands; and the number of such tenements within the limits of the borough, which are correctly detailed in the Appendix to this work, is about eight hundred and thirty, in Merthyr-Tydvil and Coedycummer, and one hundred and thirty in Aberdare: the returning officer is annually appointed by the high sheriff for the county. It is also a polling-place in the election of knights for the shire. The parish, together with those of Aberdare and Gellygaer is under the superintendence of a stipendiary police magistrate, appointed by act of parliament of the 10th of George IV., with a salary of £600 per annum, one-half of which is, under the provisions of that measure, levied on the several furnaces in the three places, and the other half by a rate on the inhabitants of Merthyr-Tydvil alone. The petty-sessions for the upper division of the hundred of Caerphilly are held in the town.

The LIVING is a rectory, rated in the king's books at £20. 5. 7½.; present net income, £675, with a glebe-house; patron, Marquess of Bute. It is in contemplation, on the death of the present incumbent, to subdivide this extensive parish into parochial districts, which are already marked out for that purpose, and of which Dowlais will be one. The *church*, dedicated to St. Tydvil, and entirely rebuilt within the last few years, is a spacious structure, in the later style of English architecture, with a high tower; it has recently received three hundred and forty-four additional sittings, including two hundred and eighty-two free, in consideration of which the Incorporated Society for the enlargement of churches and chapels granted £150 towards defraying the cost.

At *Dowlais* is a church, erected by the proprietors of the iron-works there, at an expense of £3000; it is a neat and appropriate edifice, containing four hundred and fifty sittings, of which one-half are free: the living is a rectory not in charge, in the gift of the Marquess of Bute. Towards the erection of a *new church* at Merthyr the noble patron has given a munificent donation of £300, Sir John Guest, Bart., £250, the Hon. Robert H. Clive, M.P. £100, and the bishop, iron-masters, and land-owners, other sums proportionably large, aided by grants of £1000 from the Church Commissioners, and £500 from the Church Building Society; in addition to which the patron proposes to endow the living with £50 per annum: the site selected forms part of the glebe, and is in a very eligible spot, near the centre of the street. There are five places of worship for Baptists, seven for Independents, two for Wesleyans, two for Calvinistic Methodists, and one for Unitarians; all in Merthyr, exclusively of Dowlais. In the parish are several day schools, including four on the National plan, two of which are at Dowlais, one for boys and the other for girls, maintained by the Iron-company, and the two others, respectively for boys and girls, are supported by subscriptions, aided by small payments from the children, which are given to the master and mistress, in addition to a salary of £50 to the former, and of £30 to the latter: Sunday schools, also, in connexion with the church and very many of the dissenters' meeting-houses, are well attended. *John Williams*, in 1735, bequeathed a rent-charge of £4, one-half of which he appropriated to teaching poor children of dissenters to read Welsh, and the other to the poor of the dissenting congregation at Merthyr; and the residue of his interest in a moiety of the lands of Pen-y-Darren farm he devised to support the Protestant dissenting minister at Merthyr. Other chapels having subsequently sprung up in the parish, the congregation of the original one was dissolved; but one of the new buildings, erected at Ynysgow, has been considered by the court of chancery a continuation of the former, and its minister now receives the residue of the charity, which amounts to about £54 per annum, chiefly arising from the rents of houses in the town. The rural part of the farm, consisting of about 80 acres, was let in 1784 to a company of iron masters, who have erected on it several furnaces, and it has become most valuable from the great quantity of coal and iron-stone found beneath the surface. The *poor law union*, of which Merthyr is the head, was created November 3rd, 1836, and comprises the following nine parishes and townships: namely, Aberdare, Gellygaer, Llanvabon, Llanwonno, Merthyr-Tydvil, Rhigos, and Ystrad-Dyvodog, in the county of Glamorgan; and Penderin and Vainor, in the shire of Brecknock: it is under the superintendence of 21 guardians, and contains a population of 52,864.

The only vestiges of antiquity in the parish, worthy of notice, are the remains of *Morlais Castle*, occupying the highest point of a lofty hill, surrounded by a desolate tract of country, now abounding with rabbits. The ruins of this ancient fortress, though inconsiderable, convey some idea of its original strength; the walls inclosed a pentagonal area of no great extent. The principal apartment of the castle, though almost buried in the ruins of the other parts of the building, is yet remaining; a circular room of about thirty feet in diameter, with a vaulted roof supported on a single central pillar; the inner wall is divided into twelve arched compartments, in which were originally windows: the entrance into this apartment is by a narrow gallery or passage, now so obstructed by the ruins of the walls as to be almost inaccessible. Immediately below the ruins of the castle, the lesser Tâf, impetuously rushing along its rugged bed to its confluence with the greater river of that name, is crossed by a bridge of picturesque appearance, called *Pont Sarn*, thrown over a chasm in the limestone rock, thirty feet in width, the sides of which are fringed with underwood, and at the base are fragments of rock obstructing the channel of the river, which roars beneath. At a short distance above Pont Sarn is a hollow in the rock, designated *Dryford Cavern*, into which a spring falls from above, and in times of flood, overflowing the brink, forms a cascade of interesting and romantic appearance. Several chalybeate springs flow from the mountains in various parts of the parish. At a place called Gethin, between the river Tâf and the canal, are the remains of a small but very ancient *furnace;* and about two miles lower down, between Gethin and the engine for supplying the canal, are the ruins of a similar one, near which, in the river, are the oak stakes which once formed a weir, named *Wattle Weir:* but of the origin or history of these works nothing has been recorded even by tradition. *Gwilym Tew*, an eminent Welsh poet, is said to have been a native of Tavedale, in the vicinity of the town.

MEVENNYDD (MEFENYDD), a hamlet, in the parish of Llanrhŷstid, lower division of the hundred of Ilar, county of Cardigan, South Wales, 9 miles (s.) from Aberystwith; containing 722 inhabitants. There are some respectable residences in this township, and the river Aëron has its source here, in a small lake called Llŷn Aeddwen. About 50 children are taught in a day school at the expense of their parents; and there are also three Sunday schools, one of which appertains to the Established Church, and the other two to dissenters, affording gratuitous instruction to several males and females.

MEYLLTYRN (MYLLTEYRN, or MELLTEYRN), a parish, in the union of Pwllheli, partly in the hundred of Gaflogion, and partly in that of Commitmaen, Lleyn division of the county of Carnarvon, North Wales, 9 miles (w. by s.) from Pwllheli; containing 248 inhabitants. This parish is divided by the stream Rhŷdlâs into two nearly equal parts, of which the eastern division is in the hundred of Gaflogion, and the western in that of Commitmaen; and is separated from the parish of Bottwnog by the river Cofan, and from that of Brŷncroes, by the Avon Soch. The village is small, but is pleasantly situated on a narrow plain; the lands in the vicinity are fertile, and the inhabitants are wholly employed in agriculture: the rateable annual value is returned at £909. 16. 8. At Sarn, a village in the parish, fairs for horned cattle and horses are held on the 11th of April and 10th of October. The living is a discharged rectory, with the perpetual curacy of Bottwnog annexed, rated in the king's books at £5. 15., and endowed with £200 royal bounty, which has been laid out in the purchase of land, now attached to the glebe; present net income, £217 with a glebe-house; patron, Bishop of Bangor: the tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £160. The church, dedicated to St. Peter ad Vincula, is a small edifice in good repair: in the churchyard is an ancient upright stone of large dimensions, without either sculpture or inscription. A Sunday school is kept in the church. Dr. Rowland bequeathed land for the maintenance of one poor widower of the parish in the almshouse at Bangor; and there is a trifling bequest for the relief of the poor. Henry Rowland, afterwards Bishop of Bangor, and the munificent founder of the grammar school at Bottwnog, was born in this parish, in 1551, at what was originally an old mansion near the church, but which has been taken down, except a small part that is still remaining; he died in 1616, and by his will ordered that the school should be built either in this his native village, or at Bottwnog.

MIAWST, with Trech Gwinnon, a hamlet, in the parish of Llanarthney, higher division of the hundred of Iscennen, county of Carmarthen, South Wales, 9½ miles (e. by s.) from Carmarthen: the number of inhabitants is included in the return for the parish. It occupies a vale near the source of the Gwendraeth Vâch river, where the population is thinly scattered, and exclusively employed in agriculture.

MICHAEL-CHURCH, a parish, in the union of Kington, hundred of Painscastle, county of Radnor, South Wales, 5½ miles (s. w.) from Kington; containing 166 inhabitants. This parish, which derives its name from the dedication of its church, is situated at the south-eastern extremity of the county, bordering upon Herefordshire, and is sometimes called Michael-Church upon Arrow, from its position on the banks of that river: it contains by computation 1600 acres; and comprises some good tracts of arable and pasture land, which are inclosed and in a tolerable state of cultivation. The surrounding scenery, especially on the eastern and

south-eastern sides of the parish, is agreeably diversified; and the views over the adjacent country, from Huntingdon hill, abound with variety and interest. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Kington: the church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a plain structure in the Norman style. This parish has the privilege of sending poor children to be gratuitously instructed in the free grammar school of Kington, in the county of Hereford.

MICHAELSTON-LE-PIT, a parish, in the union of CARDIFF, hundred of DINAS-POWYS, county of GLAMORGAN, SOUTH WALES, 4½ miles (s. w. by w.) from Cardiff; containing 100 inhabitants. Lias and mountain limestone, together with lead-ore, are found in this small parish, which is exclusively agricultural, and presents some fine well-wooded inclosures. Courtyrala, an Italian villa, the seat of T. B. Rouse, Esq., is pleasantly situated above a stream artificially widened and improved, over which a rustic bridge has been formed, amid scenery of the most romantic and picturesque character; the grounds are disposed with great taste, and disclose, at various points of view, the most admired scenes of the adjacent country. The living is a discharged rectory, rated in the king's books at £4. 10. 7½., and endowed with £200 royal bounty, and £200 parliamentary grant; net income, £65; patron, Mr. Rouse. The church is dedicated to St. Michael. A school for the education of children of both sexes is supported by a private family. On the summit of a hill, in the parish, are vestiges of an earthwork, supposed to be of Roman construction.

MICHAELSTON-LE-VEDW, a parish, in the union of NEWPORT, partly in the hundred of CAERPHILLY, county of GLAMORGAN, SOUTH WALES, and partly in the Upper Division of the hundred of WENTLOOG, county of MONMOUTH, ENGLAND, 6 miles (w. s. w.) from Newport; containing 540 inhabitants, of whom 337 are in the Welsh portion, consisting of the hamlet of Llanvedw. The parish, situated in the most eastern part of Glamorgan, is surrounded by those of Machen, Bassaleg, Marshfield, St. Mellon's, Llanedarn, and Ruddry; and is intersected by the river Rumney, which separates England from Wales. It contains 3556 acres, whereof 1014 are arable, 1124 meadow or pasture, 400 woodland, and the remainder garden ground: the general surface is mountainous, with a large portion of wood and water, and some fine meadows on the banks of the river; and from the upper grounds is a view of the Bristol Channel. The soil consists chiefly of clay and gravel, and their combinations in different degrees, producing the usual kinds of corn; and the high lands present the common descriptions of timber, such as oak, &c. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £7. 12. 3½.; net income £400, with an excellent house, and 20 acres of good grass land attached; patron, C. Kemys Tynte, Esq. The church is a plain structure in the early English style, 55 feet long by 24 broad, with a chancel 24 feet square, the whole containing about 200 sittings, two-thirds of which are free. There is a good endowed school. For a more minute account of the Welsh portion of the parish, see the article LLANVEDW.

MICHAELSTON super AVON, a parish, comprising the Upper and Lower divisions, in the union and hundred of NEATH, county of GLAMORGAN, SOUTH WALES, 6½ miles (s. s. e.) from Neath; containing 2522 inhabitants, of whom 2123 are in the Lower division. The name of this place is derived from the dedication of its church to St. Michael, and its distinguishing adjunct from its position on the river Avon, that falls into Aberavon bay in the Bristol Channel. The parish, which is pleasantly situated in the Vale of Avon, within a mile and a quarter of the town of Aberavon, through which passes the turnpike-road from Cardiff to Swansea, comprises a large tract of country, nearly one-half mountainous, and the remainder good arable and pasture land; the soil is tolerably fertile, and the inhabitants of the Upper township are altogether employed in agriculture. The village, which is in the lower township, in a sequestered part of the vale, that, until within the last few years, was rarely visited by strangers, formerly consisted only of a few solitary cottages thinly scattered; but the mineral wealth with which the mountainous district of the parish abounds has effected an important change, and the establishment of various works has completely transformed it into a scene of cheerful activity, the population having vastly increased within the last twenty years. Numerous comfortable houses have been built for the accommodation of the workmen, a handsome residence for the proprietor of the works, and a beautiful cottage for the minister of the parish, who was previously non-resident.

The parish contains iron-ore and coal, a large vein of the latter, from ten to twelve yards in depth, having been recently discovered. In the coal are often found vegetable impressions of fern and reeds; and a fine specimen of what is conjectured to be an extinct species of the palm, or fern-tree, has been recently dug up: it is part of the trunk of the tree, about two feet and three-quarters in length, and one foot and a half in diameter, and consists of what geologists call carboniferous sandstone; the higher and lower parts of the tree are still in the ground. The works established at Cwm Bychan are chiefly for the manufacture of pyroligneous acid, sugar of lead, and tin plates, and afford employment to several hundred men. Fire clay also exists in the parish, in great abundance and of good quality. A rail-road from the works communicates with the shipping-place at Tai Bâch, near the mouth of the Avon; and another extends from the collieries along the left bank of that river, where vessels can lie in safety

while waiting for their freight. A portion of the lower division of the parish is included within the new boundaries of the contributory borough of Aberavon. The living is a perpetual curacy, endowed with £800 royal bounty, and £800 parliamentary grant; present net income, £112; patron, J. Coke, Esq. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, and pleasantly situated on the western bank of the Avon, is a small edifice of great antiquity, in a very dilapidated condition, and contains an old altar-tomb, with an inscription which is now nearly obliterated. There are two places of worship for Calvinistic Methodists. In the lower township is a day school, consisting of about 60 children; also two Sunday schools, that afford instruction to about 120 males and females, and are partly supported by a payment of 3*d.* per month from each scholar, and partly by voluntary contributions; the master receives 12*s.*, and the mistress 6*s.* per week.

MICHAELSTON super ELY, a parish, in the union of CARDIFF, hundred of DINAS-POWYS, county of GLAMORGAN, SOUTH WALES, 4½ miles (W.) from Cardiff; containing 54 inhabitants. This parish, which derives its name from the dedication of its church to St. Michael, and its distinguishing appellation from its position on the southern bank of the river Ely, which separates it from the parish of St. Fagan, is beautifully situated in the south eastern part of the county, and comprises 300 acres of rich arable and pasture land, in a good state of cultivation. The surrounding scenery is pleasingly varied, and the distant views extend over a highly fertile tract of country. The living is a discharged rectory, with the rectory of St. Bride's super Ely consolidated, rated in the king's books at £8. 6. 8.; net income £100; patron, Llewelyn Traherne, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £60, subject to rates, averaging £5. 3. 6.; and there is a glebe of 28 acres, valued at £36. per annum. The church, which is in honour of St. Michael, is not remarkable for any architectural details.

MICHAELSTON (UPPER), a township, in the parish of MICHAELSTON super AVON, union and hundred of NEATH, county of GLAMORGAN, SOUTH WALES, 4½ miles (S. E. by S.) from Neath; containing 399 inhabitants. Prior to the introduction of mineral and chemical works into the Lower township, this formed the more considerable portion of the parish. In a day and Sunday school, appertaining to the Calvinistic Methodists, and in which the instruction is at the parents' expense, about 40 males and females are taught daily, and about 120 on Sundays. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £100.

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MILFORD, a newly created borough, sea-port, and market-town, in the parish of STEYNTON, union of HAVERFORDWEST, hundred of RHÔS, county of PEMBROKE, SOUTH WALES, 6 miles (N. W.) from Pembroke, 8 (S. S. W.) from Haverfordwest, and 256 (W.) from London: the population is returned with the parish. This place, which is celebrated for the spacious and commodious haven to which it gives name, is said to have derived its appellation from a stream that turned a mill anciently belonging to a priory, about a mile from the present town, and over which there was a ford, previously to the erection of a bridge at this place. It was in the famous haven of Milford that *Henry II.* embarked with the troops he had assembled for the conquest of Ireland; and here also he landed on his return from that expedition. In the reign of *Henry IV.*, an army of twelve thousand men, that had been sent from France to the assistance of Owain Glyndwr, in his insurrection against the authority of that monarch, landed at this place, from which they marched to the siege of Haverfordwest, and, subsequently, to that of Carmarthen. The Earl of Richmond, afterwards *Henry VII.*, attended by a small body of French retainers, ill-disciplined and scantily provided for the great design he had undertaken, also landed in this haven, where he was received by Rhŷs ab Thomas, with a numerous train of his dependents and followers, whose warlike appearance encouraged him at once to proceed on his arduous enterprise. On this occasion it is said that Rhŷs, who had previously, in his assurances of loyalty to Richard, declared that any person ill-affected to the state, daring to land in those parts of Wales where he had any employment under the king, "must resolve to make his entrance and irruption over his belly," laid himself on his back on the ground, that the earl, on landing, might pass over him: a tradition still popular in the neighbourhood states that Rhŷs, in the evasive redemption of his pledge, remained under a small bridge, while the earl passed over it. Immediately after his landing, Richmond, having despatched orders to his partisans in other parts of the country, to join him with their forces at Shrewsbury, set forward upon his march, forming his small army into two divisions, one of which he commanded himself, taking his route through Cardiganshire, and the other he placed under the conduct of Rhŷs, who, passing through Carmarthenshire, was to collect his followers on his march, and to rejoin the earl at Shrewsbury.

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sary to be adopted for its defence against the enemy; but his conduct gave so much dissatisfaction to the inhabitants of this part of the coast, that a spirited memorial was drawn up, signed by the Bishop of St. David's and the principal gentlemen and magistrates of the county, and presented to the leading members of the Privy Council. In this memorial they set forth the great importance to "her Majesty and the realm" of properly and effectually fortifying the haven of Milford, and entreat that some engineer of experience should be sent down for that purpose. In consequence either of this remonstrance, or of Mr. Ivy's report of the means necessary for the defence of the place, orders were issued for the erection of two forts near the entrance of the haven, which were begun in situations very ill chosen for the purpose, but were never finished; and their remains, called respectively the Dale and Nangle blockhouses, are still visible.

About the commencement of the American war, it was resolved by the government to form a dock-yard at Nayland, on the northern shore of the haven, and a little to the east of the present town; and some land in the vicinity was purchased for the erection of forts and batteries for its defence; but, after two ships had been built there by contract, *viz.*, the Milford frigate, and the Prince of Wales of seventy-four guns, and when one of the fortifications had been constructed to a considerable extent, the design was abandoned, after nearly £20,000 had been expended. The late Admiral *Lord Nelson*, who, after the battle of the Nile, visited this place in company with Sir William Hamilton, then proprietor of it, regarded Milford Haven as the finest and most extensive harbour in the known world, capable of floating more than the whole navy of England within its limits in perfect safety. *George IV.*, on his return from Dublin in 1821, encountering a gale of wind near the Land's End, the royal squadron twice entered the haven; and his Majesty, having landed at Milford, ultimately proceeded by land to London. In commemoration of this event, a tablet, about six feet in height, ornamented in the centre with a large shell, and with wreaths of flowers down the sides, was placed at the end of a public building near Milford Quay, by the Hon. Robert Fulke Greville, on which is engraved a long inscription detailing the circumstances of that occurrence.

The present TOWN is of very recent date, and owes its rise and importance to the Hon. Mr. Greville, nephew of the late Sir William Hamilton, and subsequently, after the death of his uncle, proprietor of the estate. This gentleman, during the lifetime of Sir William, perceiving the advantages that might be derived from the situation of the property, procured an act of parliament in 1790, enabling Sir William Hamilton, his heirs and assigns, to make docks, construct quays, establish markets, with roads and avenues to the port, to regulate the police, and make the place a station for conveying the mails to Waterford, which previously had been compelled to stop at Haverfordwest, eight miles distant from the place of shipping. To this arrangement may be attributed the origin of the town, which it was resolved to build opposite to the finest anchorage in that part of the haven called the Man of War Roads. The first building erected on this site was a large and commodious inn, for the accommodation of the passengers by the mail coaches and packets; and the ground plan having been regularly laid out, the allotments were eagerly taken and built upon, and a flourishing town soon arose. The earliest settlers in the new town were some families from the island of Nantucket, on the coast of North America, of whom the Starbucks first, and afterwards the family of Rotch, came by invitation of government to establish the South Sea Whale fishery at this port, which trade was carried on successfully for some years, but was afterwards entirely discontinued. The increased population soon caused the establishment of a market, for which a good house has been built, and which is well and cheaply supplied for the inhabitants and the shipping, this having been formerly a station for men-of-war; and the accession to the trade of the place procured, in a short time, the erection of a custom-house, in 1823, to which that of Pembroke became subordinate. A very great addition to the prosperity of the town was made by carrying into effect Lord Spencer's plan for establishing a royal dock-yard at this port, which occurred about the commencement of the present century, when a frigate of forty guns, and a sloop of thirty, were built here, and proved to be the best ships of their respective classes in the service. In 1809, the Milford of seventy-four guns was launched; and in consequence of the design of government to fix the new dock-yard and naval arsenal here, a petition was presented to the House of Commons, in 1813, for leave to bring in a bill for the improvement of the town, by building a bridge across one of the inlets of the haven to the village of Haking, to be constructed in such a manner as to convert the inlet into a floating dock of sixty acres. Under these favourable circumstances the town, which had already become considerable in its extent and population, promised greatly to increase in importance; but its further progress was arrested by the removal of the royal yard and arsenal to Peterchurch, or Pembroke Dock, which took place in 1814. It still, however, retained its distinction as the station for the post-office packets to Waterford, until the recent removal of the establishment to Hobbs' Point, near Pembroke Dock, where a handsome pier has been built.

The town of Milford occupies a beautiful SITUATION, five or six miles from the mouth of the haven, on a point of land sloping down to the water, by which it is almost surrounded, being bounded on the east by Prix Pill, on the west by Priory Pill, and

on the south by the main haven, that here expands into a spacious reach, having the appearance of a large inland lake, inclosed by rocky shores presenting rich and highly varied scenery. The present town, elevated upwards of sixty feet above the level of the sea, consists of three parallel streets, intersected at right angles by others leading down to the haven: the lower street contains only one row of houses, overlooking the water, and having in front a fine terrace, at one extremity of which stands the principal hotel, a spacious and handsome pile of building. The houses, which are for the most part of stone procured on the spot, are regularly disposed, and many of them are of very good design. The approach to the town from the sea is defended by two batteries, mounting each seven guns, and erected on the opposite shores of the haven; and between the adjacent villages of Haking and Hubberston is an observatory, which, however, having never been finished, is now going to decay. The air is remarkably salubrious, and the surrounding scenery abounds with variety and beauty, and in some places is highly picturesque.

Milford Haven is one of the most extensive and secure harbours in the kingdom, or perhaps in the world: it is formed by the junction of the rivers called the Eastern and Western Cleddy, from the mouths of which it extends nearly ten miles in length, being from one to two miles in breadth, and has five bays, ten creeks, and thirteen roadsteads; the whole affording good anchorage and safe shelter for ships of the greatest burthen, which, from the strength and depth of the tides, can put out to sea in any winds with more expedition than from any large harbour on the coast of Britain: its total navigable length, from its mouth up the main haven and the Western Cleddy to Haverfordwest, is twenty-one miles; from its mouth, ascending the haven and the Eastern Cleddy, to Canaston bridge, about twenty miles. It has been stated by a naval officer once resident at the place, to be capable of receiving, at one time, a thousand ships of the line, and the same number of fifty-gun ships, of frigates, of sloops of war, and of transports, without the least danger of their being in each other's way; and that a hundred sail of the line might be brought to act simultaneously against any ships, however numerous, that might attempt to enter the harbour.

The *trade* and importance of the town arise from its being a great resort of shipping, not only on account of the custom-house, but also of the quarantine establishment, and the convenience of its situation as a port for vessels in distress and under circumstances of peculiar destination. The principal business is that of *ship-building*, which, since the removal of the royal dock-yard, is still carried on upon a less extensive scale: there are several yards for the repairing of vessels, in which also vessels of upwards of one hundred tons' burthen are built. American timber is imported for ship-building and domestic uses, and also various articles of Baltic produce, but upon a small scale. The principal *exports* are, stone-coal, for drying malt, of which great quantities are shipped for London and different ports on the Bristol and English channels, and limestone and culm, that are sent coastwise. A large *oyster fishery* is carried on for the supply of distant markets, the oysters of this coast being esteemed unrivalled in quality. The jurisdiction of the *port* extends over the whole haven, and along the coast from near Laugharne, in Carmarthenshire, to St. David's Head; the number of vessels of above 50 tons registered at the port, amounts to 69, with an aggregate burthen of 7337 tons. Some good quays have been constructed, and there are large warehouses for bonding stores, and two bonding yards for timber. The custom-house is a neat and substantial building, commodiously situated, and well adapted to its purpose; and here is now the establishment belonging to the light-house upon the "Smalls," having been transferred within the last few years from Solva, *which see* for a more minute account of the light-house and rocks. A public brewery is conducted upon an extensive scale; and a considerable trade is carried on in ship-chandlery and other articles necessary for the supply of the shipping. The *market* days are Tuesday and Saturday, and the markets, which are abundantly supplied and numerously attended, are held in a convenient and sheltered area for the purpose.

The lord of the manor holds *courts* leet, at which constables and other officers are appointed. By the act of parliament, passed in 1832, for "Amending the representation," Milford was made a contributory *borough* to Pembroke in returning a member to parliament: the constituency consists entirely of the ten-pound householders, duly qualified and registered; and the number of houses of sufficient value to qualify their tenants is about a hundred, the limits marked out for the franchise not only including the whole area between Prix Pill and Priory Pill, chiefly occupied by the town, but also the old village of Haking, on the opposite side of the latter inlet. A *chapel of ease* to the mother church, dedicated to St. Catherine, is situated at the eastern extremity of the street fronting the haven; it was erected chiefly at the expense of the Hon. Charles Francis Greville, lord of the manor, and was consecrated for divine service in the year 1808. It is an elegant structure in the later style of English architecture, with a lofty embattled tower, and consists of a nave, chancel, and north and south aisles; the roof is richly groined, and the windows are embellished with stained glass; the font, which is of very chaste design, is of Derbyshire marble, and opposite to it is a vase of red porphyry, which was brought from Egypt, and intended to be placed here, also the top-gallant mast of the French ship L'Orient, that was blown up in

been made for re-purchasing it by the Earl of Derby, the conditions of which that nobleman failed to fulfil, Charles II., in 1664, ordered that the former purchasers should retain it.

The TOWN is pleasantly situated on a gentle acclivity in a small but fertile plain, watered by the river Alyn, which is here crossed by several bridges, and surrounded by rugged eminences, rich in mineral treasure: it consists principally of one long street, intersected at right angles by two smaller ones; is tolerably well paved, but indifferently supplied with water: the houses are not distinguished either for their regularity or style of building; but in the environs are numerous handsome seats and elegant mansions; and the surrounding scenery is richly diversified, and highly embellished with features of picturesque beauty. The views from the higher grounds, though confined, extend over a tract of country richly cultivated and varied with objects of interesting character and romantic appearance. The *parish* contains, independently of the chapelries of Nerquis and Tryddin, 14,124 acres, but including these, above 15,000, of which it is computed that 7000 are arable, 6000 pasture, and about 2000 woodland. On the north it is bounded by Northop, on the west by Kîlken, on the east by Hawarden, on the south-east by Hope, and on the south-west by Llanverras, between which two last parishes the chapelries of Nerquis and Tryddin are situated: the mail-coach road from Chester to Holyhead intersects the parish and passes through the town, from which also branch off turnpike-roads to Ruthin, Denbigh, Wrexham, Holywell, &c.; and the river Alyn flows through the parish in a south-east direction, and is joined by the river Ferrig. A bold undulated surface especially marks the southern portion; clay and a wheat soil predominate in the east and south, but a lighter kind of land prevails in the west and north. The parish abounds with mineral wealth: the western district is rich in lead-ore, which is generally found imbedded in limestone or chertz; but the operations are much impeded by the subterraneous stream of the Alyn, which here runs under ground for the space of somewhat less than a mile: the eastern part of it contains coal and iron-stone of excellent quality, which are procured in great quantities for the supply of the neighbouring works; and some fine seams of cannel coal exist within two miles to the south of the town: calamine is also obtained. In the townships of Argoed and Bistre, in the north-eastern part of the parish, is potters' clay in abundance; and large manufactories of earthenware and fire-bricks have been established, that provide employment to the poor in that district. Near these works are others for smelting lead; and almost adjoining the town are some extensive cotton-mills. These mills, for the spinning of cotton-twist, are situated on the river Alyn; they were erected in 1792, lighted with gas in 1812, and greatly enlarged in 1825, and at present afford occupation to more than three hundred persons. Upwards of four thousand acres of waste land were inclosed in the parish under the provisions of an act obtained in 1792. The market days are Wednesday and Saturday; and fairs are held on February 13th, May 12th, August 2nd, and November 22nd. By the act of 1832, for "Amending the Representation," Mold was constituted a borough, contributory with Flint and other places in the county in the return of a member to parliament: the right of voting is vested in every male person of full age occupying, either as owner or as tenant under the same landlord, a house or other premises of the annual value of ten pounds and upwards, provided he be capable of registering as the act directs; and the present number of such tenements within the limits of the borough, which are co-extensive with the township of Mold, and include an area of about five hundred and seventy acres, is about a hundred and fifty, of which a hundred and forty are in the town. Though Flint is the county town, yet, from the want of a hall there, and the central situation of this place, which is now within the North Wales circuit, the assizes are held here, in a handsome shire hall lately erected.

The LIVING is a vicarage, rated in the king's books at £10; patron, Bishop of St. Asaph; impropriators, R. Knight and P. D. Cook, Esqrs.: the tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £2015. 8. 11., of which a sum of £1645. 8. 11. is payable to the impropriators, subject to rates, averaging £270. 3., and one of £370, subject to rates that average £57. 2. 9., to the vicar, who has likewise a glebe of 2½ acres. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, and said to have been erected in the early part of the sixteenth century, is a spacious and handsome structure, in the purest character of the later style of English architecture, consisting of a nave, north and south aisles, and a chancel, with a lofty square embattled tower, enriched with sculpture and crowned by pinnacles, and which, though of more recent erection, precisely corresponds with the general design. In taking down the old tower, the workmen discovered, at the depth of a foot below the ground, a layer of burnt wheat, barley, rye, and beans, three inches thick, upon an earthen floor from four to five yards square, under which was deposited in regular order a great number of human bones, about half a yard in depth, and a stone that had been worked into the foundation, whereon was inscribed "Here lieth the body of Gwenllian, daughter of Evan ab David ab Yorwerth." The walls of the church are crowned with an elegant pierced parapet, under which are the figures of various animals finely sculptured in stone. The interior of the edifice, which contains 1100 sittings, is richly embellished with architectural details and sculptured ornaments; the nave is separated from the aisles by a fine range of seven light clustered columns with foliated capi-

tals, supporting on each side a series of obtusely pointed arches, the spandrils of which are adorned with finely sculptured devices of angels bearing shields charged with emblematic allusions to the Passion of our Saviour, among which is a representation of the Veronica, and with the armorial bearings of such benefactors as contributed towards the erection of the church, among which the arms of the Stanley family are conspicuous. The aisles are lighted by spacious and lofty windows of elegant design, enriched with tracery, and corresponding in form to the arches of the nave; and at the extremity of each aisle are three canopied niches, in which were formerly statues now destroyed. The niches in the south aisle are almost concealed by monuments, including a very superb one to the memory of Robert Davies, of Llanerch, Esq., who died in 1728, on which is his effigy in an erect posture, habited in Roman costume. Near this is a mural monument to his grandfather, Robert Davies, of Gwysaney, the ancient residence of the family prior to their acquisition of Llanerch, in the Vale of Clwyd. In the same aisle is an ancient tablet to the memory of Robert Warton, otherwise Parfew, abbot of Bermondsey, in Surrey, and afterwards Bishop of St. Asaph, from which see he was translated in 1554 to that of Hereford, where he died, in 1557, and was interred: above his armorial bearings, in a shield on which are also quartered the arms of the see of St. Asaph, is a label, inscribed "*Robtus pmissione Divina Epus Assav*," supported at one end by an angel, and at the other by a bishop. In the churchyard was dug up a stone, bearing the inscription "*Fundamentum Ecclesiæ Christus*," and underneath it the signature "*W. H. Eps.*," supposed to have been that of Bishop William Hughes, who died in the year 1600.

There are four chapels within the parish; namely, one at Nerquis, three miles from the town; another at Tryddin, about five miles distant; and two recently erected, one for the townships of Leeswood and Hartsheath, at Pont Bleiddyn, which contains 406 sittings; and the others at Waen, for the townships of Gwernafield and Hendrebiffa, containing 524 sittings. A church, also, has been built for the townships of Bistre and Argoed, the first stone of which was laid in June 1841, and the whole was completed in 1842, in the English style, with a square bell turret, and contains 656 sittings, 449 free; it was commenced under a specific grant from Her Majesty's Commissioners. There are places of worship for Independents, and for Calvinistic and Wesleyan Methodists, all of which are well built, particularly that for the last-named sect. In the parish, independently of Nerquis and Tryddin chapelries, are eight National schools, supported partly by an endowment of about £19 per annum, arising from a rent-charge of £11 by the Rev. Hugh Lloyd, in 1744, and bequests of £100 each from James Hughes, in 1723, and Mrs. Martha Dodd, in 1780, partly by annual subscriptions, and partly by a payment of 1*d.* per week from each child: one of the schools was originally a dissenters' chapel; it was purchased for £360, of which £260 were raised by subscription in 1819, and a sum of £100 was added by the National Society; and a stable attached was converted into the girls' school. The old charity school-house was formed into a savings' bank, the upper part being occupied by the parish-clerk; and the whole pays a rent of £4, received by the schoolmaster. There are also seven Sunday schools, maintained by subscription, and containing about 900 males and females, who are for the most part taught by gratuitous teachers; one is supported by the vicar, who has given by deed £6 per annum for ever, and the rest appertain to different denominations of the dissenters. An estate called Pentrobyn, or Pentre-Hobin, in the lordship of Ewloe, county of Flint, comprising 21½ acres, let at £17. 17. 6. per annum, was purchased, in 1726, for £146. 10., principally a bequest of *Thomas Williams;* and the produce is distributed in clothing among poor persons on the 1st of January. Several parcels of land in the parish of Caerwys, containing in the whole 25¾ acres, producing a rent of £22 per annum, were devised by *Griffith Jones*, in 1729, for a weekly distribution of bread, which is accordingly carried into effect to the extent of 5*s.* weekly, the residue, for want of sufficient applicants, being carried to the clothing fund. Another estate, termed *Ty'n-y-Bryn*, in the township of Arddynwent, containing about 4½ acres, (a part being an allotment under the Mold inclosure act, in 1792), now paying a rent of £6. 10, exclusively of a cottage on the land given to a poor widow and her family, was purchased in 1753, with £150, the amount of charitable bequests then in the hands of the vicar. *Jane Williams*, in 1671, left a rent-charge of £2 on land called Tynryn, in the parish of Llanverras; the *Rev. Dr. Wynne*, of Tower, in 1776, bequeathed £50, which were invested in the Broughton and Mold turnpike trust; *Thomas Wynne*, in 1721, gave a rent-charge of £1; *Robert Williams* devised a similar sum in 1729, to be expended in buying 15 hats, to be given to as many poor persons on Christmas eve; and, in 1755, *John Evans* bequeathed £60, the interest to be appropriated in purchasing shoes for the poor. Independently of these, there were numerous other bequests, by several persons, of sums varying from £70 to £3, amounting altogether to above £500, which went to purchase the Pentre-Hobin and Ty'n-y-Bryn estates; and the whole annual income of the charities now amounts to £62. 17. 6., which sum is chiefly distributed in flannel, shoes, and other clothing among the poor. An entry on the benefaction table states, "1789, *Mrs. Louisé Bertrand* left by will to the vicar and churchwardens the remainder of £500, navy stock (sold for £590 sterling), after defraying her funeral expenses;" but in

consequence of the will not being more specific, the minister and wardens of the period divided the amount as a legacy between them.

Of the ancient *castle* not a vestige at present can be discerned, and its very site is completely covered with thriving plantations: the three fosses by which it was formerly defended are still traceable, and from these it appears to have originally consisted of the upper and lower ballium, and an elevated donjon, or keep, each of which was separated from the others by a deep fosse. The Bailey Hill, on which it stood, though at present difficult of ascent, was rendered still more arduous by the erection of strong ramparts and the formation of a deep moat: from the summit of this hill a fine view of the surrounding vale is obtained, and in the distance the bare summit of Moel Vamma, towering amidst the Clwydian range of mountains, is seen to great advantage. *Offa's Dyke* enters the parish from Denbighshire, pursuing its course through a small valley on the south side of Brŷn Yorkyn mountain, to Coed Talwrn, and Cae Twn, a farm near Tryddin chapel, beyond which it ceases to be here traceable. Numerous *tumuli* are found in various parts of the parish, affording evidence of the obstinacy with which the possession of the Vale of Alyn was contested by the various hostile parties who overran this part of the country in the earlier periods of its history. Several of these have been opened, and found to differ materially in their construction and contents; thus proving that they were raised at various periods and by different races of people: one near the town is remarkable for having contained a gold corselet, supposed to be unique, and which was lately purchased for £90 by the trustees of the British Museum.

The environs of the town are enlivened by numerous ancient mansions and handsome seats, the residence of some of the principal families of the neighbourhood, and with the remains of others which are now occupied by farmers. The ancient house of *Gwysaney*, formerly the residence of the family of Davies, of Llanerch, and already noticed as having been garrisoned for the king during the parliamentary war, is in the parish. *Tower*, or Brŷn Coed, formerly the seat of Dr. William Wynne, though small, presents a singular specimen of the style of domestic architecture during the ages of lawless violence in which it was erected: it consists of an ancient square tower of three stories, and appears to have been designed as a place of fortified habitation. During the war between the houses of York and Lancaster, it belonged to Reinalt ab Grufydd ab Bleddyn, one of the captains who defended Harlech castle for Henry VI., and who was constantly engaged in feuds with the people of Chester. In 1465 a considerable number of the latter came to Mold fair, and a fray arising between the hostile parties, great slaughter ensued on both sides; but Reinalt, who obtained the victory, took the mayor of Chester prisoner, and conveyed him to his mansion, where he hung him on the staple in his great hall. To avenge this affront, a party of two hundred men was dispatched from Chester to seize Reinalt, who, retiring from his house into the adjoining woods, permitted a few of them to enter the building, when rushing from his concealment, he blocked up the door, and, setting fire to the house, destroyed them in the flames: he then attacked the remainder, whom he pursued with great slaughter, and such as escaped the sword were drowned in attempting to regain their home: the staple on which the mayor was hung still remains fixed in the ceiling of the lower apartment. *Lees Wood* is a large handsome mansion, beautifully situated on a fine slope, and surrounded with woods and pleasure-grounds tastefully laid out; the entrance is through a magnificent gateway, and the grounds comprehend much finely-varied scenery. *Pentre-Hobin*, a fine old family mansion, built in 1540, and formerly the property of Trevor Lloyd, Esq., retains much of its ancient character. *Hartsheath* is situated on a long eminence in the Vale of Alyn, of which it commands a fine view: the grounds, which are thickly wooded, and tastefully disposed, combine a pleasing variety of picturesque scenery; and the views embrace many interesting objects of romantic character, among which is the isolated rock of Caergwrle, abruptly rising from the vale, and crowned with the ruins of its ancient castle. *Nerquis Hall*, a good family residence, built in 1638 by John Wynne, Esq., is pleasantly situated; the grounds comprehend some varied scenery, in which the spire of Nerquis chapel, at no great distance, forms an interesting feature. *Rhual*, an ancient family house noticed by Leland, now occupied by a descendant of the founder, was erected in 1634, by Evan Edwards, Esq.; the house, which is substantially built, contains some good paintings, among which is a portrait of the founder by Vandyke. *Plâs Têg*, formerly the property of the Trevors, is a stately mansion, said to have been built in 1610, from a design by Inigo Jones: it consists of a centre flanked at the angles by square towers, the whole five stories high; the hall is forty-three feet long and twenty-three feet wide, and above it is a dining-room of the same dimensions, to which the ascent is by a spacious and noble staircase; in each of the towers is an apartment twenty-two feet long and nineteen feet wide, and the whole building has an air of great regularity, and an appearance of simple grandeur. In the various mines in the parish are found impressions of fern and other vegetable plants in great perfection, a variety of marine shells of pearly freshness, and fossil remains of various kinds, in great abundance. *Wilson*, the celebrated landscape painter, who lived in the adjoining parish of Llanverras, was interred in the churchyard of this place, near the north door of the church.

MONINGTON, a parish, in the union of CARDIGAN, hundred of KEMMES, county of PEMBROKE, SOUTH WALES, 3 miles (w. s. w.) from Cardigan; containing 127 inhabitants. This place was by the Welsh called Eglwys Wythwr, signifying literally "the church of eight men," there being at the time of its foundation precisely that number of freeholders in the parish. It comprises but a moderate area, which is all inclosed and in a good state of cultivation; the surrounding scenery is not distinguished by any peculiar features, but the views from the higher grounds embrace some objects of interest: of the rateable annual value, the return is £437. 19. 7½. The living is a vicarage not in charge, united to that of St. Dogmael's: the tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £80, of which £45 are payable to the impropriator, and £35 to the vicar: the church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is situated at the south-western declivity of a lofty eminence.

MONKNASH (MONK-NASH), a parish, in the union of BRIDGEND and COWBRIDGE, hundred of OGMORE, county of GLAMORGAN, SOUTH WALES, 6 miles (w. s. w.) from Cowbridge; containing 109 inhabitants. This manor, together with the castle and lordship of Neath, was given by Fitz-Hamon to Sir Richard de Grenville, and by him conferred on the monks of Neath abbey, from which circumstance it has derived the prefix to its name. The parish is situated on the shore of the Bristol Channel, which bounds it on the south-west, and on the other sides it is surrounded by the parishes of Marcross, Wick, and Llandow. It contains by admeasurement 1324 acres, of which 940 are arable, and 384 pasture or meadow; the surface is for the greater part flat, with scarcely any timber, but presenting a good view of the channel; and the soil is of a stiff and clayey quality, producing principally wheat in moderate quantity: the coast is extremely dangerous for some miles between this place and Barry. The Nash sands are a perilous ridge, covered at high water, but exposed at low water, on which the Frolic steam vessel from Tenby to Bristol, laden with passengers, struck, in the month of March, 1831, the weather being exceedingly tempestuous and hazy, when all on board perished: recently two light-houses have been erected near them, which serve to warn navigators of the danger, as they stretch several miles westward from the coast, and the sounding immediately contiguous is four fathoms. The living is a perpetual curacy, endowed with £200 royal bounty, and £200 parliamentary grant; present net income, £70; patron, John Bruce Pryce, Esq., who is also lord of the manor, and proprietor of nearly the whole of the parish: the tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £189, of which a sum of £142 is paid to the impropriator, and £47 to the perpetual curate, both amounts subject to rates, the former averaging £7. 9. 1., and the latter £2 per annum. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is of a plain style of architecture, and evidently very old; exclusively of the chancel, which is 15 feet by 12, it is 33 feet in length and 16 in breadth, and contains nine seats inclosed, of which four or five may be considered free. Elizabeth Jenkins gave £5 for poor housekeepers not receiving parochial relief, and subsequently Mrs. Alse Jenkins a similar sum for the like purpose; but both charities have been lost through omission and neglect, one of the sums having been paid to an overseer, who became a bankrupt.

MONKTON, county of PEMBROKE.—See MOUNTON; also NICHOLAS, ST.

MONTGOMERY, a borough, market-town, and parish, in the union of FORDEN, lower division of the hundred of MONTGOMERY, county of MONTGOMERY, NORTH WALES, 7½ miles (s.) from Welshpool, and 172 (w. N. w.) from London, through Shrewsbury, and 169 by way of Ludlow;

ARMS.

containing 1208 inhabitants, of whom 882 are in the town. The ancient British name of this place, Trê Valdwyn, or "Baldwyn's Town," was derived from the erection of a castle and the consequent establishment of a town here by a Norman adventurer of that name, for the security of this part of the principality, which he had reduced by force of arms, and for which, upon that condition, he had previously done homage to *William the Conqueror*, by whom he was appointed lieutenant of the marches. Baldwyn, though justly regarded as the founder of the castle and town, did not long retain the territories which he had thus gained by conquest. In the reign of *William Rufus*, Roger de Montgomery, who had been created Earl of Shrewsbury, and had obtained from that monarch a licence to appropriate to himself such lands on the west of the river Severn as he could gain by force of arms, entered the principality of Powys with a considerable army, and, seizing this castle and town, strengthened the fortifications of the former, and surrounded the latter with a wall: having thus succeeded in securing permanent possession of them, he was in a short time regarded their second founder, and they have consequently since that period been distinguished as the castle and town of Montgomery. In the following year the Welsh, mustering all their force, took the castle by surprise, plundered the town, and laid waste the adjacent territory: but the castle was soon repaired and the fortifications strengthened by William Rufus, who, hearing while in Normandy of the dreadful outrages committed by the forces of Grufyd ab Cynan, Prince of North Wales, and the sons of Bleddyn ab Cynvyn, advanced at the head of a large army to

the Welsh frontier, to repress their incursions. His repeated attacks were, however, attended with very inconsiderable success; the Welsh sustained the conflict with obstinate intrepidity and persevering vigour, and the only advantage which the English monarch derived from his campaign was the opportunity of throwing supplies into the castle of Montgomery. The Welsh, elated with their recent success, immediately after the retreat of the English army, laid siege to this fortress, which at that time was considered the strongest and best fortified of any in the marches. The garrison opposed a brave and resolute defence, and for many days successfully repelled the vigorous attacks of the assailants; but the Welsh, having at length made several breaches in the walls, by undermining them, carried the castle by storm, put the garrison to the sword, and levelled the fortifications with the ground.

This arduous struggle between the Norman lords of the marches, to retain possession of the territories which they held by right of conquest, and the native Welsh, whose ardent anxiety to regain their lost dominions incited them to acts of the most desperate valour, was maintained with equal obstinacy on both sides for several years; and many of the leaders of both parties were slain. But the English finally prevailed; and having, by their superior numbers and discipline, gained a decisive victory over the stubborn Welsh patriots, compelled them once more to retire to their strongholds in the mountains. After this, the Earl of Shrewsbury rebuilt the castle of Montgomery; and in 1114, Owain, brother of Grufydd ab Rhŷs, Prince of South Wales, being taken prisoner by the English, was confined in it; but he effected his escape, and fled for refuge to the court of Grufydd ab Cynan, Prince of North Wales. In 1223, Llewelyn ab Iorwerth, Prince of North Wales, having made numerous incursions into the territories of the English vassals, and perpetrated various acts of depredation and violence, for which he refused to render any satisfactory atonement, *Henry III.*, who had taken the field with a powerful army to chastise his insolence, returning towards the marches from a successful expedition into Radnorshire, rebuilt the castle of Montgomery in a situation better adapted to check the incursions of the Welsh, and on a site, the advantages of which, united with its own natural strength, rendered it at that time impregnable. The custody of this important fortress the English monarch confided to his great justiciary, Hubert de Burgh, with an annual salary of two hundred marks, which allowance for the maintenance of the garrison was augmented in times of war. In 1228, the soldiers of the garrison, assisted by such of the natives as were under their control, attempted to open a road through the adjoining forest, an extensive tract of fifteen miles in length, which had long afforded a secure retreat to the Welsh, who, concealing themselves in this impenetrable recess, made frequent predatory incursions on the lands of the English vassals, whom they often surprised and murdered. While the men were engaged in this work, they were suddenly attacked by a large party of the natives, who, issuing from their concealment, compelled them with great slaughter to retire for refuge within the castle, to which they afterwards laid regular siege. The garrison, upon this occasion, sent to England for assistance, and Henry, attended by Hubert de Burgh, coming to their relief with all possible expedition, the Welsh raised the siege and retired into their strongholds. The King having, soon after his arrival here, received a reinforcement, resolved to penetrate into the recesses of the forest; and having with great difficulty opened a road for his army, by setting fire to the woods, at length reached a solitary abbey of Carmelite friars, called *Cridia*, which, as it had hitherto afforded an asylum to his enemies, he reduced to ashes. Upon the site of this monastery Hubert de Burgh laid the foundation of a castle, in the erection of which Henry's whole army was employed with incredible labour and under innumerable difficulties. In the middle of a thick forest in the heart of an enemy's country, surrounded by skirmishing parties of the foe, and exposed to every hazard, the English persevered for three months in the building of this new fortress, which it was intended to make impregnable. During this period the Welsh, watching every movement, and ready to take advantage of every favourable opportunity, frequently intercepted the English convoys, and slew their foraging parties; till at length, from the want of provisions, and a suspicion of treachery in his camp, Henry was induced to relinquish his undertaking, when it was nearly completed, and to conclude a treaty of peace with the Welsh prince, Llewelyn ab Iorwerth, in which it was stipulated that this fortress, in the erection of which so much labour, blood, and treasure had been expended, should be levelled with the ground.

In 1231, a party of the Welsh forces having made an incursion into the territories dependent upon the castle of Montgomery, the English, who had secretly posted themselves in a situation to cut off their retreat, suddenly attacked them, and, putting the greater number to the sword, conveyed the remainder captives into the castle, where, by the command of Hubert de Burgh, they were instantly delivered to the executioner, and their heads sent as a present to the English monarch. Llewelyn ab Iorwerth, to avenge this outrage upon his countrymen, laid waste the English marches with the most unrelenting fury; and, in the general consternation which the violence and rapidity of his devastation had excited, Hubert de Burgh was himself compelled to take refuge in England. Llewelyn, intent upon conquest and revenge, bore down all opposition; and among other fortresses then in the power of the English, of which he obtained possession,

took the castle of Montgomery, which he committed to the flames, and put all the garrison to death. But the castle was almost immediately recovered by a party of English forces, and Llewelyn again attempted to retake it, for which purpose he encamped his troops on a meadow at a short distance, in part of which was a deep morass. Near this place was the Cistercian abbey of Cymer, one of the brethren of which was instructed by Llewelyn to deceive the garrison with false intelligence. The English soldiers, seeing the friar pass under the walls of the castle, entered into conversation with him, and, being informed that Llewelyn with a small force was waiting for a reinforcement, and might be easily taken or put to flight, a party of horse was despatched from the castle to attack him by surprise. On their approach, the Welsh, apparently with great precipitation, retreated into a wood; and the English, in the eagerness of their pursuit, plunged deep into the morass, in which many were suffocated or drowned, and the rest, encumbered with their armour and entangled in the bog, became an easy prey to the Welsh, who quickly put them to death with their spears. Henry had been for some time preparing for a campaign against Wales, and this disaster tended to accelerate the arrival of the English army, commanded by that monarch in person, who, on his reaching the abbey of Cymer, in resentment for the treachery of the friar, set fire to the grange, and would also have burnt the monastery itself, had not the abbot saved it by the payment of three hundred marks.

In 1259, the English monarch concluded a truce for one year with Llewelyn ab Grufydd, Prince of North Wales, which was ratified by commissioners on both sides at the ford of Montgomery, and on its expiration was renewed at the same place, with additional stipulations. The castle of Montgomery, together with several other fortresses, was ceded by Simon de Montfort, under the sanction of the English king, to Llewelyn, in 1265; and, in the year 1268, a conference was held there, and a treaty of peace concluded, between Henry and Llewelyn, through the mediation of Ottoboni, the pope's legate in England, which was ratified by the contracting parties in person, and received from the legate the sanction of the pope's authority. By this treaty the territories taken by both parties during the war were to be restored, the Prince of Wales was to do fealty to the English king for the principality, as had been done by his predecessors, and was to pay into the English treasury the sum of twenty-five thousand marks. After the melancholy death of Llewelyn, in the reign of *Edward I.*, and the entire subjugation of Wales by that monarch, Madoc, an illegitimate son of the Welsh prince, raised a formidable insurrection in the northern parts of the principality, and gained several brilliant victories over the English, particularly in the marches; but being at length attacked by the united forces of the lords marcher, on the mountain called by the Welsh Mynydd Digoll, and by the English the Long Mountain, about five miles from Montgomery, he was defeated and slain, with most of his adherents. Edward I. granted to Bogo de Knouill, constable of the castle of Montgomery, a certain quantity of timber out of his forest of Corndon, to defray the expense of repairing the walls and ditches round this town and castle; and a grant for the same purpose was made by *Edward III.*, under the authority of which a toll was to be taken for seven years on certain articles exposed for sale at the market, among which squirrels' skins are enumerated. In 1354, the castle, together with the hundred of Chirbury, in which it was then regarded as being comprised, is mentioned, in an inquisition obtained for the reversal of the attainder against him, as forming part of the possessions, of Roger Mortimer, Earl of March, at the time of his death; after which it passed, by the marriage of his sister and sole heiress Anne, to the house of York, and thence came to the Crown. It appears to have been held, as stewards of the Crown, by the immediate ancestors of Lord Herbert of Chirbury, and to have been the principal residence of that family. During the civil war in the reign of Charles I., the castle was garrisoned for the king, by Lord Herbert, whom that monarch had previously appointed governor, but who, in 1644, on the approach of a parliamentarian army under Sir Thomas Myddelton, embraced the adverse cause, and displaced the royalist troops by a garrison of republican soldiers, of whom he was entrusted with the command. A detachment of four thousand royalists, under Lord Byron, soon after Herbert's defection, approaching Montgomery, compelled the forces of Sir Thomas Myddelton to make a precipitate retreat to Oswestry, leaving Lord Herbert with a weak garrison but ill supplied with ammunition and provisions. The king's party at once laid siege to the castle, which must soon have been surrendered; but Sir Thomas, being strengthened with a reinforcement conducted by Sir William Brereton, Sir John Meldrum, and Sir Thomas Fairfax, immediately marched to its relief. A general engagement now became inevitable: the royalists, to the number of five thousand men, were posted on the hill above the castle, and their opponents, to the number of three thousand, were drawn up in the plain below: the former, descending the hill, commenced the attack, and for some time gained considerable advantage; but the parliamentarian soldiers, led on by some of the ablest of their generals, and urged by the necessity of throwing succours into this important fortress, rallied, and, after many desperate efforts, succeeded in reversing the fortune of the day, and ultimately, after a severe and sanguinary conflict, obtained a complete and decisive victory. The royalists were pursued towards Shrewsbury: more than five hundred of them were killed in

the battle and the pursuit, and fourteen hundred were taken prisoners: of the parliamentarians, only sixty were killed and one hundred wounded. The castle was afterwards dismantled by order of the parliament; but it appears that Lord Herbert received a compensation for the loss which his property sustained on that occasion.

The TOWN is pleasingly and romantically situated, partly on the summit and partly on the declivity of a hill rising from the southern bank of the river Severn, and under the shelter of a mountain of loftier elevation. Though the county town, it is small in extent and of inconsiderable importance, consisting only of four streets diverging nearly at right angles from the market-place, which is in the centre: the houses are well built and of respectable appearance; and the town, which is partially paved, and amply supplied with water, has a prepossessing aspect, well adapted to render it the residence of genteel families. The environs are strikingly beautiful, abounding with richly diversified and highly picturesque scenery; and the hill on which the town is built commands a fine and extensive view of the Vale of Montgomery, watered by the river Severn, and bounded in the distance by the Shropshire mountains. There is neither any trade nor manufacture carried on: the market, which is well supplied with corn and provisions of all kinds, is on Thursday; and fairs are held on March 26th, June 7th, September 4th, and November 12th, for cattle, sheep, and horses.

CORPORATION SEAL.

The inhabitants received their first charter of INCORPORATION in the 11th of Henry III., who made the place a free borough, and endowed it with many privileges and immunities, including freedom from toll, stallage, and all other customs throughout the king's dominions, as well in England as in all other his lands, together with liberty to hold a weekly market on Thursday, and two yearly fairs, one on the vigil and feast of St. Bartholomew and two following days, and the other on the vigil and feast of All Saints and six following days; and in the 51st year of his reign, the same monarch granted letters patent, in which he briefly declares, "Know ye, that we, at the instance of Edward, our beloved eldest son, have granted, for us and our heirs, to the burgesses and good men of Montgomery, that they and their heirs for ever be acquitted from payment of murage throughout our whole realm of England." The above charter was confirmed in the 1st of Edward III., 1st of Richard II., 1st of Henry IV., 1st of Henry V., 7th of Henry VI., 1st of Henry VII., 28th of Henry VIII., 4th of Elizabeth, and 22nd of Charles II., and perhaps at other periods now unknown; but the privileges of the burgesses have not been extended or abridged by the Crown since the time of the third Henry, whose grants are still in force, and whose regulations for the government of the borough are still observed, the constitution of this ancient corporation, though infringed upon by the Reform Act, having been left untouched by the act for the re-casting of municipal corporations passed in the year 1835. The control is vested in two bailiffs, elected by the burgesses at large in common hall assembled, from six of the freemen nominated by the high steward and coroner, on Michaelmas-day, or during the previous week; an indefinite number of aldermen, a body which consists of those who have served the office of bailiff; a high steward, appointed by the lord of the lordship of Montgomery, and who, by his deputy, holds courts leet and courts baron; a recorder and town-clerk, offices filled by one person, who also chooses a deputy; and two serjeants-at-mace, elected by the bailiffs, and of whom one is bellman and crier. The right to the freedom is possessed by all the sons of a free-born burgess; and the resident freemen number among their privileges a share in the rents and emoluments of certain lands, in which also their widows participate during widowhood, if they continue to live within the borough.

The *elective franchise* was conferred in the 27th of Henry VIII., who, as the shire town, empowered it, in conjunction with its contributory boroughs of Llanidloes, Llanvyllin, Machynlleth, and Welshpool, to send a member to parliament. Since that period the right of election has undergone material alteration: on a petition to the House of Commons, in 1685, complaining of an undue return, it was resolved that the right was vested not only in the burgesses of Montgomery, but also in those of the subordinate towns of Llanidloes, Llanvyllin, and Welshpool; and on a similar petition, presented to the House in 1728, it was resolved that the elective franchise was confined solely to the borough of Montgomery, which then continued to return one member, to the exclusion of the above-named contributory places. These resolutions of the House of Commons being at variance with each other, the burgesses of Llanidloes, Llanvyllin, and Welshpool, and also those of Machynlleth, the latter having neglected to support their claim at the two former periods, were, by an act of the 28th of George III., allowed the power of asserting their privilege of voting for a member for Montgomery before another committee of the House, and of appealing within twelve calendar months against any future decision. By the act of 1832, for "Amending the Representation," these boroughs, with the addition of Newtown, have been again permitted to share in the return of a member, the franchise having been extended

to the resident inhabitants, duly qualified according to the provisions of the act; and, for the purpose of taking the votes, the bailiffs of Montgomery are to appoint deputies at each place, who will send to them their poll-books, for the purpose of ascertaining the aggregate amount, and making the return. The elective franchise was formerly in the burgesses at large, the number of whom claiming it for the borough of Montgomery was, at the time of passing the Reform Act, about one hundred and eighty-five; but it is now vested in the resident burgesses only, if duly qualified according to the provisions of the act, and in every male person of full age occupying, either as owner or as tenant under the same landlord, a house or other premises of the annual value of not less than ten pounds, provided he be capable of registering as the act directs; and the present number of tenements of this value, within the limits of the borough, which are co-extensive with those of the parish, including an agricultural district of nearly ten miles in circumference, is about fifty.

The bailiffs are justices of the peace within the borough, in which, however, the county magistrates have a concurrent jurisdiction. The corporation have power to hold a court of record for the recovery of debts to any amount, every third Tuesday, the jurisdiction of which extends over the borough; but this privilege has been in disuse for seventy years. Though Montgomery is reputed the county town, the assizes take place at Welshpool; but the quarter-sessions are always held here. The election of a member for the shire has hitherto taken place either here or at Machynlleth, being regulated by the sitting of the county court at the time of issuing the writ. The *town-hall*, standing in the centre of the town, is a neat plain edifice of brick, supported on arches inclosing a sheltered area for the use of the market: the upper part, which was very inadequate to the purpose of holding the quarter-sessions, was taken down in 1828, and two handsome and convenient apartments were constructed on a plan better adapted to that use, at the sole expense of Lord Clive, to whom the building belongs. The principal room is sixty-seven feet and a half in length, and twenty feet and a half in width, having a moveable partition at one end, forming a retiring-room for the jury: this apartment, which is well lighted and handsomely fitted up, is used for assemblies and public meetings; and in the centre of the west side is the court-room, which is twenty-nine feet and a half in length, and twenty-one feet wide, and is commodiously arranged for the business of the sessions. The new *county-gaol* and *house of correction*, at the lower end of the town, on the left of the road to Shrewsbury, was built at an expense of £10,000, defrayed by the county: it is a handsome edifice of stone of a durable quality, procured from the rock on which the castle formerly stood, and is arranged in the form of a cross, having the governor's house in the centre, the whole being inclosed within a boundary wall upwards of twenty feet in height: the governor's house commands a view of all the wards, and the working of the tread-mill, which is a double one, having one wheel in the felons' ward, and the other in the vagrants' ward, and the machinery is so contrived, that the labour can be regulated according to the force supplied. The building comprises six wards, with spacious airing-yards to each, in two of which are a tread-wheel and an engine-house to provide the prison with water; above the engine-house and tread-wheel is an infirmary, with two sick wards and matron's rooms; and over the governor's apartments is the chapel, to which there is a separate entrance from each ward: beyond the chapel is an ante-room leading to a committee-room for the visiting magistrates, and two waiting-rooms; and on the roof, over the entrance and turnkey's lodge, is a place of execution.

The parish of Montgomery was once included in that of Chirbury, to which the church was originally a chapel of ease; its rateable annual value has been returned at £5338. The LIVING is a rectory, rated in the king's books at £17. 4. 4½., and in the patronage of the Crown: the tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £479. 18., and there is a glebe of 30 perches. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is an ancient and venerable cruciform structure, in the early style of English architecture, with a tower at the extremity of the north transept, which was erected in 1816, at an expense of £1700, defrayed solely by Lord Clive, now Earl of Powis. The chancel is separated from the nave by an exquisitely carved screen and ancient rood-loft, removed from the priory of Chirbury, after the dissolution of that establishment: the north transept, called Brockton chancel, was built by the prior of Chirbury, for the accommodation of the tenants of his manor of Calmore, in this parish; and the south transept, termed Lymore chancel, is appropriated to the seat of Lymore Park, the property of the Earl of Powis. The roof is neatly panelled into compartments, and in some parts is richly carved; and the east end of the chancel and the west end of the nave are lighted with large lancet-shaped windows. In the south transept, or Lymore chancel, which is separated from the church by two finely pointed arches, is a splendid monument to the memory of Richard Herbert, Esq., father of Lord Herbert of Chirbury, and Magdalene his wife, in which are the recumbent effigies of the former in complete armour, and of the latter by his side, on an altar-tomb, in the front of which are representations of their six sons and two daughters in a kneeling posture; and under the tomb is the figure of Richard wrapped in his winding-sheet. Near this monument are the effigies of two knights in complete armour, of the noble family of the Mortimers, Earls of March. Previously to the Reformation there was a chapel in

one of the transepts, dedicated to St. Mary. The churchyard, which is of considerable extent, and commands a fine view of the adjacent country, is surrounded with a beautiful walk shaded by lime and elm trees of stately and luxuriant growth. There is a place of worship for Calvinistic Methodists. In the parish are four day schools, one of which contains about 40 children, and is partly supported by two rent-charges amounting to £9, one of £5 by John Edwards, of Deptford, in 1770, and the other of £4 by Richard, Lord Herbert; and partly by £16 from the Earl of Powis, making £25 per annum, which forms the salary of the master, who has also a house and garden rent-free, and the liberty of taking boarders and day scholars: in the other three schools about 125 children are instructed at their parents' expense. A Sunday school maintained by subscription, and containing about 75 males and females, who attend the Established Church, is aided by a grant of £5 from the Earl of Powis, and the Rev. Maurice Lloyd, which sum is paid to the master of the above school for attending occasionally; and a girls' Sunday school is principally supported by Dr. and Miss Davis, of Montgomery. There are several charitable donations and bequests in land and in money, the produce of which is distributed among the poor. The principal of these is a rent-charge of £5 on the West Ham waterworks, in the parish of Stepney, Middlesex, granted by John Tanner in 1649; another of £4 was left by Henry Whittingham, in 1631; and Edward Weaver bequeathed £24, in 1763, the interest of which, 20*s.*, is, with the above rent-charges, divided periodically. In addition to the preceding, an unknown benefactor gave divers detached pieces of land, amounting altogether to nearly 17 acres, and paying a rent of £29 per annum, which is generally distributed after Christmas, in small sums. The lost charities, which amounted to £75, and part of which was a bequest of £40 by Mrs. Hannah Barkley in 1736, were laid out at interest about 60 years since on insufficient security.

Of the ancient *castle* there are only very inconsiderable remains, consisting chiefly of the fragment of a tower at the south-western angle, and a few detached portions of low walls, which afford but a very inadequate memorial of its former extent and magnificence. This fortress occupied the extremity of a long eminence, on the northern side of the town, and apparently impending over it, the projecting ridge being of great height, very steep, with an escarpment quite precipitous; it was defended by four deep fosses cut in the solid rock, anciently crossed by drawbridges. Between the extremity of the building and the precipitous declivity of the height whereon it stood is a level spot of ground, which is supposed to have formed the place of parade for the garrison. Within the last 40 years part of the shattered walls fell down, and among the disjointed fragments a labourer found several silver spoons, which he soon after sold to an itinerant dealer; and, at various times, old military weapons, broken swords, arrow-heads, and cannon-balls, have been discovered among the ruins. At the bottom of the hill, on the north side of the road leading to Garthmill, are the remains of a smaller *fortress*, surrounded by a moat, and having an artificial mound near the western extremity of the area: they are supposed to indicate the site of the ancient castle originally built by the Norman Baldwyn, prior to the erection of the later castle by Henry III. On a hill at no great distance from the latter are the remains of a very extensive *camp*, evidently of British origin: this hill is intersected by several deep fosses in that part where it is most accessible, and in other parts it is sufficiently protected by its precipitous declivity; the approach is guarded by four smaller fosses, from which were two entrances to the main work. Between the towns of Montgomery and Welshpool are the remains of a spacious Roman fortification, called the *Gaer*, situated on the Roman road that passes through the Vale of Severn, from Caer-Sws, or Maglona, five miles south-west of Newtown. Of the walls by which the town was anciently surrounded, flanked by round and square bastion towers, and in which were four gates, called respectively, "Arthur's, Cedewen, Ceri, and Chirbury" *gates*, all of which have long since disappeared, there are still some remains, varying in different places, from a few inches only to several feet in height above the surface of the ground. A fosse near the bottom of the town still indicates the ancient site of *Black Hall*, once the hospitable mansion of the Herberts; it was consumed by fire, on which occasion the lodge in Lymore Park, at a small distance from the town, was enlarged and fitted up for the reception of the family: it is still kept up by the Earl of Powis, and with its ancient front of timber frame-work and plaster, forms an interesting and venerable feature in the scenery of the park. From the castle hill, and from that on which the large British camp above-noticed is situated, are fine views of the vales of Montgomery, Churchstoke, and Chirbury; but the most magnificent prospect of the surrounding country is obtained from the hill immediately above them. The ground continues gradually to rise to the summit of this eminence, which is crowned by a fine cluster of fir-trees, and the view embraces the extent of the Vale of Severn for several miles, through which that noble river pursues a winding course among verdant meadows and luxuriant groves, by which latter it is frequently intercepted from the sight, assuming the appearance of numerous small lakes, the banks of which are richly decorated with picturesque and romantic scenery. Among the many interesting objects which this extensive prospect embraces are, Powis castle and park, numerous gentlemen's seats and pleasure-grounds, picturesque villages, and dis-

tant hills of varied appearance, in beautiful and harmonious contrast, beyond which are seen, in towering magnificence, the lofty mountains of Plinlimmon and Cader Idris, and the fine chain of the Arans. *Edward Herbert*, first baron of Chirbury, and distinguished equally for the versatility of his talents and the eccentricity of his character, is by some said to have been a native of this place. The baron has been noticed above, as holding the office of governor of Montgomery castle: he was the author of several works, including memoirs of his life, and of a work entitled "*De Veritate*," upon which he appears to have principally rested his claim to literary reputation, and his character as a philosopher: he was born in 1583, and died in 1648.

MONTGOMERYSHIRE, an inland county of NORTH WALES, bounded on the south-east, east, and north-east by the English county of Salop, and a small detached portion of Denbighshire; on the north, by Denbighshire; on the north-west and west, by Merionethshire; on the south-west, by Cardiganshire; and on the south, by Radnorshire; the two latter counties forming part of South Wales. It extends from 52° 21′ to 52° 51′ (N. Lat.), and from 3° to 3° 54′ (W. Lon.); and includes an area, according to Evans' Map of North Wales, of four hundred and ninety-one thousand six hundred statute acres, or about seven hundred and sixty-eight square miles. Within its limits are 13,650 inhabited houses, 884 uninhabited, and 33 in progress of erection; and the population, in 1841, was 69,220, of whom 34,252 were males, and 34,968 females.

At the period of the Roman invasion of Britain, this county, in common with nearly all the rest of North Wales, was included in the territory of the *Ordovices*. Under the Roman dominion it contained the station *Mediolanum*, considered by Sir Richard Colt Hoare and most other antiquaries to have been situated in the vale of the Tanat, or that of the Vyrnwy; besides which there are supposed to have been other minor establishments of this people, at Caer-Sws, in the vicinity of Newtown, and at the Gaer, near Montgomery. The Roman roads that traversed it were the *Via Devana*, which, from the station *Nidus*, at Neath, in Glamorganshire, crossed the eastern part of it, in its progress to the station *Deva*, at Chester; and a branch of the southern Watling-street, which crossed the northern part of it to *Segontium*, the present Carnarvon; besides which were several vicinal ways. On the partition of the sovereignty of North Wales, about the year 876, by Rhodri Mawr, or Roderic the Great, among his three sons, Montgomeryshire was comprised in the kingdom of Powys, the seat of the government of which, originally established at Pengwern, the present Shrewsbury, was afterwards, on the native Britons being driven from the plains of Shropshire into the mountains of the principality, by the victorious arms of the Mercian monarch Offa, removed to Mathraval, near Meivod, in the beautiful Vale of the Vyrnwy. Henceforward this sovereignty was called indifferently the kingdom of Powys, or of Mathraval, the extent of which, however, was still further diminished by the invasions of the Mercians, whose warlike leader raised a conspicuous barrier between his newly-acquired territories and those still possessed by the Cymry, which included in the Mercian kingdom the eastern part of the lands at present forming the county of Montgomery. Numerous were the excursions made across this boundary by the princes of Powys, in their attempts to recover their former dominions, and in predatory expeditions. During the reign of Alfred the Great of England, an army of marauding Danes, under the command of the celebrated piratical leader named Hasting, in 894, extended its ravages into this county, and advanced to the village of Buttington, the *Butdingtune* of the Saxon Chronicle, in the vicinity of the present town of Welshpool, where, receiving intelligence that an English army was approaching to oppose them, they intrenched themselves on both banks of the Severn. Ethelred, governor of Mercia, two other aldermen, and the king's thanes, residing in the strongholds which he had erected, with the people summoned from the east of Pedridan, the west of Selwood, the east and north of the Thames, the west of the Severn, and some parts of North Wales, invested their camp for some weeks, and reduced them to such extremity that they were obliged to eat the flesh of their horses. Roused by their sufferings to furious action, the North-men made at last a desperate attempt to break from their prison, and, throwing themselves upon the Anglo-Saxons, who formed the eastern part of the blockade, after a warm action, in which several royal thanes perished, the greater number achieved their escape, and hastened eastward to the coast of Essex without further molestation. The kingdom of Powys, after the Norman Conquest of England, became the principal object of attack to the foreign adventurers. One of these, named Baldwyn, swore fealty and did homage to the Conqueror for this part of Cambria, which he promised to secure by force of arms; and having partially accomplished his purpose, he erected a fortress at the present town of Montgomery, then called by the Welsh, after his name, *Trê Valdwyn*, or "Baldwyn's Town," from which the county derives the name, which it still bears in their language, of *Sir Drê Valdwyn*, or *Swydd Drê Valdwyn*. This castle must, however, have soon fallen into the possession of the Welsh, since Roger de Montgomery, who for his services had been created by the Conqueror Earl of Arundel and Shrewsbury, and had received a licence to conquer from the Welsh to the west of the Severn, entered Powysland a few years after with a powerful body of forces, and took the castle and town of Trê Valdwyn, which he fortified anew in his own right, and gave to it his own name of Montgomery, which

it has ever since retained, and communicated to the county of which it is the ancient chief town.

A circumstance that facilitated the conquests of the Norman barons in this quarter, was the subdivision of Powys between two of the descendants of Mervyn, son of Roderic the Great, into Powys Vadoc and Powys Gwenwynwyn, the former comprising the northern, and the latter the southern parts of the original sovereignty: these again afterwards became divided among the descendants of those two princes. The year following the capture of Trê Valdwyn castle, the Welsh, mustering all their strength, retook it by a *coup de main*, plundered the town, and desolated the surrounding country. This castle was again repaired and strengthened by William Rufus, who, to put an end to the depredations committed by the Welsh forces under Grufydd ab Cynan and the sons of Bleddyn ab Cynvyn, led an army into the marches, but was compelled to withdraw it with great loss, after throwing succours into Montgomery castle. The latter, on the retreat of the English, was immediately beleaguered by the Welsh, who, after a vigorous siege, at last took it by storm, and levelled it with the ground. The Norman arms soon afterwards again prevailed, and this castle was rebuilt by the Earl of Shrewsbury. In 1080, Grufydd ab Cynan, laying claim to the throne of North Wales, and landing a large army of mercenaries in Pembrokeshire, was joined by Rhŷs ab Tewdwr, Prince of South Wales, and their confederated armies marched northward against Trahaiarn, the reigning Prince of Gwynedd, whom they encountered on the hills of Carno, in this county, where they totally defeated his forces, and slew Trahaiarn himself, in a most sanguinary conflict. In the year 1191, in consequence of various depredations having been committed by the Welsh on the inhabitants of the marches, Hubert, Archbishop of Canterbury, in the absence of Richard I. in the Holy Land, besieged Castell Côch, now Powis Castle, near Welshpool, which he took after a vigorous resistance; and having left in it a strong garrison, he returned to England. This fortress was retaken by Gwenwynwyn, prince of this part of Powysland, in 1197. That chieftain, disapproving of the conduct of the Prince of Gwynedd, submitted to become a vassal to King John, and to hold his territories *in capite* of the English crown; and, after the succession of his son Grufydd to the government, the last-mentioned fortress was taken and dismantled by Llewelyn ab Iorwerth, in the year 1233. Henry III., having rebuilt Montgomery Castle, committed it to the custody of Hubert de Burgh; and, while in the possession of this governor, it was besieged by the Welsh, but relieved by an English army. A great number of Welsh, taken prisoners in one of their predatory excursions, having been put to death by the English, Llewelyn, Prince of North Wales, in retaliation, took and burned this fortress, putting the garrison to the sword. After repeated successes obtained by the Welsh in the great revolt under Owain Glyndwr, this chieftain assembled the states of Wales at the town of Machynlleth, on the western border of the county; and by that assembly his title to the principality was solemnly acknowledged. During the civil war of the seventeenth century, Montgomery Castle was garrisoned for the king by Lord Herbert of Chirbury, who, on the approach of the parliamentarians under Sir Thomas Myddelton, surrendered that fortress without opposition. In a short time, the royalist forces conducted by Lord Byron approached Montgomery, and obliged the army of Myddelton to make a precipitate retreat to Oswestry, leaving Lord Herbert, who had thus changed sides, with a slender and ill-provided garrison to defend the castle, the siege of which was immediately commenced by the royalists. Meanwhile the parliamentarian army, being reinforced with troops led by Sir William Brereton, Sir John Meldrum, and Sir Thomas Fairfax, marched back to the relief of this important post, though much less numerous than the royalist army, the latter amounting to about five thousand men, and the other only to about three thousand. A general engagement ensued, in which the parliamentarian forces at first gave way, but rallying with desperate valour, they at length gained a decisive and sanguinary victory, and the main body of the routed troops was pursued towards Shrewsbury. Lord Powys, on the breaking out of the civil war, had garrisoned Castell Côch, or Powys Castle, for the king; but it was taken by Sir Thomas Myddelton, in October 1644.

Prior to the passing of the act of the 6th and 7th of Wm. IV., c. 77, Montgomeryshire was in the *dioceses* of St. Asaph, Bangor, Hereford, and St. David's, the whole being included in the province of Canterbury; but by that act it is declared that it must, when certain circumstances permit, form part of the united dioceses of St. Asaph and Bangor only: an arrangement, however, which is not likely to be carried into effect, so strong a feeling having been manifested, both in parliament and among the most influential persons in the principality, against the union of those two sees. It is partly in the deaneries of Cedewen, Cyfeiliog, and Poole, in the archdeaconry of St. Asaph; and partly in the deanery of Arustley, and archdeaconry of Merioneth; and the total number of parishes is fifty-four, of which twenty-six are rectories, eighteen vicarages, and the rest perpetual curacies. For purposes of *civil government* it is divided into the nine hundreds of Cawrse, Deythur, Llanvyllin, Llanidloes, Machynlleth, Mathraval, Montgomery, Newtown, and Pool; and it contains the boroughs and market-towns of Montgomery, Llanidloes, Llanvyllin, Machynlleth, Newtown, and Welshpool; and the market-town of Llanvair. A knight is returned to parliament for the shire, and one representative for the contributory

boroughs; but, for many years prior to the passing of the act of 1832, for "Amending the representation of the People," Montgomery was the only place that exercised the elective franchise, all the rest, with the exception of Newtown, which is a newly created borough, having for some time discontinued to join in sending a member to parliament. The member for the shire has hitherto been chosen either at Montgomery or Machynlleth, according as the county court was to be held at either of these two towns next after the issuing of the writ for that purpose; and the polling-places, according to the Boundary Act, are Montgomery, Llanidloes, Llanvair, Llanvyllin, and Machynlleth. The county is included in the North Wales circuit; the assizes are held at Welshpool, and the general quarter-sessions at Montgomery: the county gaol and house of correction are situated at Montgomery. The county comprises the entire poor-law union of Newtown and Llanidloes, the greater parts of those of Machynlleth and Llanvyllin, and very small portions of those of Dôlgelley, Atcham, and Clunn.

A great portion of the SURFACE consists of wild and sterile mountains: the highest of these are in the south-western part of it, in a line extending from Pumlumon, or Plinlimmon, just within its south-western boundary, northward between Llanbrynmair and Carno, and by Llyn Gwyddior, into Merionethshire: this is the parting ridge between the rivers flowing eastward and those taking a contrary direction. The most extensive and fruitful *vale* is that traversed from south-west to north-east by the river *Severn*, which has its source in the southern part of this range, and as high as Llanidloes ceases to be a mountain torrent, taking its course thenceforward through a delightful valley, more like the large vales of England than those stripes of cultivation by which the mountains of Wales are generally intersected. Numerous villages lie scattered beneath the hills in this fertile district, and the deep banks of the river are successively adorned by the beautifully situated town of Newtown, and by numerous gentlemen's seats. Below Montgomery, which lies a short distance eastward from the river, bending northward, the vale greatly expands in front of the isolated hills of Breiddin, while the river flows beneath the superb groves, lawns, and terraces of Powis Castle, and becomes navigable at Pool Quay, three miles below Welshpool. The valleys to the north of the Vale of Severn are much less extensive and productive; those of the *Vyrnwy* and *Tanat*, however, are fertile and highly picturesque, and are watered, the former by rivers descending from the parting ridge to the west, and the latter by streams from the Berwyn range of mountains, which, commencing near Chirk Castle, in Denbighshire, occupies the northern and north-western parts of this county in its course south-westward to the coast of Merionethshire. The *Vale of the Dovey*, which, occupying the western-most part of the county, extends from north-east to south-west on the western side of the parting ridge, is distinguished for its fertility. The *Plinlimmon*, or southern range of mountains, begins on the north-east, with the Breiddin hills, on the eastern side of the Severn, on the border of Shropshire, and includes the Long Mountain as far as Nant Cribba: hence it extends by Montgomery Castle, along the Kerry hills (that occupy the south-eastern side of the county, and along the summit of which is carried the boundary line between Montgomeryshire and the counties of Salop and Radnor, and between North and South Wales), to the Llangurig mountains, and terminates in the naked summit of Plinlimmon, rising to the height of two thousand four hundred and sixty-three feet above the level of the sea: this is environed by various other heights of less elevation, of which the Biga mountains form a line of high table-land on the northern side of the valley of the Severn, which is here somewhat narrow. In the Severn range, *Breiddin hill* rises to the height of nine hundred and ninety-nine feet above the level of the Severn: the *Long* mountain to that of one thousand three hundred and thirty feet above the level of the sea; and *Llandinam* mountain to that of one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight feet above the same level. Two others of the most distinguished summits, respectively called *Moel-y-Golva* and *Cevn-y-Castell*, form a group with Breiddin hill; the former, in the shape of a vast rugged cone, attaining an elevation of one thousand one hundred and ninety-nine feet above the sea. Breiddin hill is crowned by a lofty obelisk, erected in commemoration of the naval victories of Admiral Lord Rodney. The general character of the Severn range is a regularity of outline, gradual slopes, and rounded summits, indicating the soft nature of the rocks of which the hills are composed; while its surface is uniformly covered with herbage, that supports numerous flocks of small sheep. The vegetable produce of the Berwyn range is fern and furze, or gorse, upon the lower and drier outskirts, heath upon the loftier summits, and rushes, with a variety of mosses and alpine aquatic plants, on the wet slopes and hollows. Many isolated hills and rocks rise in almost every part of Montgomeryshire that is not occupied by some of the principal ranges above mentioned: of these, the Carno mountains rise in a proudly pre-eminent group, nearly in the centre of the county. The narrow and rocky valleys generally have their sides adorned by hanging woods. In the western and south-western districts are various small lakes, the sources of rapid streams. With regard to *climate*, the hills are particularly bleak, and are for the most part exposed to the full effects of cold easterly winds. In the narrow valleys the wind is frequently boisterous, but the climate is highly salubrious, and instances of

longevity are numerous. Of the westerly winds, which prevail, on an average, during nine months of the year, the strongest are those that blow from the south-west and north-west: the north-west wind is here termed *Gwynt y Creigiau*, in allusion to the high mountains of Snowdon and the Arans, from which it rushes into this county; the easterly wind, which prevails during most of the other three months, is called *Gwynt Côch y Mwythig*, or the "*red* wind of Salop," as it effectually checks the verdure of spring, and converts the green blades into reddish husks.

The dry argillaceous mountains have generally a thin light peaty SOIL upon a substratum of hungry light mould, tinged yellow by oxyde of iron; the Berwyn range has upon its loftier summits a shallow peat resting upon clay or rammel, and, on springy slopes and hollows, various depths of peat. A ferny soil, or hazel mould, is common in different places, more particularly on the sides of the inferior hills, where it produces naturally fern, broom, and the larger ulex, or gorse, together with various kinds of underwood. The *till*, or hungry light soil, tinged as above mentioned with oxyde of iron, is also frequently found on the slopes of the smaller valleys. The narrow valleys, however, produce abundant vegetation of a more valuable kind, and are enlivened by rich corn-fields and meadows: these, more especially in their higher recesses, and on their declivities having a southern aspect, frequently possess light soils, consisting of various admixtures of sandy loam, pebbles, broken shale, peat, &c.; and in their lower levels, free loams, well adapted for the general purposes of tillage; the last also abound in the greater portion of the Vale of Severn, and in some parts of those of the Vyrnwy and Tanat. But the finest arable land in Montgomeryshire is on the eastern side of it, bordering on Salop, where agriculture is conducted on the more improved systems, and the management of farms differs but little from that practised on the adjoining lands in England: the soil here consists of strong loams, well adapted for the culture of wheat or for permanent pasture, which occupy the lower parts of the vales of Severn and Vyrnwy, with their outskirts. The soils of the eastern parts of the county, beyond a line drawn from the Llanymynech lime-works, at the south-eastern extremity of Denbighshire, south-westward by Guilsfield, Powis Castle, Nant Cribba, &c., to the border of Radnorshire, are of a brown colour.

The middle, western, and south-western parts of the county, owing to their elevated exposure and the ungenial nature of the soil, are unfavourable to the growth of corn; so that only about sixty thousand acres are under TILLAGE, including about a third of the vale lands, which produce a considerable quantity of grain for exportation: fallowing is practised on the strong soils of the vales of the Severn and Vyrnwy. The kind of corn formerly of most extensive cultivation was *oats*, but since the close of the last century it has been *wheat;* much of the former, however, is still grown, chiefly on the uplands: the proportion of *barley* to the quantity of wheat is as three to four. *Rye* is occasionally, though seldom, cultivated, principally on the hills, where it is generally the first crop on the new inclosures, after paring and burning. Wheat is most often cut with the reaping-hook, though sometimes with cradled scythes; oats and barley usually with naked scythes; and light crops of every species of grain are now frequently cut with the naked scythe, in preference to the more tedious mode with the sickle. *Peas*, which were once much grown in the valleys, are now cultivated only occasionally, and on a small scale; *beans* are scarcely ever seen. *Turnips* are commonly raised, as also are *potatoes* and *mangel-wurzel*, by the best farmers, on kindly soils. *Hemp* gardens, one of which was formerly attached to almost every cottage in the eastern part of the county, are now seldom seen. The most common artificial *grass* is red clover, to which trefoil and rye-grass are sometimes added. The quantity of productive grazing-land is about a hundred and eighty thousand acres: those portions situated on the eastern side of the county are almost wholly appropriated to the dairy, much of the produce of which, both in butter and cheese, is sent to the markets of Shrewsbury, Chester, and Bridgenorth: the latter article is generally made like that of Cheshire, though sometimes like the Gloucester cheese; annatto is used to colour it in the lowlands, but seldom in the uplands. The principal object of the farmer, in the hilly districts, is the rearing of cattle to be fattened in more fertile parts of the island for places requiring a large supply: the vales of Severn and Vyrnwy are almost the only districts in which the pastures are rich enough for fattening cattle. Meadows artificially irrigated are common in situations convenient for the purpose. *Lime*, as a manure, is carried to a distance of thirty or forty miles into the county from the Porthywaen and Llanymynech rocks, near its north-eastern confines: the stone itself, and coal for burning it, are also conveyed by the Montgomeryshire canal to Welshpool, Berriew, Newtown, and other places, where, on the wharfs, have been erected many kilns, which, when in full employ, produce from four to six hundred bushels of lime each per day. Among the agricultural implements, the "Lummas plough," a variety of the Rotherham plough, is the kind in common use, and is generally lock-ironed; the Scotch plough is also much used on level land.

The CATTLE of the uplands are of the common small sort; in the vales they are of a larger and superior kind, and those reared in the vales of the Severn and Vyrnwy are much esteemed by the graziers. The native breed of the county is short-legged and usually of a red colour, with black faces; but a kind that has of late years become very nume-

rous in the Vale of Severn is long-legged, and of a light brown colour, except their faces, which are white: they are said to have been brought originally from Devon. The Herefordshire cattle, with white faces, are also much in demand. The most remarkable breed of *sheep* is that peculiar to the Kerry hills, almost the only kind in North Wales which produces perfect wool, that of every other being more or less mixed with coarse long hairs, called by the manufacturers *kemps*. The characteristics of this breed, which is without horns, hardy, and comparatively tame, are, large woolly cheeks, white bunchy foreheads, white legs covered with wool, and a broad beaver-like tail; their whole form, however, falls short of compact symmetry: the average weight of their fleeces is one lb. and a half; and that of their carcasses, when fat, from ten to fourteen lb. per quarter: the Kerry hills, before their inclosure, under an act of parliament obtained in 1797, are said to have generally depastured in summer about twelve thousand of these sheep, besides horses and cattle. A black-faced and particularly fine-woolled race of sheep is bred upon the Long Mountain, near Welshpool, and on the other hills, on the English border, stretching thence northward to Wrexham, in Denbighshire. The other hilly parts of the county are occupied by the small ordinary kind of mountain sheep, which weigh from seven to twelve lb. per quarter, and yield fleeces weighing from three-quarters of a lb. to one lb. and a half. These various breeds of sheep have in some instances been intermixed, and different varieties from several parts of England have been introduced by individuals into the inclosed districts: among these the South Down sheep are the most numerous.

In the hilly parts of Montgomeryshire great numbers of very small and hardy ponies, commonly called *merlins*, breed promiscuously, and range the mountains untrained until they are three years old, when they are brought down for the first time, and driven to fairs like flocks of cattle or sheep: the place of sale generally exhibits a scene of great activity and violent exertion, since each that is purchased, though most likely never before touched by man, being immediately seized from among the untamed herd, displays all the restlessness of its wild character. Numbers of these small animals are employed in their native districts, more particularly in conveying the produce of the manufactures of the county to the markets of Welshpool and Shrewsbury; and they are unrivalled in the agility with which they climb the slippery ascents of the mountains. There is also a breed rather larger than these, which are hardy, handsome, and active; and the vales of the county have long been noted for an excellent breed of *horses*, the superiority of which has been by some attributed to the introduction of some blood horses from Spain into this part of the country, by Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester; and by others, to the circumstance of a stud having been kept by Queen Elizabeth at Park, near Cer-Sws, in the Vale of Severn. Many excellent draught horses, both for the coach and the waggon, are obtained from England.

Orchards and *gardens* are numerous in the vale lands on the eastern side of the county, but all attempts profitably to establish the former in the more elevated regions have hitherto failed, the blossoms being seldom preserved from the effects of late frosts; and even should the trees escape the paralyzing effects of easterly winds, the cold and wet, so frequently experienced during the summer months, render the flavour of the fruit much less delicious than that ripened in more favourable aspects: in plentiful seasons a few farmers make cider or perry for their own consumption. Montgomeryshire has ever been distinguished for its *woods*, and it is still the best wooded county in North Wales, and one of the best in the island in proportion to its extent. Its timber, a century ago, was so abundant, that the fuel of a great part of the district consisted almost entirely of the best species, namely, cleft. The first sale of timber from the county for the use of the navy was from Abertanat wood, on the confines of Shropshire, about the year 1730, and was followed, about 1750, by others from the woods of Powys Castle park, Aber Naint, and Trêv-Edryd; since which time Montgomeryshire has contributed annually to the supply of the navy and for building merchant vessels. About the year 1770, the size and quality of the Montgomeryshire oak were so well known and esteemed in the several dock-yards, particularly those of Plymouth and Deptford, that a great competition arose among the buyers, which raised the price above that of timber of the same kind produced in almost any other part of the kingdom: this rivalry, however, subsided about the commencement of the present century. Owing to the constant demand upon the county, the extent of its woods gradually lessened until within the last forty years, when planting, which before that period had been adopted by a few spirited individuals, first began to be practised on a large scale by many proprietors. There are several nursery gardens for forest trees in different places, and one more especially extensive near Welshpool.

The extent of *waste lands* has been greatly lessened by the four following inclosures: *viz.*, that of Strata Marcella, Tîr-y-Myneich, and Deythur, or Deuddwr, amounting to about two thousand six hundred acres, under an act passed in 1788; that of Plâs Dinas and Mechain Iscoed, about five thousand acres, under an act in 1789; that of Cedewain, Hopetown, and Overgorddwr, about fifteen thousand acres, under an act obtained in 1796; and that of the Kerry hills, about twenty thousand acres, under an act in 1797. Before the allotment of these commons, about one-half of the county was reckoned waste, and there yet remains nearly two hundred thousand acres of this

description of land, notwithstanding that various other extensive wastes have since been inclosed, some by acts of parliament, and others by common consent of the parties interested, such as the lordship of Arwystli, Mechain Uwchcoed, Llanvyllin, Caer Einion Uwchcoed, and Iscoed, and Teirtrêv. Many of the uninclosed hills have a good depth of soil, and are covered with moss, fern, and grasses to their very summits; but the higher mountains, abounding with turf, can hardly be more advantageously applied than in depasturing in summer a hardy race of sheep, and affording fuel to a district where wood is scarce and coal very distant. As a great part of the low lands in the manors of Strata Marcella, Tîr-y-Myneich, and Deythur, above mentioned, was subject to frequent inundations by the sudden overflow of the rivers Severn and Vyrnwy, especially the former, a clause of the act for their inclosure enabled the commissioners to form *embankments* to keep the floods within proper bounds, which, with the whole inclosure, were completed at an expense of nearly £26,000. Commencing on the Severn, a little below Pool Quay, they are continued to Cymmerau, at the junction of the two rivers, and thence extend for some miles along the course of the Vyrnwy towards Llanymynech: the banks have been repeatedly broken down in different places by flood waters descending with irresistible force from the mountains. The chief articles of *fuel* are, coal imported by the Montgomeryshire canal, and peat in the mountainous districts, where the former article cannot be conveniently procured; the quantity of wood burned as fuel is now very inconsiderable, and consists merely of the waste pieces and small branches.

The MINERAL PRODUCTIONS of the county are various, though not of the first importance. The mountains are almost entirely composed of argillaceous schistus; but in those of the Berwyn chain are ranges of primitive rocks. Breiddin hill, however, is chiefly composed of greenish serpentine; and Moel-y-Golva, its south-western extremity, contains some burr for millstones; but a soft shale is the chief component of the whole of the Plinlimmon range, and of the hills as far north as the Vale of Vyrnwy, though in some places beds of a more compact and regularly stratified stone are found and quarried for flooring, gravestones, &c. Slates, for the roofs of houses and other buildings, are obtained only in the Berwyn range, chiefly at Llangynog, where are two extensive quarries, from which about a million of slates are sold annually: those here raised are strong and durable, but quartzose veins pervading the whole rock from which they are taken, they exhibit a coarser surface than others of a more homogeneous composition: the Llangynog slate resists the action of sulphuric acid for ten days: some slabs contain beautiful cubes of mundic. It is worthy of remark, that the strata of these quarries, and of the whole north-eastern part of the Berwyn range, dip eastward, while south-westward from the deep ravine called Bwlch Sych, in the parish of Hîrnant, about three miles to the south-west of Llangynog, they incline westward: the slate range extends in this direction by Llanwddyn, where quarries have been lately opened in Dinas Mowddwy, and other places more westward, in Merionethshire. The Plinlimmon mountains are not distinguished for either the abundance or the richness of their ores: lead-ore has been raised on the Berth-lwyd estate, near Llanidloes, and at Esgair Hîr, on the border of Cardiganshire, near the copper-mine called Esgair Vraith: this latter mine is termed by early writers the "Welsh Potosi," and is on a north and south vein of sulphate of copper, which forms a tangent with the east and west lead vein of Esgair Hîr. The largest mine in the county, however, is that of the Berwyn range at Llangynog, producing the species of lead-ore called *galena*, or potters' ore; its produce for many years during the early part of the last century was not less than four thousand tons annually. The vein, which stretched from east-by-south to west-by-north, and was of great breadth, and one of the richest ever discovered in Britain, on being pursued eastward became quite barren; and on the workmen following its dip westward, the work became inundated, and was consequently relinquished. Early in the present century this mine was let on lease by the proprietor, the Earl of Powis, to a company, who, at a great expense, drove a level beneath, and resumed the working of the original vein, which runs through a coarse argillaceous schistus. At Craig-y-Mwyn, near Pistyll Rhaiadr, to the north of Llangynog, is an ancient lead-mine; and at Dylivau, to the west of Llanbrynmair, is a very considerable work of the same kind. Near the site of an old British smelting-hearth, at Dôl-y-Velin-Blwm, near Llanvyllin, numerous pieces of lead-ore have been found and collected by washers, to the amount of many tons. In an angle of the county, at Coedwae, on the border of Shropshire, coal is obtained from a few pits capable of producing about twelve tons per day; it is of a pleasant, though swift burning kind, its inflammable carbon being combined with more maltha than bitumen. A small tract of dark-coloured argillaceous limestone extends in a south-westerly direction from its commencement in the Porthywaen limestone rocks into Powis Castle park; this kind, however, is not burned. On Plinlimmon mountain is found granite; also the granitell of Kirwan, composed of quartz and shale; silicious and schistose porphyry; and great quantities of pure quartz. Barytes, united with vitriolic acid, exists at Gallt-y-Maen, Llanwyddelan, and Llangynog.

Some of the most important MANUFACTURES of North Wales are carried on in Montgomeryshire, *viz.*, those of flannels and webs, the pieces of which, displayed on the tenters, form a singular contrast with the verdure of the vales, through which is heard

the monotonous sound of looms, fulling-mills, and other machinery. The *flannel* manufacture is confined to a district occupying the middle and southern parts of the county, which lie contiguous to the Severn and its contributory streams, from Llanidloes to Pool Quay, and to the Dovey and its contributory brooks from Dinas Mowddwy to Machynlleth. Formerly the whole manufacture was performed manually by the farmers and cottagers in their own houses; but now they are aided by machinery, great numbers of carding and spinning machines having been erected on the different streams. Besides these, there are now also other factories on a larger scale at Newtown, Llanidloes, Machynlleth, Welshpool, &c., some of which employ about a hundred weavers. The Montgomeryshire flannels are seven-eighths of a yard wide, and each piece generally from one hundred to one hundred and sixty yards in length, though those of a finer sort are sometimes as much as two hundred and forty-two yards long. They are three times bleached under the hammers of the fulling-mill, the first time with urine, the second with fullers' earth, and the third with soap: the fullers' earth is brought by sea from London to Chester, and thence by inland navigation. The nap on these flannels is raised by carding, and by the adhesion of the several foldings when the pieces are laid in a particular manner for the purpose: its texture is particularly soft, owing to the quality of the wool of which they are composed, which renders them well adapted to be worn next the skin even of the most delicate invalid. The principal manufacturers are the wholesale venders of their own flannels: the farmers and cottagers, who still make them after the old method, were formerly universally accustomed to take each his own manufacture to meet the Shropshire and other drapers at the Welshpool flannel market, which is regularly kept every alternate Thursday throughout the year; but latterly the market at Newtown has increased so as almost to rival that of Welshpool, and a commodious market or flannel-hall has been recently erected at the former place by subscription, under an expectation of securing the market to be held there, to the exclusion of Welshpool. The Rochdale "stoved white Welsh flannels" are very different from the real produce of the principality, having their warp sized in the weaving, and being afterwards stoved with brimstone: owing to their being drawn finer in the thread than the coarseness of the wool will admit of, they also generally appear threadbare, and the length of each piece never exceeds forty yards. One of the three districts in which are manufactured *webs*, or, as they are called by the London drapers, "Welsh plains," or "cottons," is the town of Machynlleth, with the Vale of the Dovey, in this county: the article is a coarse kind of thick white woollen cloth, made in pieces of from ninety to one hundred and twenty yards long, and seven-eighths of a yard broad, two of these pieces constituting a web. The webs of this county, as of that of Merioneth, are styled "strong cloth," to distinguish them from those of the Glyn district, near Oswestry, which are termed "small cloth," because the pieces are about one-eighth of a yard narrower, though of the same length. The principal *exports* are, store cattle and sheep; raw wool, flannels, and webs; ores of lead and copper; oak-bark for tanners; alder and birch bark for dyers; timber for the navy, and poles for the South Wales and Shropshire collieries; slates; grain, flour, and oatmeal; and butter and cheese. The chief *imports* are, coal, lime, and limestone, and groceries and other ordinary shop goods.

The principal RIVERS are, the Severn, with its tributaries the Vyrnwy and the Tanat, all of which descend eastward from the mountain ridge running across the western part of the county; and the Dovey, or Dyvi, flowing westward from the same ridge: the romantic Wye also has its source on the southern side of Plinlimmon, in the county, and pursuing a south-easterly course by Llangurig, soon enters Radnorshire. The *Severn* rises in a powerful stream from a chalybeate spring on the eastern side of Plinlimmon, at the distance of about a mile from the source of the Wye, whence, as a mountain torrent, it descends eastward towards the town of Llanidloes, under the name of Havren, traversing the narrow valley called Glyn Havren. In the early part of its course it is joined by the streams of the Bâchwy and Glâslyn, all formed by the waters of the numerous springs dispersed in the surrounding mosses, and near Llanidloes it forms a junction with the Clywedog: at this place it loses the violence of its character, and, taking a north-easterly direction, flows through a broad and pleasant valley, by Newtown, and within a mile and a half of Montgomery, receiving the waters of the Miwl at Abermule, and of the Rhiw at Berriew, or Aber-Rhiw, besides smaller rivulets. From the latter place it pursues a north-north-easterly course to Welshpool; and at Pool Quay, a little below that town, it becomes navigable, and, gradually assuming an easterly direction, flows onward in a deep bed until, on being joined from the north-west by the Vyrnwy, it enters the county of Salop. The *Vyrnwy* has its source in two branches rising in the parting ridge, one in the vicinity of Bwlch-y-Vedwen, near the confines of Merionethshire, which flows eastward by Llanvair, below which town it suddenly turns to the north-east, and enters the Vale of Meivod; and the other near Llanwddyn, that runs eastward till it meets the former branch at Mathraval: after this junction it is designated the Vyrnwy, and takes a north-eastern course until near the northern confines of the county, when it as suddenly assumes an easterly course, and, soon forming a confluence with the Tanat, becomes the north-eastern boundary of the county, and so continues to its junction with the Severn, first separating Mont-

gomeryshire from a detached portion of Denbighshire, and afterwards from Salop: this river is navigable during several of the winter months as high as Llanymynech, and is particularly distinguished for the abundance, variety, and excellence of its fish, which reputation is also shared by its tributaries. The principal of these, the *Tanat*, which has its source in the Berwyn mountains, towards the northern extremity of the county, is joined, a little below the village of Llanrhaiadr-yn-Mochnant, by the small river *Rhaiadr*, which descends from the same mountainous district along the confines of Denbighshire, and forms the grand cataract of Pistyll Rhaiadr: the Tanat, at this confluence, becomes the northern boundary of the county, which it separates from Denbigh, until, gradually bending eastward, it reaches the confines of Shropshire: here, on approaching Llanymynech, it suddenly turns southward to its junction with the Vyrnwy, near Llandisilio, after having, for a few miles, bounded on the west a detached portion of Denbighshire. The *Dovey*, descending from the foot of Aran Mowddwy, a mountain of the Berwyn range in Merionethshire, flows by the town of Dinas Mowddwy into the westernmost part of Montgomeryshire, which it crosses through a rich vale in a direction from north-east to south-west, passing by the town of Machynlleth, for a few miles above and below which it forms the western boundary of the county, which it wholly quits on being joined by a small stream from the heights around Plinlimmon.

The *Montgomeryshire canal*, which is a continuation of a branch of the Ellesmere line to the Llanymynech lime-works, enters the county in crossing the Vyrnwy, by an aqueduct of five arches, each of forty feet span, and twenty-five feet above the level of the water in the river, besides a number of smaller flood arches; hence it proceeds along the Vale of the Severn to Welshpool, and thence by Berriew and Garthmill to Newtown, where it terminates. It was formed under the provisions of an act obtained in 1795; of a second, passed in 1815; and of a third in 1821. Its total length is twenty-four miles; the number of locks is nineteen, of bridges fifty-five, and of aqueducts eight; and it has two feeders, one from the Severn, and the other from the Tanat: a branch, three miles long, extends to the village of Guilsfield. The total expense of the canal was upwards of £125,000: the chief traffic upon it consists in the importation of limestone and coal, and the exportation of timber, grain, and the produce of the dairy. Strenuous and successful efforts have been made, since the commencement of the present century, in the improvement of the *turnpike-roads*, to which an extent of nearly three hundred miles has been added; and at the same time, since the opening of the Montgomeryshire canal, the land-carriage of lime, coal, and timber, has been greatly reduced in the parts adjacent to that line of communication, which have also the advantage of obtaining, by its means, materials of a more durable nature than any procured on the spot. The *bridges* are numerous, and those in the more cultivated districts are generally very good ones, but those in the eastern and south-eastern parts of the county are constructed almost wholly of wood, and are frequently in bad repair. Several of stone have lately been erected under the direction of the county surveyor, among which may more particularly be noticed those over the Severn, of three arches each, situated respectively at Llanidloes, Caer-Sws, and Newtown, and that over the Vyrnwy at Llanymynech. The road from London to Montgomery, Welshpool, Dôlgelley, Harlech, and Carnarvon, by way of Worcester, enters the county from Bishop's Castle in Shropshire, and passes through Montgomery, Welshpool, and Llanvair, to Mallwyd and Dinas Mowddwy in Merionethshire: from Mallwyd, a branch of this proceeds through Cemmes and Machynlleth, to Aberystwith. There are also separate roads from London to Montgomery and Welshpool, through Shrewsbury. From Welshpool a road is continued by Newtown and Llanidloes to the Devil's Bridge and Aberystwith: a branch of this proceeds from Newtown through Llanwnnog and near Llanbrŷnmair to the Machynlleth road near the village of Cemmes; and one runs from Welshpool by Llanvyllin to Bala, in Merionethshire.

The only REMAINS of encampments and fortifications decidedly Roman are at Caer-Sws, the Gaer near Montgomery, and Mathraval, each being quadrangular, where also various minor relics of the Romans have been found. At Cwm-glàn-Avon, near Llangynog, are the remains of a very ancient building, fourteen yards long and seven broad, called Cubil, supposed to have been a smelting furnace, perhaps of Roman construction, as there are several extensive mining levels of unknown antiquity in the vicinity, and great quantities of scoria lie adjoining to it. The *Via Devana* entered the county from a station at Castell Collwyn, in Radnorshire, and, taking its course northward by Caer-Sws, is still visible beyond the latter place in the parishes of Aberhavesp, Trêgynon, Llanwyddelan, Llanlligan, Llanvair, and Llanervul. The other Roman road that crossed the county entered it from Salop, near the village of Llandrinio, in the vicinity of which, at a place called *Street*, it is plainly to be seen: at Mediolanum it crossed the Via Devana, and thence proceeded by Llangynog and Trûm-y-Sarn into Merionethshire. A vicinal way branched from the *Via Occidentalis* at Pennal, near Machynlleth, just beyond the western boundary of the county, by Caer-Sws; it is visible between Newtown and Welshpool, in a direction towards the great Roman camp called the *Gaer*, near Montgomery. From Caer-Sws to Meivod ran the vicinal road now termed Sarn Swsan, vestiges of which may be traced from

the former place, by Gwŷn-Vynydd, as far as the banks of the Vyrnwy, near Llŷsyn: by Dr. Worthington it was traced to Street Vawr, near Coed-y-Clawdd, in the parish of Llanrhaiadr-yn-Mochnant, on the northern border of the county; and thence it crossed Rhôs-y-Brithdir to Pen-y-Street, and passed through Llam-Iwrch to Caer-Vâch, a small Roman camp, in its further course towards Chester. The line of demarcation raised by Offa, between his dominions and those of the Welsh, is still called by the English "Offa's Dyke," and by the Welsh *Clawdd Offa*, and may be traced along nearly the whole of its course through the county. It enters it from the south, at Pwll-y-Piod, on the road between Bishop's Castle and Newtown, and thence proceeds near Mellington Hall, by Brompton mill and Lymore Park, near Montgomery, and by Forden Heath, Nantcribba, Leighton Hall, and Buttington church: here it is lost for five miles, the channel of the Severn probably serving for that space as a continuation of this famous boundary, which, however, again appears just below the influx of the small stream designated Bele into the Severn, on the northern side of the latter river, whence it is continued, by the churches of Llandisilio and Llanymynech, to the edge of the vast precipitous limestone rock in the latter parish, and thence across the north-western part of Salop into Denbighshire. It consists of a vast ditch and rampart, the latter being on the English side: in its vicinity, near Mellington Hall, is an encampment named Gaer-Ddin; at Brompton mill, a mount; and at Nantcribba, another ancient fortification. On the summit of a high mountain, near the village of Llandinam, is a strong British camp; and various intrenchments, supposed to have had some relation to the castle of Mathraval, the seat of the princes of Powys, and the foundations of which may yet be traced, lie scattered in the vicinity of Meivod. There is also a British camp, called Gardden, of a circular form, on a hill near Llanvair, and another near Llanervul: the remains of a third may be seen at Castell Caereineon. Near Cann Office, on the road between Llanvair and Mallwyd, is a tumulus seventy yards in circumference. On each of the two summits of Plinlimmon is a carnedd, or large heap of stones: other monuments of the same kind are very numerous in the parishes of Llanervul and Llangadvan, where the largest are from thirty to sixty yards in circumference; these are sepulchral. On a hill styled Pencoed, in the last-mentioned parish, are numerous small hollows and hillocks, thought to be places of interment of the Britons.

At the period of the Reformation there were, at Llanlligan, a Cistercian nunnery, and at Ystrad Marchell, or Strata Marcella, a Cistercian abbey. The most remarkable specimens of ecclesiastical architecture are seen in the churches of Montgomery, Llanidloes, Newtown, and Llanwnnog. The *castles* of Powys and Montgomery, the latter of which is in ruins, are striking specimens of the fortifications raised by the Anglo-Normans to secure their conquests from the native Welsh; there are also remains of that of Dôlvorwyn, near Newtown. Powys, or Powis, Castle is the venerable mansion of the Earl of Powis, and, being built of red calcareous stone quarried out of the adjoining park, is called by the Welsh *Castell Côch*, or the "Red Castle." Among *residences* of a more modern date those most worthy of notice are, Aberiarth Hall, near Machynlleth; Black Hall, near Newtown; Bôd-Heilyn; Bôd-vâch; Broadway, near Montgomery; Bronhyddon, and Brŷnaber, near Llanvyllin; Brŷn Glâs, near Llanvair; Brŷngwŷn; Brŷnllywarch, near Newtown; Caerhowel, near Montgomery; Crosswood and Cyvronydd, near Welshpool; Dôlerw, near Newtown; Dôl-llys, near Llanidloes; Dôlvorgan and Dôlvorwyn Hall, near Newtown; Dyserth and Garth, near Welshpool; Upper Garthmyl; Lower Garthmyl; Glàndulas and Glàndwr, near Llanidloes; Glàn Severn, near Welshpool; Glâsgoed, near Llanvyllin; Glàn Havren, near Newtown; Glyn Severn, near Llanidloes; Greenfields, near Machynlleth; Gregynog and the Gro, near Newtown; Gunley, near Montgomery; Leighton Hall and Llanerchydôl, near Welshpool; Llwydiarth Hall and Llwyn, near Llanvyllin; Lymore Park, near Montgomery; Maesmawr, and Maes Vron, near Welshpool; Mellington Hall, near Montgomery; Nantcribba, near Welshpool; Newtown Hall, near Newtown; Penbrŷn, near Montgomery; Pennant, near Berriew; Pentre Nant, near Montgomery; Pen-y-Lan, at Meivod; Rhiwport, at Berriew; Trawscoed and Trelydan Hall, near Welshpool; Vaynor Park, at Berriew; and Vronvelen, near Machynlleth. In those parts of Montgomeryshire where the hills consist almost wholly of shale, the houses of the gentry were formerly built of massive timber, and now most commonly of brick made from clay found in the valleys. The ordinary houses in such districts are generally of timber, wattle or lath, and plaster; and the roofs chiefly slated, though sometimes of shingles, or oak, split and cut into the form of slates. There are many farm-houses and offices upon new and improved constructions. The cottages in the greater part of the county have a very wretched appearance, and consist only of two small rooms. On the schistose hills, and in their vicinity, where there is an abundance of flattish stones, the fences are frequently dry stone walls: hawthorn sets, for hedges, are grown in great quantities by the nurserymen. The farmers in the low lands excel in their family fare; but in the mountainous districts the bread has generally a large proportion of rye or barley, and cakes made wholly from oatmeal are much used. Servants hired by the year generally commence their term of service on the 1st of May. There are several *springs*, the waters of which contain a large propor-

tion of hepatic air: two of these are in the parish of Meivod, where also is one extremely limpid, the waters of which have been found efficacious in the cure of scrophulous and other ulcers. Two saline and sulphureous springs have been lately discovered in the parish of Llanvair, which are much frequented, many having derived considerable benefit from drinking the waters. Near the church of Llanervul is a well called Fynnon Ervul, famous for its medicinal virtues; and one adjoining the church of Garth-Beibio, named Fynnon Dydecho, which is constructed so as to form a cold bath, its waters being reputed to have some efficacy in the cure of rheumatic affections. The small river Rhaiadr, about four miles from the village of Llanrhaiadr, on the northern border of the county, after sliding gently down a small declivity, precipitates itself over a perpendicular rock upwards of two hundred feet in height, and then forms a second cataract as its raging waters fall into a small natural basin beneath: this grand cascade is termed Pistyll Rhaiadr.

MOOR, a township, in the parish of HAWARDEN, hundred of MOLD, county of FLINT, NORTH WALES, 1¾ mile (N. N. E.) from Hawarden; containing 140 inhabitants.

MORDRYDD, a hamlet, in the parish of LLANSPYTHID, hundred of DEVYNOCK, union and county of BRECKNOCK, SOUTH WALES, 2 miles (S. W.) from Brecknock; containing 138 inhabitants. It is situated in the upper part of a vale, the river Tarell separating it from the hamlet of Llanspythid, and at the northern declivity of the Green Mountain. At some distance to the south, and partly within the hamlet, rise the rocky and elevated conical mountains called the Brecknockshire Beacons, to the height of two thousand eight hundred and sixty-two feet above the level of the sea. A few males and females are gratuitously taught in a Sunday school by Particular Baptists. Gilbert Court, an old mansion built by some members of the family of Parry, in the reign of Elizabeth, near the southern bank of the Tarell, is now a farm-house. Here is also situated Dôlgoed, which formed part of the estate conferred by Bernard Newmarch on his follower, Sir John Skule; but not a vestige of the mansion occupied by the knight is now visible; though on a farm called Cîlwhibarth is a large mound or barrow, which Mr. Jones is of opinion was the "*mons placitorum*" of the manor. The rateable annual value returned for the hamlet is £874. A sum of £107 is the amount of the commutation for the tithes, of which two-thirds are payable to the impropriator, and one-third is received by the vicar of Llanspythid.

MORETON (ABOVE), a township, in the parish of RUABON, hundred of BROMFIELD, county of DENBIGH, NORTH WALES, 1½ mile (N. by E.) from Ruabon; containing, with the township of Moreton (Below), 3658 inhabitants. It is rich in mineral productions, abounding both with iron-ore and coal, the working of which affords employment to a great majority of the population, which has increased one-fifth since the census of 1831.

MORETON (BELOW), a township, in the parish of RUABON, hundred of BROMFIELD, county of DENBIGH, NORTH WALES, 1½ mile (N. E.) from Ruabon: the population is included in the return for Moreton (Above). Numerous respectable and pleasing residences are observable in various directions, among which Moreton Hall is most prominently conspicuous.

MORRISTON, a chapelry, in the parish and hundred of LLANGYVELACH, union of SWANSEA, county of GLAMORGAN, SOUTH WALES, 2 miles (N. by E.) from Swansea: the population, which is very considerable, is returned with that of the township of Lower Clâs, wherein it is situated. This village, which is of recent origin, derives its name from its founder and late proprietor, Sir John Morris, who built it for the residence of the persons engaged in the various copper-works and collieries in this district. It is pleasantly situated on the western bank of the river Tawy, which is here navigable for sloops of small burthen, and which, falling into the harbour of Swansea, affords a facility for the conveyance of its mineral produce to that port, which is further aided by the Swansea canal, passing close to the village. The different ranges of building are formed with great regularity, after a plan by Mr. W. Edwards, designed about the year 1768, with a view to the formation of regular streets, in the probable event of its ultimately becoming a town, from the future extension of the works, and the advantages of its situation in the heart of an extensive district abounding with mineral wealth, and on the bank of a navigable river near the sea-port of Swansea. The living is a perpetual curacy; present net income, £85; patron and impropriator, Sir John Morris, Bart. The chapel is a neat structure, and is appropriately fitted up. There are places of worship for Independents and for Welsh Calvinistic Methodists. An infant school has been established in the village, and is partly supported by the proprietors of the different copper-works and collieries in the neighbourhood, for the instruction at a moderate charge of the children of the persons employed by them; and there are a National school, as well as Sunday schools in connexion with the church, and the various denominations of dissenters. The chapelry is now included within the new boundaries of the contributory borough of Swansea, under the Reform Act.

MORVIL, a parish, in the union of HAVERFORDWEST, hundred of KEMMES, county of PEMBROKE, SOUTH WALES, 7 miles (S. E.) from Fishguard; containing 188 inhabitants. This place is distinguished in the historical annals of the principality for the gallant resistance opposed by the

Welsh to the encroachments of a party of Norman invaders, who in the latter part of the eleventh century, under the sanction of the reigning monarch, landed on the coast of Pembroke, with a view to establish themselves in such territories as they could obtain by conquest in this part of the principality. The parish is situated in the northern portion of the county, near the western declivity of the Percelly mountain, and is bounded on the south by a rivulet, which, flowing westward, falls into the river Cleddy. The surrounding scenery is not marked by any peculiarity of features from that which prevails generally in this part of the principality; but the views, though not extensive, are interesting, from the majestic appearance of the mountains by which the parish is nearly surrounded. Of the rateable annual value the return made amounts to £459. 10. The living is a discharged rectory, rated in the king's books at £2, and endowed with £400 royal bounty; present net income, £81; patron, Sir R. B. P. Phillips, Bart.: the tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £68. The church is dedicated to St. John the Baptist.

MOTHVEY (MYDDFAI), a parish, comprising the Upper and Lower divisions, in the union of Llandovery, higher division of the hundred of Perveth, county of Carmarthen, South Wales, 3 miles (s.) from Llandovery; containing 1073 inhabitants, of which number 476 are in the Upper, and 597 in the Lower, division. This parish is situated on the turnpike-road leading from Llandilo, through Llangadock to Llandovery, and is watered by the rivers Towy, Rhythan, Gwytherig, Ydw, Clydach, Brân, and Usk, which last is said to have its source among the Black Mountains, a short way beyond its limits. The surface is boldly undulated, and in some parts hilly and even mountainous; the lands, with the exception of a considerable portion of rocky and sterile ground, are inclosed and in a high state of cultivation, those in the lower grounds being extremely fertile, and consisting of many well-wooded inclosures; and the scenery, which is strikingly diversified, is characterised by features of picturesque beauty and romantic grandeur. The luxuriant richness of the vales is finely contrasted with the rugged barrenness of the mountains; and the numerous rivers that flow through the lower grounds add greatly to the beauty of the scenery, which is further enlivened by the several gentlemen's seats scattered over the parish. Kîlgwŷn is an elegant and spacious mansion, beautifully situated on the banks of the river Ydw, and comprehending within the grounds, which are tastefully laid out, a rich variety of interesting scenery: Llwynywormwood is also a handsome residence, pleasantly situated higher up on the same stream, and commanding some interesting prospects: and Dôlgarreg is another seat on the bank of the river Towy, and surrounded with some rich and beautiful lands and ornamented plantations. A small woollen manufacture is carried on; and there are two king's mills in the parish, Kîlgwŷn and Brân, each of which pays a chief-rent of £2 to the lord of the manor, to whom also is paid a fee of ten shillings on the marriage of every freeholder, in lieu of the feudal custom of a first night's lodging with the bride: a fair is held in the village on the 18th of June.

The living is a discharged vicarage, rated in the king's books at £6. 6. 8., and endowed with £200 royal bounty; present net income, £115: the tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £419. 14., of which £280 are payable to the Bishop of St. David's, the patron, subject to rates that average £32. 10., and £139. 14., subject to rates, averaging £16. 5., to the incumbent, who has likewise a glebe of about 5½ acres, valued at £10 per annum, with a house. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, from which circumstance the parish is sometimes called "Llanvihangel Myddfai," is an ancient structure, situated in a vale at the foot of the mountainous district in the eastern part of the parish, but the exterior is not distinguished by any architectural details of importance. It is, however, adorned with many handsome monuments and tablets; the pillars by which the roof is supported in the middle are light, lofty, and graceful; and few churches in the country surpass it as to the beauty and elegance of its interior: in the chancel is a stone to the memory of Dr. Morgan Owen, who was buried here; he was promoted to the see of Llandaf in 1639, and died in 1644. In the churchyard are, an ancient yew-tree, twenty-five feet, and a sycamore, fifty-four feet, in girth. There was once a chapel of ease at Dôl Hywel, which is now in ruins. From the parish register, which was formerly kept in the Latin language, it appears that, during the usurpation of Cromwell, all the marriages at this place were solemnized by John Powell, Esq. There are two places of worship for Independents, and one for Calvinistic Methodists. A day school, in which are about 60 children, is partly supported by payments from the parents, but principally by subscriptions; and there are three Sunday schools gratuitously conducted, one of which, containing 50 males and females, is in connexion with the Established Church; and in the other two, respectively belonging to the Calvinistic Methodists and Independents, are about 60. Dr. Owen, Bishop of Llandaf, bequeathed £10 per annum in 1644, payable out of the tithes of Llanegwad, for the relief of poor persons not receiving parochial aid: after some litigation the sum of £238. 18. 5. was awarded by a decree of the court of Chancery, in 1709, as arrears due to the parish; which sum is now invested, in the name of the churchwardens, in the Old South Sea annuities; and the dividends, amounting to £7. 3. 4. per annum, are distributed every third year, and the original rent-charge of £10 twice a year among the poor,

who also receive the interest of £200, in the three per cent. consolidated bank annuities, arising from a bequest of John Josiah Holford, Esq., of Kîlgwŷn. Some interesting remains, supposed to be of British and Saxon origin, are said to have been found on a farm called Pen-tŵyn by the late Mr. Holford, just mentioned; and in the year 1807, thirty small silver coins were discovered near the ruins of Dôl Hywel chapel. In a field not far from the vicarage-house, designated Monks' Field, are two tumuli. In the mountainous district is Craig Cwm Clyd, a rock nearly sixty yards in perpendicular height. During the thirteenth century this place was much frequented by physicians, among whom was Rhiwallon, who, in conjunction with his three sons, while residing here, distinguished himself by a manuscript treatise on the practice of physic, which is preserved among the Welsh manuscripts in the library of the Welsh charity school in London. Tradition affirms that his descendants continued to follow the practice of medicine in the parish till within the memory of persons living at the beginning of the present century.

MOUGHTREY (MÔCH-DRÊ), a parish, in the union of Newtown and Llanidloes, upper division of the hundred of Montgomery, county of Montgomery, North Wales, 3 miles (s. w.) from Newtown; containing, with Esgair-Geiliog, 639 inhabitants. It constituted formerly, with the parish of Kerry, a district in the ancient province of Ferregs, granted by Elystan Glodryd, lord of Ferregs and Maelienydd, to his second son Morgeneu. It is situated in the southern part of the county, bordering upon Radnorshire, and comprises a large tract of land, of which one-half is inclosed and cultivated, and the remainder allotted as sheep-walks to the several farms, under the provisions of the Kerry inclosure act, passed in 1797: the rateable annual value of the whole has been returned at £2245. The surface is boldly undulated, rising in several parts into abrupt eminences, and surrounded by lofty hills, which circumscribe the parish in the form of an amphitheatre. In the mountains are many singular chasms, and the entire surface of the hills was once richly wooded; the surrounding scenery is in many points highly picturesque, and the views, though partially obstructed by intervening heights, comprehend many interesting objects. The manufacture of flannel is carried on upon a limited scale, affording employment to a portion of the inhabitants.

The parish formed one of the twenty-four prebends with which Thomas Beck, Bishop of St. David's, in 1287, endowed the college of St. Mary, at Aberguilly, in the county of Carmarthen, and which were afterwards transferred by Henry VIII. to the college of Christ Church, in Brecknock: the prebend is valued in the king's books at £1. 7. 1., and is in the gift of the Bishop of St. David's. The living is a perpetual curacy, endowed with £600 royal bounty, and £800 parliamentary grant; present net income, £86; patron and appropriator, Prebendary in the Collegiate Church of Brecknock: whose tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £187. Prior to the passing of the act of the 6th and 7th of William IV., c. 77, Moughtrey and Kerry were the only parishes in the county of Montgomery that were within the diocese of St. David's, a circumstance attributable to the successful resistance opposed by the celebrated Giraldus Cambrensis, Archdeacon of Brecknock, to the forcible attempts of the then Bishop of St. Asaph to take possession of those churches, and annex them to his diocese: under that act they are to form part of the diocese of St. Asaph and Bangor when those two sees are united: an arrangement, however, which is not likely to be carried into effect. The church, dedicated to All Saints, is an ancient structure, in the early style of English architecture, but in a very dilapidated condition; it stands in a vale watered by a stream which falls into the river Severn. There is a place of worship for Independents. About 20 children are instructed in a day school, at the expense of their parents. On a point of land between two small brooks, near a hill in the parish, called the Craig, is a strong military station of small extent; and near Craig Mill are evident traces of a Roman road leading across the summit of the hills, from Caer-Sws to Abbey Cwm Hîr, in the county of Radnor.

MOUNT (MOEL-Y-MWNT), a parish, in the lower division of the hundred of Troedyraur, union and county of Cardigan, South Wales, 3½ miles (n.) from Cardigan; containing 140 inhabitants, who are exclusively employed in agriculture. This parish, which is situated at the south-western extremity of the county, and on the shore of Cardigan bay, derives its name from a lofty hill of conical form near the church. At the base of this hill is a large sand bank, covering a great number of human bones, which are occasionally visible when the sand is scattered by the wind, and are supposed to be the remains of a body of Flemings, who, having effected a landing on this part of the coast, were encountered by the natives, and repulsed with great slaughter. The surrounding scenery is destitute of beauty, and the only views possessing any interest are those up the Vale of Teivy, and those extending over the bay, which is occasionally enlivened by the passing of vessels. The coast is here very bold and precipitous, and the sounding within a short distance of the land is from four to seventeen fathoms. The living is a perpetual curacy, endowed with £1000 royal bounty; present net income, £55; patron, David Lewis, Esq.; impropriators, T. Lloyd and C. Longcroft, Esqrs. The church, dedicated to the Holy Cross, and situated near the sea, is an ancient edifice, consisting of a nave and chancel, but is not distinguished by any architectural details.

MOUNTON, or MONKTON, a parish, in the union and hundred of NARBERTH, county of PEMBROKE, SOUTH WALES, 2 miles (w. s. w.) from Narberth; containing 38 inhabitants. This place, which is situated in the south-eastern part of the county, and near the source of a small rivulet that flows into the eastern Cleddy, is but of small extent. The parish comprises a large portion of woodland, called Canaston wood, together with some arable and pasture, which is inclosed and cultivated; the rateable annual value is returned at £197. 12. The living is consolidated with the rectory of Narberth, to which the church is now considered a chapel of ease: the tithes are the property of the Callen family. The late Mrs. Rees, of Great Canaston, left £6 a year for ever to this chapel, for the purpose of having 12 sermons delivered in the chapel, which duty is discharged by the parochial clergy of the neighbourhood in monthly rotation.

MOYLGROVE, a parish, in the union of CARDIGAN, hundred of KEMMES, county of PEMBROKE, SOUTH WALES, 5 miles (w. by s.) from Cardigan; containing 453 inhabitants. This parish, which by the Welsh is called "Trê-Wyddel," is situated on the coast, in the north-eastern part of the county, and comprises a moderate extent of arable and pasture land, all inclosed and cultivated. The surrounding scenery is not characterised by any peculiar features, and the views over the adjacent country are barren of interest: in general the shore is abrupt and rugged, with a good depth of water. Of the rateable annual value of the property in the parish, the return made amounts to £1002. 4. 6. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Bayvill, and endowed with £600 royal bounty. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is about a quarter of a mile from the village, on the left bank of a stream which falls into St. George's Channel at no great distance: it is not remarkable for any architectural details. There is a place of worship for Independents. Near the sea, within the limits of the parish, on Treriffith farm, is a well, termed in Welsh, "Fynnon Alem," and in English, "Alem's Well," the water of which is a strong chalybeate, and is considered efficacious in several diseases.

MYDDVAY (MYDDFAI), with TRÊ-CLÂS, a hamlet, in the parish of LLANARTHNEY, hundred of ISCENNEN, county of CARMARTHEN, SOUTH WALES: the population is included in the return for the parish.

MYDRIM (MEIDRUM), a parish, partly in the hundred of ELVET, but chiefly in the higher division of the hundred of DERLLŶS, union and county of CARMARTHEN, SOUTH WALES, 8 miles (w.) from Carmarthen; containing 1110 inhabitants. This parish is pleasantly situated in the western part of the county, and is intersected by two small rivers, called the Avon Gynin and Dewi Vawr, which, uniting to the south of it, fall into the Tâf at St. Clear's. It is bounded by the parishes of Llanvihangel-Abercowin, Llangunnock, Merthyr, Trelêch, Llanwinio, and Llanginning; and contains by admeasurement about 6000 acres of tolerably good land, easily convertible into arable or pasture, being sometimes under corn, and at others under grass; the produce is chiefly wheat, oats, and barley; there is not much timber, but what there is consists mostly of oak and ash. The surrounding scenery is pleasingly diversified, being enlivened by the course of the rivers which flow through the parish, in a direction from north to south; and the views over the adjacent country are interesting and extensive. About a mile from the church is Pen'rheol, a handsome mansion agreeably situated in grounds tastefully laid out; and other residences are scattered over the parish, named Tan-y-Graig, Cwm, and Sarnau. Coal has been supposed to exist, and an attempt to procure it has been made with good prospects of success. A fair is held on March 12th. The living is a discharged vicarage, with the perpetual curacy of Llanvihangel-Abercowin annexed, rated in the king's books at £7. 10., and endowed with £600 parliamentary grant; present net income, £116; patron, Bishop of St. David's: the tithes, payable to the archdeacon, as Prebendary of Mydrim, have been commuted for a rent-charge of £550; and there is a glebe attached of 35 acres, valued at £30 per annum. The church, dedicated to St. David, is an ancient edifice of Norman architecture, in length 44 feet, in breadth, 20; and contains a sufficient number of sittings, half of which are free. There are places of worship for Baptists and Calvinistic Methodists. The annual sum of £8 is paid out of the tithes of this parish and Llanvihangel-Abercowin towards the support of a school for the gratuitous instruction of eight poor children, four from each place; but the name of the benefactor is not known. Here are the remains of an earthwork, called Castell Brŷnule, extending over an area of two acres, and defended by a single rampart.

MYHATHAM, with TRÊVREYAN, a hamlet, in the parish of LLANARTHNEY, hundred of ISCENNEN, county of CARMARTHEN, SOUTH WALES: the population is included in the return for the parish.

MYLLTEYRN, county of CARNARVON.—See MEYLLTYRN.

MYNACHDU (MYNACHDŶ), a hamlet, in that part of the parish of LLANYCRWYS which is in the higher division of the hundred of CAYO, county of CARMARTHEN, SOUTH WALES, 5 miles (w.) from Lampeter; containing 152 inhabitants. From the name, which signifies a monastery, it is probable that a cell to some ancient abbey was formerly situated here. Slight traces of a Roman road, that passed from Llanio to Llanvair-ar-y-Brŷn, are still discernible in the vicinity.

MYNACHLOGDÛ (MONACHLOG-DÛ), a parish, in the union of NARBERTH, hundred of KEMMES, county of PEMBROKE, SOUTH WALES, 10

miles (N. by E.) from Narberth; containing 487 inhabitants. This parish, situated at the eastern extremity of the county bordering upon Carmarthenshire, is bounded on the north by the parishes of Llanvair-Nantgwyn, Whitechurch, and Meliney; on the east by those of Llanvyrnach, and Llanglydwen; on the south by Llandissilio; and on the west by Llangolman: it contains by computation 4050 acres, of which 1850 are arable, 400 pasture, and 1800 mountainous and boggy, with little or no woodland. A great portion is occupied by the Percelly mountain, and the remainder is inclosed, the soil being light, chiefly turbary, and producing crops of barley and oats, but no wheat: the rateable annual value is £904: there are two slate quarries, two mills, and a small woollen manufactory. The river called the Eastern Cleddy has its source within its limits, and is joined at the extremity of the parish by two brooks named Glandy and Wern. The living is a perpetual curacy, endowed with £1000 royal bounty; present net income, £180; patron, Sir R. B. P. Phillips, Bart.: the tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £52. 10., payable to the perpetual curate, but subject to rates, averaging £4. 15. 2. per annum. The church, dedicated to St. Dogmael, and once connected with a monastery, is situated at the extremity of the parish, and is capable of containing 2000 persons, but without seats: it is not remarkable for any architectural details, and has been left in a very neglected state.

MYNWERE (MINWEAR), a parish, in the union and hundred of NARBERTH, county of PEMBROKE, SOUTH WALES, 4½ miles (W. by S.) from Narberth; containing 149 inhabitants. This parish, from a mistaken etymology of its name, which was read Mwyn Aur, signifying "a gold mine," was thought to contain gold-ore, and some fruitless attempts were in consequence made to discover it. The name is, however, with greater probability, supposed to be derived from a weir on the Eastern Cleddy, on the banks of which river the place is situated, and which was noted for the abundance of fish taken there during the season. The parish comprises a moderate portion of arable and pasture land, all inclosed and in a good state of cultivation; and the rateable annual value is returned at £764. 19. The surrounding scenery is pleasingly diversified with wood and water, there being an extensive plantation on the north-eastern boundary; and the views over the adjacent country are not destitute of interest. Picton Castle, with its rich and well-wooded grounds, appears to much advantage on the other side of the Cleddy, together with Slebech Hall and its demesne. The living is a perpetual curacy, endowed with £200 private benefaction, £400 royal bounty, and £200 parliamentary grant; present net income, £50; patron and impropriator, Hon. Baron de Rutzen, of Slebech Hall. The church is dedicated to St. Wonan.

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NANGLE, county of PEMBROKE, SOUTH WALES.—See ANGLE.

NANNERCH, a parish, in the union of HOLYWELL, partly in the Caerwys division of the hundred of RHUDDLAN, county of FLINT, and partly in the hundred of RUTHIN, county of DENBIGH, NORTH WALES, 5 miles (S. by W.) from Holywell; containing 376 inhabitants. This parish, comprising about 2700 acres, is pleasantly situated in the central part of the county, bordering upon Denbighshire, near the source of the river Whieler, and on the turnpike-road leading from Denbigh to Mold. The surface is strikingly undulated, rising into bold and abrupt eminences in various parts; and the lands, which are principally arable, with a proportion of meadow and pasture, are in a good state of cultivation: the soil is chiefly gravelly, and well adapted to the growth of corn. Some very extensive veins of rich iron-ore are found in the township of Penbedw, where are also lead-mines that have been worked for many years with considerable success. The surrounding country is boldly varied, affording pleasing views, and displaying good specimens of mountain scenery. Within the parish are some fine springs, whereof one, called "Fynnon Sarah," near the new turnpike-road, is considered to be the source of the river Whieler, which, after pursuing a westerly course, falls into the Clwyd, near Pontrufydd.

The living is a discharged rectory, rated in the king's books at £9. 8. 1½.; patron, Bishop of St. Asaph: the tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £324, subject to rates, averaging £40. 8. 2.; there is a glebe-house; and the glebe consists of above 18 acres, valued at £19. 8. per annum. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, a neat plain structure, contains a very handsome monument to the memory of the family of Mostyn, of Penbedw, and a mural one to that of Watkin Williams, Esq., of the same place, who represented the Flintshire boroughs in forty successive years, and died November 30th, 1808, at the age of sixty-six. At Cwm, near the village, is a place of worship for Calvinistic Methodists, erected in 1830. A day school, in which are about 50 children, is supported partly by donations, and partly by payments from the parents; and there are also two Sunday schools gratuitously conducted, one of which, in connexion with the Established Church, contains sixty, and the other, belonging to the Calvinistic Methodists, ninety, males and females. John Edwards, in 1734, bequeathed a rent-charge of £1. 6. to be annually distributed in bread among the poor. Near the boundary of the parish is Moel Arthur, a very large British encampment, occupying the sum-

mit of a lofty eminence; and near it are the remains of Pen-y-Cloddiau, the most extensive British fortification in this part of the principality: they are both situated on the range of the Clwydian mountains, within the limits of Nannerch. Many rare and valuable fossils are found in the lead-mines.

NANT, with PRESTATYN, a township, in the parish of MELIDEN, union of ST. ASAPH, hundred of PRESTATYN, county of FLINT, NORTH WALES, 8 miles (N. N. E.) from St. Asaph: the population is included in the return for the parish. It is situated on the coast of the Irish Sea, where the beach is formed of firm sand, and there are about two fathoms of water half a mile from the shore.

NANTCWNLLE (NANT-CYNLLO), a parish, in the union of TRÊGARON, partly in the upper division of the hundred of MOYTHEN, and partly in the lower division of that of PENARTH, county of CARDIGAN, SOUTH WALES, 8 miles (N.) from Lampeter; containing 773 inhabitants. This parish derives its name from a small brook that flows into the river Aëron, by which it is intersected, and from the dedication of its church to Cynllo, an eminent British saint, who flourished about the middle of the fifth century. The Aëron here forms a boundary between the hundreds of Moythen and Penarth: the vale through which it runs abounds with pleasingly varied scenery, and the views over the surrounding country combine many objects of interest. The parish constitutes a prebend in the Collegiate Church of Brecknock, valued in the king's books at £7. 6. 8., and in the gift of the Bishop of St. David's: the living is a discharged vicarage, rated in the king's books at £3. 13. 4., endowed with £600 royal bounty, and £600 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the Bishop. The tithes are divided between the prebendary and the vicar, the former of whom has two-thirds, and the latter one; and they have been commuted for a rent-charge of £175, of which £116. 13. 4. are payable to the prebendary, and £58. 6. 8. to the vicar, both portions subject to rates, together averaging £13 per annum. The church, dedicated to St. Cynllo, is a small plain edifice, consisting of a nave and chancel, and is not distinguished by any architectural details of importance. About 60 males and 60 females are instructed in two Sunday schools, supported by payments from the scholars. There are some remains of an ancient intrenchment, called "Pen-y-Gaer."

NANTDÛ (NANT-DÛ), a chapelry, in the upper division of the parish of CANTREV, hundred of PENCELLY, union and county of BRECKNOCK, SOUTH WALES, 10 miles (S. S. W.) from Brecknock; containing, with the hamlet of Hepstè, 111 inhabitants. It is situated on the eastern bank of the Tâf Vawr, or Greater Tâf, and at the southern extremity of the parish, through which passes the turnpike-road from Brecknock to Merthyr-Tydvil. Between this place and the northern part of the parish, where stands the mother church, extends part of a long chain of lofty barren mountains, including the Brecknockshire Beacons, one of which is the highest in South Wales. The rateable annual value returned for Nantdû and the hamlet of Hepstè, amounts to £530. The living is a perpetual curacy, endowed with £1000 royal bounty; present net income, £60; patron, Rector of Cantrev; impropriator, Rev. W. Williams, the incumbent. There is a Sunday school, in which about thirty children are gratuitously taught.

NANTGLYN (NANT-GLYN), a parish, in the union of RUTHIN, hundred of ISALED, county of DENBIGH, NORTH WALES, 4 miles (S. W.) from Denbigh; containing 391 inhabitants. This parish, which is pleasantly situated on a branch of the river Clwyd, nearly in the centre of the county, extends almost seven miles in length, and four miles and a half in breadth, and comprises a large tract of land, of which comparatively but a small portion is inclosed and cultivated: the return of the rateable annual value is £1080. The surrounding scenery is agreeably diversified, though not distinguished by any striking peculiarity of feature; and the views, though confined towards the south and west by lofty hills, are not destitute of interest. Fairs are held on May 6th and October 27th. The living is a discharged vicarage, rated in the king's books at £4. 13. 4.; present net income, £222, with a glebe-house; patron, Bishop of St. Asaph: the tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £180. The church, dedicated to St. James, is not marked by any architectural details of importance. There is a place of worship for Calvinistic Methodists; and a parochial school, in which children of both sexes are gratuitously instructed, is supported by subscription. Some small benefactions, arising from land and money, are distributed at Christmas among the poor; the principal of these are the rents of two large tenements, containing five dwellings, with gardens and about an acre of ground, purchased some years since with parish money, and yielding altogether £13. 7. 6. per annum; there is likewise a sum of £4. 3. 6., the produce of the interest of various accumulations and small rent-charges. Mr. David Samuel, who sailed with Captain Cook, as surgeon in the ship "Discovery," and was an eye-witness of his death, of which he wrote an interesting narrative, printed in the *Biographia Britannica*, was a native of this place; and the late Mrs. Jordan, the celebrated actress, was born at Plâs, a township in the parish.

NANTMEL (NANT-MAEL), a parish, in the union and hundred of RHAIADR, county of RADNOR, SOUTH WALES, 6 miles (E. S. E.) from Rhaiadr; containing 1345 inhabitants. This parish is pleasantly situated on the small river Dulas; and the turnpike-road from Rhaiadr to New Radnor passes through it. It extends for nearly eight miles in length and five in breadth, and is computed to

comprise about 20,000 acres, being the largest in the county, next to Old Radnor; it is divided into four townships or hamlets; namely, Coedglasen, Gwastedyn Vawr, Maes Gwŷn, and Vainor; and is bounded by the parishes of Rhaiadr, Llanwrthwl, Cwm-Toyddwr, Llanyre, Llanvihangel-Helygen, Llanbadarn-Vawr, Llandewi-Ystradenny, Abbey Cwm Hîr, and St. Harmon. The surface is rather hilly, and the sides of the hills formerly exhibited large groves of oak, now almost entirely cut down, and the stumps removed for firing; it comprehends a large tract of good arable and pasture land, of which by far the greater portion is inclosed and cultivated; but about a third part consists of two commons, on one of which, called Rhusfa, is a fine sheet of water, named Lŷln Gwŷn, or White Lake, one mile in circumference, and in some parts three fathoms deep, which abounds with carp and eels. On the west, the parish is separated from that of Llanwrthwl by the river Wye, the largest in South Wales, which here also divides the counties of Radnor and Brecon; and the vale through which the river Dulas, and the road from New Radnor to Rhaiadr pass, is on one side finely wooded and pleasingly picturesque. The soil is various, being partly composed of a strong white and blue clay. Llwynbarried, Dolldordlod, the seat of the celebrated James Watt, and another named Pen-y-Lanole, are in the parish, in which also is the manor of Cantrev-Melienydd, now vested in the crown, but formerly the property of the Mortimers, Earls of March, who possessed it until the time of Henry VI., when Edmund, the last of the family, died, at which period it devolved on his brother-in-law Richard, Earl of Cambridge, upon whose attainder it reverted to the crown.

The living is a vicarage, with Llanyre annexed, rated in the king's books at £11. 17. 6.; present net income, £350; and there is a glebe-house, with 15 acres of land attached; patron, Bishop of St. David's; impropriators, Precentor and Chapter of St. David's. The church, dedicated to St. Cynllo, and situated under a steep bank above the turnpike-road, was rebuilt in the year 1792, and is a neat edifice, consisting of a nave and chancel, with an embattled tower, which forms an interesting object from several points of view. There are places of worship for Baptists at Dolau, and for Independents at Cwrtgwŷn. About 27 children are instructed in two day schools at the expense of their parents; and there is a day and Sunday school, containing 35 children daily and 25 on Sunday, supported partly by subscriptions amounting to £10 per annum, and partly by payments from the parents; also a Sunday school, in which 15 males and females are gratuitously taught by Baptists. A farm in the parish, called Penfynnon, is charged with the annual payment of £5, under the will of Hugh Philips, in 1712; a rent-charge of £2, on Coedglasen, was bequeathed by John Davis, in 1718; and Evan Hope, in 1812, granted by will a charge of £1 on the Tai Newydd estate; all which sums, amounting to £8, are distributed on the Friday before the 3rd of December, among the poor. Two of the largest carneddau in the county are situated here, one occupying the summit of Gwastedyn, and the other that of Camlo hill.

NANTMOR, a hamlet, in that part of the parish of Bethgelart which is in the hundred of Ardudwy, county of Merioneth, North Wales, 2 miles (N. E.) from Bethgelart; containing 332 inhabitants. This place forms one of those glens among the mountains at the foot of Snowdon which extend into Merionethshire; and a portion of it, called Dôlvriog, has been beautified with extensive plantations formed by W. M. Thackeray, Esq., M.D., which are now in a very flourishing state. Here are the remains of a chapel, designated Capel Nantmor.

NANT-Y-BAI, county of Carmarthen, South Wales.—See Rhandir Abbot.

NANTYR, ISAV, and UCHAV, county of Denbigh.—See Lavar (Below), and (Above).

NARBERTH, a newly-created borough, market-town, and parish, and the head of a union, comprising the North and South divisions, in the hundred of Narberth, county of Pembroke, South Wales, 14½ miles (N. E.) from Pembroke, and 254 (W.) from London; containing 2620 inhabitants, of which number 589 are in the North, 744 in the South, division, and 1287 in the borough. This place, in ancient records "Arberth," and still called so by the Welsh, appears to have been distinguished at a very early period as the residence of some of the chieftains of the country; and mention occurs, in the earlier periods of its history, of Pwyll Pendevig, of the royal house of Dyved, setting out from his palace of Narberth to hunt in the Vale of "Cych." On the conquest of Pembrokeshire by Arnulph de Montgomery, in the reign of William Rufus, the place became the head of a considerable lordship, which was allotted by Arnulph to Stephen Perrot, who had accompanied him in his expedition into this part of the principality, and who is said to have erected, for the security of his territories, a fortress on the summit of a hill (still designated Camp hill) between the village of Templeton, in the parish, and the present town. This spot was well adapted to the purposes of observation and defence, and was at that time covered with a thick forest; and the remains of military works, which, according to the Welsh chronicles, were destroyed by Grufydd ab Rhŷs, may yet be traced.

Sir Andrew Perrot, grandson of the first knight, subsequently erected the castle, of which the remains form so prominent and picturesque a feature in the foreground of the town. For this purpose he selected a very eligible site, commanding the pass of the valley through which the high road through the county passes; and having completed the building, he garrisoned it with a party of Flemings, whom

Henry I. had settled in this part of the principality, and for whom and his dependents, under the immediate protection of the castle, Sir Andrew built habitations, which formed the origin of the present town. Little is recorded of the history of the castle, which, in 1256, was taken, and the fortifications destroyed, by Llewelyn ab Grufydd, Prince of North Wales; but it appears to have recovered from the injury it received upon that occasion. The lordship and castle were generally the property of the crown, or of some distinguished member of the English peerage, till the reign of Henry VIII., who gave them to Sir Rhŷs ab Thomas, at which time the castle was in a good state of repair, according to the testimony of Leland, who describes it as "a praty pile of old Sir Rees," The castle suffered material injury during the usurpation of Cromwell; but it appears, notwithstanding, to have remained in a habitable state till the year 1657, when it formed part of the immense possessions of the Barlows, of Slebech, who, in the 4th of James II., obtained permission to hold here a market and fair, and to receive the tolls and customs arising from them.

The TOWN is pleasantly situated on an eminence above a narrow valley, two miles and a half to the eastward of the Eastern Cleddy river, and in the northern division of the parish; it consists principally of three narrow streets diverging obliquely from the market-place, which is in the centre. The houses are irregularly built and of mean appearance; and the town, which is neither paved nor lighted, and is indifferently supplied with water, fails in realizing the expectations which the distant view of it excites. As seen from the adjacent heights, with its church, and the picturesque remains of its ancient castle, mantled with ivy, it forms a prominent and highly interesting object; but on a nearer approach, its want of regularity in the order, and of beauty in the form, of its buildings, destroys the effect of its distant appearance. The surrounding scenery is richly varied and beautifully picturesque. The southern portion of the parish produces abundance of excellent limestone, of which great quantities are burnt for the supply of the surrounding neighbourhood, and a considerable portion is quarried for building, some of which, from its being susceptible of a fine polish, is manufactured into mantel-pieces of great beauty. The town has lost much of its importance, and sustained a diminution of its inhabitants, owing to the diversion of the great western road, which now runs four miles at the south of the town to Hobbs' Point, near Her Majesty's dockyard. A lock-up house, having over it a room in which magisterial and parochial meetings are held, has recently been built by a grant from the county rates and by subscription; and a new market-house, considered to be one of the most commodious in South Wales, has been completed, at the sole expense of the Baron de Rutzen, of Slebech Hall, the proprietor of the castle and lord of the manor, which he obtained by marriage with the heiress of the late Nathaniel Philipps, Esq. Hats are manufactured to a limited extent; and the shoe trade is considerable. The market is on Thursday, and is abundantly supplied with provisions of every kind, at an extremely moderate price. Fairs are held on March 21st, June 2nd and 29th, August 10th, September 23, October 26th, and December 11th: they are all noted cattle fairs, and are much resorted to by graziers and drovers from England. The rateable annual value of the parish has been returned at £7141. 10. 7¼., of which £5204. 0. 11. are for the northern, and £1937. 9. 8¼. for the southern, division. By the act of 1832, for "Amending the representation of the People," Narberth was created a borough, contributory, with Fishguard, to that of Haverfordwest in the return of a member to parliament: the number of registered voters within the limits of the borough is fifty-five. It is also a polling-place in the election of a knight for the shire. The petty-sessions for the hundred are held here.

The LIVING is a rectory, with Robeston-Wathen annexed, rated in the king's books at £25. 10. 10., and in the patronage of the Crown; present net income, £417: the tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £550; and there is a glebe of 60 acres, valued at £60 per annum. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, and supposed to have been originally erected by Sir Andrew Perrot, the founder of the castle, has been lately rebuilt, partly by subscription, aided by a grant of £150 from the Incorporated Society for promoting the building and enlargement of churches and chapels, and partly by a rate upon the inhabitants, amounting to one-third of the whole expense. It is a very neat edifice, in the later style of English architecture, and, in consideration of the gift from the Society, contains a hundred and fifty free sittings, in addition to fifty which were previously unappropriated. Prior to 1829 both the church and parsonage-house were in a very dilapidated condition; but a new rectory-house and commodious out-buildings have been erected, at a cost of £913, raised by a mortgage on the living, under Gilbert's Act. There are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, and Wesleyan Methodists. A free school for poor children was founded in 1832, by George Devonald, Esq., of Sodston House, who endowed it by deed enrolled in chancery, with a rent-charge of £30, issuing out of the farm of Rush Acre, consisting of 80 acres; directing that the children to be admitted should not be less than six, nor remain after attaining 12, years of age; and bestowing the future selection of the master and mistress on the incumbent and churchwardens, with the proprietor of Sodston House, for the time being: there are now 100 children regularly taught on the National plan in the schools, and measures are in progress to add to the building sufficient room for 70 girls. About 65 boys and 65 girls are educated in

seven day schools, at the expense of their parents; and there are also three Sunday schools gratuitously conducted, two of which, belonging to Independents, contain about 100 males and females; the other, connected with Baptists, about 80.

The *poor law union*, of which this town is the head, was formed January 6th, 1837, and comprises the following 48 parishes and townships; namely, Amroath, Begelly, Bletherston, Clarbeston, Coedcanlais, Crinow, Cronwere, St. Issel's, Jeffreston, Lampeter-Velvrey, Lawhaden, Llandewi-Velvrey, Llandilo, part of Llandissilio, Llangolman, part of Llanvalteg, Llanycevn, Llŷs-y-Vrân, Loveston, Ludchurch, Martletwy, St. Mary's or Maenclochog, Mounton, Mynachlogdû, Mynwere, North and South Narberth, Newton, New Mote, Reynoldston, Robeston-Wathen, Slebech, East Williamston, and Yerbeston, in the county of Pembroke; Castel-Dauyran, Egremont, Eglwys-Cummin, Eglwys-Vair-y-Chyrig, Hênllan-Amgoed, Kifig, Llanboidy, part of Llandissilio, Llanglydwen, part of Llanvalteg, Marros, and Pendine, in the county of Carmarthen; and Killymaenllwyd and Llangan, in the counties of Pembroke and Carmarthen. It is under the superintendence of 50 guardians, and contains a population of 21,753. The union workhouse, capable of accommodating 150 classified paupers, is on an elevated spot, midway between Narberth and Templeton, in the south division of the parish, and commands a most extensive view of the country from north-east to south-west. It cost £3700, including £240 paid to Sir R. Philipps, Bart., for three acres of land: of this amount £2200 were borrowed from the Exchequer Loan Commissioners, and £1000 from the Economic Life Assurance Society; and five per cent. of the principal is to be paid annually, until the whole be redeemed.

The remains of the ancient *castle*, which appears to have been a structure of considerable extent, consist principally of the grand gateway between two circular towers, partly clothed with ivy, and some small portions of the walls; though inconsiderable in their extent, they possess a very pleasing and interesting character, and from their situation have a highly picturesque appearance. On the eastern verge of Canaston wood, but within this parish, are vestiges of a fine old *British* intrenchment, nearly triangular in form, and comprising an area of two acres and a half in extent, with the longest side towards the river Cleddy; it is defended on all sides, except on the east, where it is protected by a natural ravine, by a lofty rampart of great breadth, and has only one entrance, at the south-eastern angle. About a mile to the south of the town is the ancient village of *Templeton*, so called from its having been the resort of the Knights Templars of Slebech, who were accustomed to pursue the diversion of hunting at this place; the cottages in this village have an appearance of great age; and the remains of numerous ruined buildings, together with the tradition that there was once a church or chapel of ease here, on the site of which is a building, subsequently used by a congregation of Unitarian dissenters, but now in ruins, afford evidence of its having been a place of greater importance: a large cattle fair is held in the village on the 12th of November. *Grove* in the parish, is chiefly remarkable as having been the patrimonial inheritance of the celebrated Colonel Poyer, who so gallantly defended Pembroke Castle during the parliamentary war, and who, together with Colonels Laugharne and Powell, was tried by Cromwell for high treason, and sentenced to suffer death. Cromwell being prevailed upon to spare the lives of two, three papers were folded up, on two of which was written "Life given by God," and the third, which was blank, having fallen by lot to Colonel Poyer, he was shot in Covent Garden, on the 25th of April, 1649: from this circumstance the family motto, "*Sors est contra me*," has been taken. A field on the estate commands a most extensive prospect over the counties of Cardigan, Carmarthen, Glamorgan, and Pembroke, in Wales, and over those of Cornwall, Devon, and Somerset, in England.

NASH, an extra-parochial district, adjoining the parish of LLŶSWORNEY, in the hundred of COWBRIDGE, county of GLAMORGAN, SOUTH WALES, 2 miles (s. w. by w.) from Cowbridge; containing 10 inhabitants. This place, which is situated in the south-eastern part of the county, and within a short distance of the Bristol Channel, comprises about three hundred acres of rich arable and pasture land, inclosed and in a good state of cultivation. The ancient seat of the Carnes, now the residence of a descendant of that family, is a spacious mansion, chiefly erected in the reign of Elizabeth; the grounds, which are tastefully disposed, comprehend some pleasingly diversified scenery, and the distant views are not destitute of interest. A chapel for the family was formerly regularly served; but divine service has not been performed in it within the memory of the oldest inhabitant.

NASH, a parish, in the hundred of CASTLEMARTIN, union and county of PEMBROKE, SOUTH WALES, 2 miles (N. E.) from Pembroke; containing 140 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated in the southern part of the county, and near a small inlet from Milford Haven, comprises a moderate portion of land, in a good state of cultivation. The surrounding scenery, though not distinguished by any striking peculiarity of feature, is generally pleasing; and the adjacent country affords some interesting objects, and some views which are not destitute of beauty. The great turnpike-road leading from Narberth to Pembroke passes through the southern part of the parish, of which the rateable annual value is returned at £580. 15. The living is a rectory, with Upton annexed, rated in the king's books at £6. 12. 8½.; present net income, £130, with a glebe-

house; patron, Rev. William Evans: the tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £80; and there is a glebe of about 26¾ acres, valued at £55 per annum. The church is a very ancient structure, remarkable for the rude simplicity of its architecture, and is said to have been erected by one of the earliest Norman proprietors of Upton Castle.

CORPORATION SEAL.

NEATH (CASTELL NEDD), a borough, market-town, and parish, and the head of a union, in the hundred of NEATH, county of GLAMORGAN, SOUTH WALES, 35 miles (W. N. W.) from Cardiff, and 197 (W.) from London, on the road from Cardiff to Swansea; containing 4919 inhabitants. This place, which is by all antiquaries allowed to have been the "*Nidum*" of the Romans, derives its name from the river on which it is situated, and of which the Welsh name, "*Nidd*," or "*Nedd*," is pronounced nearly as the English word Neath. In the twelfth Iter of Antoninus it is mentioned, under the above appellation, as being situated on the Roman road between *Leucarum* (Loughor) and *Bovium*, at or near the present village of Boverton, to the south of Cowbridge. Though repeated and minute researches have been made at various times, no military works have yet been discovered which mark out, with any degree of precision, the exact site of the station. The churchyard, which is of considerable extent, and in the form of a parallelogram, with a small elevation at the western side, has with some degree of probability been considered the site of the original camp; and, within the last few years, two Roman coins and a cameo are said to have been found in the garden adjoining the rectory-house, which is not more than twenty yards from the spot. After the conquest of Glamorganshire by Fitz-Hamon, Richard de Granville, one of his knights, obtained a grant of the honour and lordship of Neath, with the privilege of exercising *jura regalia*, and all the other rights of a lordship marcher. The castle, of which only a small portion is at present remaining, is said to have formed part of the possessions of Iestyn ab Gwrgan, by whom it is supposed to have been originally built; but it is certain that Richard de Granville, if not the founder, materially improved it: the church, which is in its immediate vicinity, is thought to have been originally a chapel for the accommodation of the garrison, and to have been subsequently enlarged and appropriated to the use of the parishioners.

The same Richard, in the reign of Henry I., with the concurrence of his wife Constance, gave their chapel belonging to the castle, with all its endowments, a considerable tract of waste land in the neighbourhood, and other property, to the abbot of the convent of Grey friars at Savigny, near Lyons, in France, for the erection and endowment of a similar monastery near the town of Neath. A magnificent abbey was consequently built in the neighbourhood, from designs by a celebrated architect from Palestine, named Lalys, who also erected several churches and other public buildings in South Wales. The abbey, which was at first dedicated to the Holy Trinity, was subsequently occupied by brethren of the Cistercian order; but it does not appear to have been dependent upon any foreign religious establishment, or to have been regarded as an alien priory, as it continued to flourish till the time of the general dissolution, when its revenue was £150. 4. 9. per annum. During the protracted warfare between the lords marcher and the native chieftains, however, one of the latter, named Morgan ab Owain, burned this monastery, killing four of the servants and one of the monks, and committed great ravages on its lands. The ruins of this venerable pile, which once afforded an asylum to the unfortunate Edward of Carnarvon, are among the most interesting specimens of ancient ecclesiastical architecture in the principality, and are noticed under the article on CADOXTON, in which parish they are situated. Soon after the accession of Stephen, Grufydd ab Rhŷs, having laid waste the Norman possessions in Cardiganshire, advanced into the territory of Glamorgan; and the Norman lords, rallying their forces in the neighbourhood of this town, were here attacked by the Welsh army, led on by the sons of Caradoc ab Iestyn, who were lords of the district between the rivers Tawe and Avon, and a sanguinary conflict ensued, in which three thousand men are said to have fallen by the sword: the Normans were completely routed, and the few that survived the battle were compelled to seek an asylum in the castles of Gower. About a century after this event, the town, which had been burnt to the ground in 1185, was again taken, and the inhabitants were nearly exterminated by Morgan Gam and Llewelyn, in 1231.

The TOWN is pleasantly situated on the eastern bank of the navigable river Neath, over which is a bridge, and in the beautiful Vale of Neath, which abounds with rich and finely varied scenery. The vale, which expands to a considerable breadth at this place, and is open on both sides to the adjacent country, is remarkable for the salubrity of its air, and is finely sheltered from the colder winds by the lofty hills with which it is surrounded, without being at all confined. The town has recently undergone extensive improvement, and several of the streets have been considerably widened and well paved; the houses, which have been modernized, are in general respectable, and there are some of handsome appearance. A reading-room, supported by public subscription, has been established; and occasional con-

certs and balls take place at the Castle hotel, which affords excellent accommodation to the numerous visiters who are attracted to this place by the interesting scenery in the neighbourhood, and the beautiful cascades with which the Vale of Neath abounds, of which an account will be found in the articles on the parishes of Cadoxton, Ystradvelltey, Penderin, &c.

From its situation in a populous district, surrounded by extensive copper, iron, tin, and chemical works, the town has been for some years increasing in importance as a place of commerce: the almost inexhaustible mines of coal being more than sufficient for the supply of the town and neighbourhood, and of the various works in the environs, great quantities are annually shipped off to the lower parts of Somersetshire, Devonshire, and Cornwall, and to Ireland. It is computed that one hundred thousand tons are brought down the vale by the Neath canal alone, for exportation. At Neath Abbey, about a mile from the town, are some *iron-works*, established in 1792, and conducted on a very large scale; consisting of two blast furnaces for the making of iron from the ore, an iron foundry for casting the various parts of engine and mill work, and an engine factory. From this place most of the iron-works in the principality have been furnished with their powerful engines for blowing the furnaces used in the manufacture of iron, and for the rolling of that metal; and the copper-works have also been supplied with rolling-engines, and with the requisite machinery for the manufacture of copper. Many of the large pumping-engines now in operation in the mining districts of Cornwall were made in this establishment, which has also supplied the Anglo-Mexican and Real del Monte mining companies with steam-engines for draining their mines; engines for maritime uses, and locomotive engines on rail and tram roads, have likewise been made to a very considerable extent. The number of persons employed in these works, and in the collieries and mines connected with them, averages about four hundred. The *copper-works* are situated to the south of Neath Abbey, on the western bank of the river, and form two establishments, called the Crown and the Mines Royal Works, belonging respectively to the Crown and the Mines Royal Copper companies. The *tin-works* are on the banks of the river and of the canal, about one mile and a half above the town; and on the eastern side of the river, a little below the town, are some extensive *chemical* works.

The *port* is a creek to that of Swansea: the exports are coal, culm, copper, iron, iron-castings, spelter, fire-bricks, oak timber, bark, and wool; the imports are copper and iron ores, corn, flour, foreign timber, black-jack, and groceries and other articles of general consumption. The port is at Briton-Ferry, about two miles and a quarter below the bridge at Neath, by the course of the river: vessels of upwards of 300 tons' burthen can sail up to the town, but the trade is generally carried on by means of barges communicating with Briton-Ferry. The construction of a floating harbour within the borough, on the left bank of the river, was once in contemplation, but the design has been abandoned. The harbour has been greatly improved at an expense of £3000, which was defrayed conjointly by the Neath Canal Company and the proprietors of the works in the neighbourhood; and the alterations that have been made have been productive of considerable benefit. The *Neath canal* extends from Briton-Ferry to Abernant, near the head of the vale, a distance of thirteen miles: at Aber-Dulas, about a mile and a half above the town, it is united by a stone aqueduct of eleven arches with the Swansea and Neath junction canal, by means of which the mineral riches on either side of the vale may be conveyed to the port of Swansea: the latter canal is remarkable for being carried through a distance of nine miles without a lock. The *market*, which is well supplied with corn and with provisions of every kind, is on Wednesday; and the fairs are on the Thursday after Trinity Sunday, July 31st, and September 12th. In 1835 an act was obtained for removing the market and providing another market-place.

Neath, having become united to the great lordship of Glamorgan, was one of the places which obtained from Edward II. a new CHARTER, conferring upon it valuable immunities, and granted through the influence of that monarch's favourite, the younger Hugh Spencer, among whose possessions this lordship was included. It is nevertheless regarded as a borough by prescription, though it has a charter bestowed in the reign of James II., which is addressed to the "Reeve, Aldermen, and Burgesses," and vested the government in a portreeve, twelve aldermen, and an indefinite number of burgesses. The members of the corporation in 1835, when the act of 5th and 6th of William IV. c. 76, was passed, for changing the constitution of boroughs, comprised a constable of the castle, a portreeve, twelve aldermen, eight capital burgesses, a recorder, two common attornies, two serjeants-at-mace, a layer keeper, two haywards, two ale-tasters, &c. The constable of the castle was appointed by the lord of the borough, and the recorder by the constable; the portreeve was chosen on the 9th of November every year by the constable, from three aldermen nominated by their own body on the 27th of September previous; and the common attornies, who acted as treasurers, were elected from among the freemen by the aldermen and capital burgesses, who also named four burgesses, two of them to be elected as serjeants-at-mace by the constable of the castle: on a vacancy occurring among the body of aldermen, the remaining aldermen filled up the number.

By the act of William IV., the corporation is styled the "Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses," and

consists of a mayor, four aldermen, and twelve councillors, together constituting the council of the borough, of which the municipal and parliamentary limits are the same. The council elect the mayor annually on November 9th out of the aldermen or councillors; and the aldermen triennially from among the councillors, or persons qualified as such, one half going out of office every three years, but re-eligible: the councillors are chosen annually on November 1st by and from among the enrolled burgesses, one-third going out of office annually. The aldermen and councillors must have a property qualification of £500, or be rated at £15 annual value. The burgesses consist of the occupiers of houses and shops who have been rated for three years to the relief of the poor, if resident householders within seven miles; and a valid title to be a burgess is acquirable by descent, marriage, marriage-settlement, devise, or promotion to any benefice or office, in which case occupancy and the payment of rates by the predecessor may be reckoned. Two auditors and two assessors are elected annually on March 1st by and out of the burgesses; and the council appoint a town-clerk, treasurer, and other officers on November 9th. The *income* of the borough, as returned to parliament by the commissioners for enquiring into the constitution and working of the municipal corporations in England and Wales, was derived from the following sources; namely, £83. 8. 6. rents of houses and land; £60 annual dividends upon canal shares; £20 arising from market tolls; £3, consisting of small fees for the use of the standard corn measure; about £100 received by the portreeve as tolls and port dues; and £27, the property of the layer keeper: the whole producing about £300 a year, subject, however, to a charge of £42 per annum, payable to a person during life, in consideration of his having given up a lease of premises required for the improvement of the town. Two alienations of real property appear to have been made by the corporation within the last half century; the first in 1801, when land was sold to Mrs. Miers for a sum of £1500, a considerable part of which was ultimately applied towards the building of the present town-hall; and the second in the year 1825, when a piece of land was disposed of to Mr. Whittington for £500, that amount being needed for the satisfaction of a debt owing to him for the fitting-up of the edifice. It also appears that every burgess was formerly entitled to receive from the lord of the manor thirteen loads of coal annually, being one load every four weeks, upon payment of one shilling per load; but this privilege ceased to be enjoyed about forty years since; and it is not now known in what right it was claimed.

Neath is one of eight contributory boroughs which return a member to *parliament:* of these, Swansea, Aberavon, Kenvig, Loughor, and Neath, have, by the act of 1832, for "Amending the representation of the People," been constituted a separate district, with the privilege of returning a representative. The right of election was formerly in the burgesses at large, a hundred in number, of whom about twenty reside within the borough: it is now, by the act, vested in the resident burgesses only, or those within seven miles of the town, if duly qualified according to its provisions, and in every male person of full age occupying, either as owner or as tenant under the same landlord, a house or other premises of the annual value of ten pounds and upwards, provided he be capable of registering as the act directs: the present number of tenements of this value, within the limits of the borough, which were altered by the Boundary Act, and are minutely described in the Appendix to this work, is about one hundred and eighty. The corporation claim, but since 1798 have not exercised, the right of holding a court of pleas for the recovery of debts to any amount; and a court baron was held until 1816 by the constable of the castle, for debts under forty shillings. The Midsummer quarter-sessions for the county, and the petty-sessions for the hundred, take place at Neath, which has also been made a polling-station in the election of knights for the shire. The *town-hall* is a neat and commodious edifice, in the Grecian style of architecture, with a handsome receding portico of the Ionic order; but, being out of the line of the principal thoroughfare, it is not seen to advantage. The upper part of the building contains a spacious council-chamber, with a jury-room and apartments for the petty-sessions and other business of the local magistracy; and the lower part is appropriated to the use of the corn market.

The LIVING is a rectory, with Lantwit annexed, rated in the king's books at £16. 2. 3½.; present net income, £353, with a glebe-house; patron, Henry J. Grant, Esq. The church, dedicated to St. Thomas the Apostle, is a spacious and ancient structure, of which the nave was rebuilt about a century since; the interior is handsome and commodiously fitted up, and a fine-toned organ was presented by the late Sir R. H. Mackworth, Bart. There are two places of worship each for Independents and Wesleyans, and one each for Baptists, the Society of Friends, Calvinistic Methodists, and Unitarians. Mr. John Davies, in 1719, bequeathed £200 to be laid out in the purchase of land for the erection and endowment of a free school; with which sum two tenements, called Brŷndare and Ynyscoed, containing together about eighty-four acres, have been purchased; but the original intention of the testator has not yet been fully carried into effect. The interest of £500, which had been received in lieu of the accumulated rent of these farms, and from sales of timber, together with the interest of £100 left by the late Mr. Gwyn, has, in the interim, been appropriated in aid of a National school for boys and girls, held in a shop under a gift of Mr. Grant, of Gnoll Castle, and

which is also partly supported by subscription and the proceeds of an annual sermon. The rental of the two farms, together with £100 left by William Cross, in 1785, and £30, its accumulated interest, is under the management of the rector, churchwardens, and overseers. The school contains 120 boys and 100 girls; the salary of the master is £45, and that of the mistress £30, per annum; the master also receives 2*s.* 6*d.* per annum for each boy, and the mistress the same for each girl, exceeding 50. There are six other day schools, in which about 70 boys and 70 girls are instructed at the expense of their parents; and a day and boarding school, in which about 35 children are also paid for by their parents. Two Sunday schools afford gratuitous instruction to about 200 males and females, one of them supported by the minister of the parish, and the other conducted by Calvinistic Methodists; and in two infants' schools, maintained partly by subscription and partly by a weekly payment of 1*d.* from each child, about 160 are taught.

There are various charitable bequests for distribution among the poor, principally in bread, among which are £2 per annum left by Evan Leyson, in 1634; £1 by William Cross, in 1785; and £3. 16. paid out of the parish rates, as interest due upon a legacy bequeathed by John Davies, which is supposed to have been appropriated to parochial uses, in the repairs of an almshouse in Water-street, left by John Gibbs, in 1670, as an habitation for four poor widows, but which has been so enlarged as to be now capable of accommodating 12 objects of the charity: Mr. Davies also assigned 10*s.* per annum for ringing the curfew bell. A bequest of £5 to the poor, by Mary Jones, in 1743, has been unproductive. The *poor law union*, of which this town is the head, was formed September 2nd, 1836, and comprises the following twenty-nine parishes and townships; namely, Blaen-Honddan, Coed-Frank; Higher, Middle, and Lower Neath; Higher and Lower Dylas, Dyfryn-Clydach, Ynys-y-Mond, Lantwit juxta Neath, Clyne, Resolven, Upper and Lower Michaelston super Avon, Higher and Lower Baglan, Glyn-Corwg, Blaen-Gwrach, Higher and Lower Llansamlet, Kîlybebill, Llanguicke, Aberavon, Briton-Ferry, Margam, and Neath, in the county of Glamorgan; and Upper and Lower Ystradgunlais, and Ystradvelltey, in the shire of Brecknock. It is under the superintendence of 33 guardians, and contains a population of 32,627.

Within the parish is *Gnoll Castle*, formerly the seat of Sir Herbert Mackworth, Bart., whose widow conveyed it by marriage to Capel Hanbury Leigh, Esq., of Pontypool Park, in the county of Monmouth, from whom it was purchased by Henry J. Grant, Esq., to whom, as proprietor of the estate, belongs also the custody of the castle and the lordship of the borough. The mansion, which possesses all the magnificence of a baronial residence, is a conspicuous object from all parts of the circumjacent country, and has been recently modernized: the principal front consists of a centre, with wings and two semicircular towers; and the grounds, which are extensive, are laid out with great taste. Of the ancient castle of Neath only some small portions in the lower part of the town, near the river, are at present remaining; and of the walls that once encompassed the town there are no vestiges.

NEATH-GENOL, or MIDDLE (NEDD-GENOL, or GANOL), a township, in the parish of Cadoxton, union and hundred of Neath, county of Glamorgan, South Wales, 10 miles (N. E.) from Neath; containing 262 inhabitants. This township is finely situated in the richly fertile and highly picturesque Vale of Neath; the surrounding scenery is beautifully diversified, and from the higher grounds are some interesting views. The Neath canal terminates within its limits, and a short rail-road proceeds thence to the coal-pits in the neighbourhood: the roads from Brecknock and Merthyr-Tydvil to Neath unite here, the line then proceeding along the vale between the canal and the right bank of the river. Aberpergwm, the ancient seat of the family of Williams, is a fine old mansion, situated in grounds tastefully disposed, and comprehending much pleasing scenery. Oliver Cromwell, who was in some degree related to the ancestor of the present proprietor, is said to have halted at this place on his way to Milford Haven (where he was going to embark for Ireland), and to have despatched messengers to acquaint the family with his arrival, and to demand their good offices in forwarding his expedition, informing them at the same time of the degree of affinity which subsisted between them; but receiving no encouragement from the family, who were zealously attached to the royal cause, he fired a few shots over the mansion by way of intimidation, and departed without offering any further violence. This account, which has hitherto been supported by tradition only, derives corroborative testimony from the discovery of some cannon balls, on turning up the ground near the house, in the year 1831. In the grounds of the mansion stands a chapel of ease to the parochial church; and there is a day school, containing about 35 children, which is partly supported by payments from the children, but principally by W. Williams, Esq. On a hill above the house are traces of the *Via Julia Montana*, or Roman road leading from Brecknock to *Nidum* (Neath). Near the side of this road was a stone with a Roman inscription, which Mr. Llwyd, in his communications for Bishop Gibson's edition of Camden, reads *Marci Caritini filii Berici:* it has been removed, and is now placed in a grotto within the grounds of Gnoll Castle. On the same eminence, and near the site of the above stone, are two barrows surrounded by circular intrenchments. In the township is also the seat of John Edwards Vaughan, Esq., a splendid mansion, situated in a beautifully picturesque portion of the

vale, of which it commands an interesting view, and surrounded with thriving and luxuriant plantations. Among the various features of natural beauty by which the scenery of the vale is distinguished, are the frequent cascades formed by the collected waters after excessive rains upon the mountains, which are precipitated thence into the valley.

NEATH (NEDD) LOWER, a township, in the parish of CADOXTON, union and hundred of NEATH, county of GLAMORGAN, SOUTH WALES, 3 miles (N. E.) from Neath; containing 254 inhabitants. The place is beautifully situated in the Vale of Neath, which abounds with strikingly picturesque and richly varied scenery; and from the hills in this part of the vale descend numerous mountain streams, forming small but beautiful cascades, that enliven the scene, and add beauty and variety to the landscape. The whole of the district is exceedingly rich in mineral treasure: iron-stone and coal are found in great abundance and of excellent quality; and at Ynys-y-Gerwyn, in the township, some works have been established, on a moderate scale, for extracting the metal from the copper slag, which afford employment to a portion of the inhabitants. The Neath canal, which commences near Briton-Ferry, and extends for thirteen miles to Abernant, crosses the Vale and river of Neath near this place.

NEATH (NEDD) UPPER, a township, in the parish of CADOXTON, union and hundred of NEATH, county of GLAMORGAN, SOUTH WALES, 12 miles (N. E.) from Neath; containing 906 inhabitants. This place is pleasantly situated in one of the finest portions of the Vale of Neath, and in the midst of an extensive district abounding with mineral wealth; the surrounding scenery, like that which prevails throughout this part of the country, abounds with variety and beauty. Within the limits of the township is the small but pleasant village of Glyn Neath, a convenient resting-place between Neath and Merthyr-Tydvil, where an excellent inn and posting-house has been established for the accommodation of persons travelling on that line of road. About two miles higher up the vale is the little village of Pont Neath Vaughan, so called from a bridge at this place over the Lesser Neath, which river here separates the counties of Brecknock and Glamorgan. In the township is a day school, containing 30 children, mostly girls, and partly supported by sums from the children and partly by W. Williams, Esq., who pays for nearly half: also two Sunday schools, one of which, appertaining to Independents, consists of about 80 males and 25 females; the other, belonging to Calvinistic Methodists, of about 70 males and females. The vicinity contains iron-stone and coal, which are worked upon a very extensive scale, affording employment to many of the inhabitants. In the veins of coal are frequently discovered beautiful specimens of the British diamond, which are found at a great depth in the mines.

NERQUIS (NERCWYS), a chapelry, in the parish and hundred of MOLD, union of HOLYWELL, county of FLINT, NORTH WALES, 2½ miles (S.) from Mold; containing 482 inhabitants. It comprises about 1881 acres, and is situated in a well-cultivated country, the population being almost exclusively agricultural: there is an old mansion, erected in 1638, by a branch of the Wynne family. Some plantations have been made within the last thirty years, by W. M. Thackeray, Esq., M.D. The living is a perpetual curacy, endowed with £600 royal bounty; present net income, £92; patron, Vicar of Mold: the tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £258. 14. 7., of which £215. 4. 8½. is the amount payable to Robert Knight, Esq., the impropriator, and £43. 9. 10½. that to the perpetual curate. The chapel, dedicated to St. Mary, is a neat edifice with a handsome steeple, and contains a richly decorated niche in the interior, in which was anciently a figure of the Virgin. Divers benefactions, amounting in the whole to £11. 12. 6. per annum, have been made for the instruction of children, principally arising from a sum of £9. 10., a portion of a larger grant for the purpose by Griffith Roberts, of Holt, in 1664, who also gave £3 per annum to the curate for six lectures: the school-house was erected by Mrs. Hyde, of Nerquis Hall, who left £100, the interest to be applied to keep it in repair; and Mrs. Giffard has built a house as a residence for the master. About £4 per annum, derived from several donations, secured on the Shrewsbury and Wrexham turnpike-trust, are distributed among the poor on Good Friday and St. Thomas's-day.

NEVERN, a parish, in the union of CARDIGAN, hundred of KEMMES, county of PEMBROKE, SOUTH WALES, 2 miles (E. N. E.) from Newport, and 8 (S. W. by W.) from Cardigan, the post-town; containing 1625 inhabitants. This place derives its name from the river Nevern, so called from the Welsh Niver, "a number," on account of its being formed by the union of numerous rivulets that intersect the parish, and flow together in one considerable stream into St. George's Channel. Martin de Tours, a Norman knight, who, having attended William the Conqueror, was rewarded for his service by a grant of territory on the coast of Devonshire, embarked an expedition for the invasion of such parts of the principality as he might find most easily assailable, landed his troops at Fishguard, and made himself master of the lordship of Kemmes. For the protection of his newly acquired territory, which became one of the lordships marcher, he either erected a fortress at this place, or strengthened one previously built, which he made his residence, and which descended to his son William, who, having strengthened his interest by marrying the daughter of Rhŷs ab Grufydd, abandoned this seat of his father, called Llanhyvor Castle, of which there are some remains on a hill above the church, for one that he had built on a more magnificent scale at Newport.

The parish, which is very large, extending from the sea to the foot of the Percelly mountains, is situated on the shore of Cardigan bay, in a beautifully diversified and fertile district, and comprehends some of the most picturesque and romantic scenery in the county of Pembroke, being intersected by a deep wooded dingle, through which flows the Nevern, the banks of which are occasionally formed into rocks of fantastic character, while in the lower part, near Newport bay, stands the village: the prospects from the higher grounds are also pleasing and extensive. The high road from Newport to Cardigan passes near it, and by far the greater portion of the parish is inclosed and cultivated. The coast is generally bold and in some parts precipitous, with a good depth of water close to the shore. The rateable annual value has been returned at £4788. 2. 6. There were formerly several ancient mansions, inhabited by some of the most opulent families in the county; but, with very few exceptions, they have been abandoned by their proprietors, and are at present in the occupation of tenants. Llwyngwair is an elegant mansion, pleasantly situated on the margin of the river Nevern, and nearly within a mile of its mouth; and among the other seats are Burry, Cwmgloyn, and Hênllŷs, the last once the residence of the ancient lords of Kemmes, and of that distinguished antiquary and scholar George Owen, lord of Kemmes, in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I.

The living is a discharged vicarage, with Kîlgwyn annexed, rated in the king's books at £8, and in the patronage of the Crown; present net income, £174, with a glebe-house: the impropriation belongs to Mrs. Atwood. The advowson, which was once appendant to the lordship of Kemmes, was alienated by deed, bearing date 1347, to Bishop Hoton, who appropriated it to his new college of St. Mary at St. David's, from which, on the suppression of religious houses, it reverted to the Crown. The church is said to have been originally founded in the sixth century, by St. Brynach, or Byrnach, to whom it is dedicated, and rebuilt by some of the Norman lords of Kemmes: the present is an ancient and venerable structure, in the Norman style of architecture. In the churchyard, to the south of the porch, is the shaft of an ancient British cross, elaborately wrought, and bearing an inscription near the centre, which is almost obliterated: it consists of a single stone, thirteen feet high, two feet broad, and eight feet thick, with a circular top charged with a cross, and carved on all sides with other crosses, and knots of various shapes. On the north side of the churchyard was another stone, six feet high, with the inscription "VITATIANI EMERITI," but this has been for some time removed. In the chapelry of Kîlgwyn, in the parish, is a chapel of ease, dedicated to St. Mary; and there are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, and Calvinistic Methodists. A day school affords instruction to 40 children at their parents' expense; about 50 children daily, and 80 on Sundays, are taught in a school, maintained by the Trustees of Mrs. Bevan's charity; and there are three Sunday schools, gratuitously conducted, and containing 290 males and females. Mr. William Rogers, of Kensington, bequeathed £800 in the three per cents. to the poor, the dividends arising from which, amounting to £24 per annum, are annually distributed in barley and beef on the 21st of December, in shares of between two and three gallons of barley and two and three pounds of beef. Near Pentre Evan, in the parish, are the remains of one of the largest cromlechs in the principality: the table stone is eighteen feet in length and nine feet wide, and is supported on three coarse upright stones, from seven to eight feet high: it is considered not to be surpassed in size and height by any other Druidical monument in Wales or England, except Stonehenge and Abury.

NEVIN, or NEVYN, a borough, market-town, and parish, in the union of PWLLHELI, hundred of DINLLAEN, county of CARNARVON, NORTH WALES, 20 miles (s. w. by s.) from Carnarvon, and 270 (w. N. w.) from London, by Carnarvon; containing 1656 inhabitants. The origin of this place is not accurately known; but from some remains of strong intrenchments, evidently of Roman construction, near the harbour called "Porth yn llŷn," or "Porth Dinllaen," about a mile from the present town, on a narrow headland jutting out into the sea, and which protects it from the violence of westerly winds, it is supposed to have been a port frequented by the Romans. Of its early history little is recorded previously to the final subjugation of Wales by Edward I., at which time it appears to have been a place of some importance, and to have been selected by that monarch, in the year 1284, for the celebration of a triumphant festival in honour of his entire conquest of the principality. Probably with a view to conciliate the affections of the Welsh, or to amuse or flatter their military spirit, Edward, upon this occasion, resolved to hold a round table, in compliment to their renowned hero Arthur, the supposed founder of that custom, and a grand tournament, which was attended not only by all the English nobility, but also by some of the most distinguished knights from foreign countries, who took part in the proceedings, in which Edward himself acquired great distinction. The concourse of persons assembled upon this occasion is by all writers represented as very great; and traces of the circular earthwork within which the military feats took place may still be seen on the road to Edern. In the reign of Edward III., Edward the Black Prince, in the twelfth year of his investiture with the principality of Wales, granted the place to Nigel de Lohareyn, in reward for his faithful services and gallant conduct on the field of Poictiers; and by charter, dated at Carnarvon, made

the town a free borough, bestowed upon the burgesses a guild mercatory, and two annual fairs and a market, and endowed it with all the privileges enjoyed by royal boroughs, together with the liberties and customs heretofore conferred upon Newborough, in the county of Anglesey. Early in the present century, a scheme was projected for the improvement of the place and neighbourhood, by bringing a new line of road across the Traeth Mawr from Merionethshire to Porth-Dinllaen, close to the town, by building a pier and constructing a harbour here, and by making the port a station for the packets to Ireland, in lieu of Holyhead. For this purpose an act was obtained in 1806, under the provisions of which a company was incorporated for carrying the plan into effect; but on a second application to parliament for further aid, after some progress had been made in the work, the undertaking was abandoned.

The TOWN is situated on the shore of St. George's Channel, at the base of the Eivl mountains, and near the bay of Nevin, which is separated only by a small headland from the broad, sandy, and secure bay of Porth-Dinllaen: the houses are irregularly built and of mean appearance, and the streets are neither paved nor lighted, but the inhabitants are abundantly supplied with good water from a large well in the centre of the town, the stream from which runs parallel with the greater part of the main street. The surrounding scenery is boldly varied, chiefly of mountainous character; and the coast in the neighbourhood is abrupt and rocky, being occasionally broken by several creeks, with secure anchorage for boats and small craft during the fishing season; among these may be noticed Towyn, Colman, Gwylan, and Ysgadan. Though good roads from Carnarvon and Tremadoc have been made to the town, affording a facility of intercourse with those places, there is neither any manufacture carried on, nor any trade except what arises from the situation of the place upon the sea-shore, and which consists only in shipping eggs, poultry, and pigs, in exchange for coal, to Liverpool, with which a regular communication is kept up by means of steam packets. The market is held weekly on Saturday, but is very ill attended; and fairs occur on April 11th, Aug. 18th, and October 20th: the rateable annual value of the parish is £1564.

The GOVERNMENT of the borough, by charter of Edward the Black Prince, which was confirmed by Richard II., in the sixth year of his reign, is vested in a mayor, deputy mayor, two bailiffs, a recorder, serjeant-at-mace, and borough constable, with an indefinite number of burgesses; under the title of "The Mayor, Bailiffs, and Burgesses of the town and borough of Nevin." The mayor, who holds his office for life, and the bailiffs, who are chosen annually, chiefly for the purpose of superintending the collection and expenditure of the rents of the corporation, are appointed by the freemen at large; the recorder is elected by the mayor. Previously to the year 1812 the burgesses possessed a right, sanctioned by time as well as by documentary evidence, to a common of 250 or 300 acres of poor land, which was of very great value to inhabitants of limited means, as pasturage for sheep, and for the purpose of cutting turf; but at that period an act of parliament was passed for the inclosure of waste lands in the neighbourhood, under the provisions of which this tract was allotted to various parties, without reserving more than a very inconsiderable portion to the freemen; thus increasing the poor rates, and deeply wounding the feelings of those who had so long held the property, and regarded it as in some degree a means of obtaining a livelihood. The evil, however, has been inflicted more through the ill execution of the act than in consequence of the measure itself; since ample power was conferred upon the commissioners for carrying it into effect, to allot to the burgesses such lands as should be a perfect satisfaction for all their rights. Nevin is one of the ancient contributory boroughs within the county, which, with Bangor, recently added, return a member to parliament: the right of voting was formerly in the burgesses at large, in number about forty-five, but is now, by the act of 1832, for "Amending the representation of the People," vested in the resident burgesses only, if duly qualified according to its provisions, and in every male person of full age occupying, either as owner or as tenant under the same landlord, a house or other premises of the annual value of ten pounds and upwards, provided he be capable of registering as the act directs; and the number of tenements of this value, within the limits of the borough, which comprises about nine hundred acres, and is co-extensive with the parish, is seventeen: the freedom is obtained only by gift of the corporation at large. The borough has no separate jurisdiction; but a court leet is held at Michaelmas, at which the jury present nuisances, trespasses, &c.; and every fortnight, on Saturday, a civil court is held: the grand jury at Michaelmas consists of burgesses, thirteen in number, a foreman, and twelve jurors, who are summoned by the serjeant-at-mace under the direction of the bailiffs.

The LIVING is a perpetual curacy, in the gift of Charles Wynne Griffith Wynne, Esq., owner of the great tithes: the tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £215. 4. 5., of which £190. 4. 5. are payable to the impropriator, and £25 to the incumbent, who also has lands, purchased with £800 royal bounty, and let at £48. 10. per annum, and receives £16. 18. 10., the produce of £400, parliamentary grant. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, was rebuilt in 1827, at a cost of about £370, defrayed by the landholders of the parish, and is a neat plain edifice. There are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, and Calvinistic and Wesleyan Metho-

dists. A day school, conducted on the National system, contains about 120 children, who are partly taught at their parents' expense; and there are five Sunday schools, appertaining to various denominations of dissenters, and affording gratuitous instruction to about 590 males and females. A sequestered vale in the vicinity of the town is supposed to have been the retreat of *Vortigern*, after his expulsion from the throne of England, who is said to have occupied a castle here, which, according to monkish writers, was destroyed by lightning, himself having been killed on the occasion. Tradition still points out a small verdant mound as the site of this residence; and near it is a tumulus, now covered with turf, called Bedd Gwrtheyrn, or "Vortigern's grave," in which, on being opened some years since, was found a stone coffin containing the bones of a tall man, thought to have been the remains of that unfortunate king. This vale, which from that circumstance is termed *Nant Gwrtheyrn*, is embosomed in lofty mountains, by the rugged declivities of which it is inclosed on every side, except towards the sea: and across the bwlch or hollow by which it is approached from the interior of the mountains extends a large rampart of loose stones. Dr. Johnson was once a visiter here with Mrs. Thrale, who was born and had property in the neighbourhood, and it is said that this circumstance gave him the idea of the "happy valley," in "Rasselas." Near Cevn Amwlch, an ancient seat to the south of the town, are the remains of a large cromlech, designated by the common people *Coeten Arthur*. Between the coast at this place and the English border there appears to have been a chain of military posts, originating near the town, and passing near Trêmadoc into the shire of Merioneth, continued thence by Bala, entering the county of Denbigh above Pistyll Rhaiadr, and proceeding to Old Port near Oswestry. Within two miles is the beautiful mansion of *Madryn. Brŷnodol*, a good house, four miles from the town, pleasantly situated on a gentle eminence, as seen from the sea, commands an extensive view of a large tract of level country, bounded on one side by a chain of mountains, in the foreground of which Bodvan and Carn Madryn are conspicuous, and beyond them the whole range of the lofty mountains of Snowdon.

NEWBOROUGH, a parish, formerly a borough, in the union of CARNARVON, hundred of MENAI, county of ANGLESEY, NORTH WALES, 4 miles (N. W. by W.) from Carnarvon; containing 895 inhabitants. This place, which derives its present name from its having been constituted a free borough by Edward I., was anciently called *Rhôs Vair*, from a small church, dedicated to St. Mary, that stood at the head of the manor; or, according to Mr. Rowlands, more properly *Rhôs Hîr*, from its situation in an extensive marshy plain on the eastern side of the Malldraeth sands, and near a long dorsal ridge covered with heath, which extends from this parish to Mynydd Llwydiarth. Though at present a very inconsiderable place, it was originally of great importance, and was for many years the residence of the princes of North Wales, who had a palace here, where, or at Aberfraw, on the opposite side of the Malldraeth sands, they occasionally fixed their seat of government, as the exigencies of that turbulent period might require. At the time of the final conquest of Wales by Edward I., this place appears to have been the chief town in the island, as well as the seat of justice for the whole comot of Menai, and was annexed by that monarch to the royalties of the Prince of Wales, who incorporated the burgesses, and granted them a guild mercatory and other privileges, which were afterwards confirmed by a charter of the 17th of Edward II., by a parliament held in the 1st of Edward III., and by charters of Richard II. in the 2nd year of his reign, of Henry V. when Prince of Wales, Henry IV. in the 2nd of his reign, and Henry VI. in his 4th year. In the time of Henry VII., upon a misrepresentation made to that sovereign, the assizes and other county business were removed from Beaumaris, where they had previously been held for more than two hundred and fifty years, to Newborough, which thus became the county town. In the 15th of Henry VIII. the burgesses obtained a new charter, in which all the privileges conferred by former ones were recited and confirmed, but which was surrendered in the following year; and in the 27th of this reign, Newborough, as the county town, in conjunction with its contributory boroughs, returned a member to parliament; a privilege it continued to exercise till the 2nd of Edward VI., when, having greatly declined from its former importance, it was exempted on its own petition from contributing to the expense of supporting a member, and the franchise was confined exclusively to Beaumaris. In the 2nd and 3rd of this reign, the assizes, sessions, and general county business, were removed from this town, which had been found incommodious for the purpose, and restored to Beaumaris, after having been held at Newborough for forty-five years. Notwithstanding these enactments, the burgesses of Newborough still claimed the privilege of sharing in the election of a member for Beaumaris; but the claim was strenuously resisted by the freemen of the latter place, and the case was brought to issue in the House of Commons, in 1709, when the right was declared to be in the mayor, bailiffs, and capital burgesses of Beaumaris alone: similar efforts to recover the franchise were made in 1722 and 1724, but with the same result.

The *town*, which has now dwindled into an insignificant and obscure village, is situated near the southern extremity of the island, bordering on the extensive sea marshes of Malldraeth, and near the mouth of the small river Braint, which falls into the Menai strait near Abermenai ferry. The inhabitants are partly employed in the manufacture of mat-

ting, nets, ropes, and cordage, which are here made of the rushes that grow in profusion upon the marsh; a few are likewise engaged in fishing. The market, which was formerly held weekly, has been discontinued for many years; fairs take place on May 11th, June 29th, August 16th, September 25th, and November 11th. The *corporation* continued to exercise the powers conferred upon them by their charters, until the year 1814, when through some misunderstanding, the mayor and recorder resigned their offices, and the body was voluntarily dissolved. The government was vested in a mayor and recorder, appointed by the freemen, the former for a year, and the latter during pleasure; and in two bailiffs, of whom one was chosen by the mayor, who, upon his election, named another to serve with him; and it was the practice to admit to the freedom any respectable inhabitant proposed by a burgess. Prior to the passing of an act of parliament, 55 George III., for "inclosing lands in the parishes of Llangeidwen and Newborough," the inhabitants extensively exercised a right of common over a large tract of land lying towards the sea, upon which horses, cows, and sheep were allowed to graze, and from which many thousand loads of turf for fuel were annually procured; but since the enactment of that measure these privileges have ceased; for, although a certain portion of the land was allotted to the burgesses, it was shortly seized to pay the expenses of the act, as it was alleged; nor was the quantity assigned of equal value with the advantages of which the poor were deprived. The rushes above-mentioned, also, which were obtained in large quantities for the manufacture of matting, must now be purchased; and, on the whole, to use the language of the commissioners for inquiring into the government of municipal corporations, in 1833, "the state of the poor, since the loss of their right of common, is on all hands stated to be one of severe deprivation."

The parish includes the small remains of that of *Llanddwyn*, formerly a very extensive district, situated to the west of Newborough, on the shore of St. George's Channel, and of which the whole has been destroyed by the encroachments of the sea, or buried under the sands that, during the prevalence of strong westerly gales, are drifted over considerable portions of the parish of Newborough. Of the ancient church of Llanddwyn only the eastern gable, with some portion of the east window, can be seen: it was situated on a flat near the sea-shore, and was a fine structure, originally founded by Dwynwen, the tutelar saint of lovers, to whom it was dedicated, about the year 465. The fund arising from the offerings to the shrine of St. Dwynwen, by her numerous votaries, was very great; and in process of time the church became an abbey for monks of the Benedictine order, who derived a large revenue from the resort of strangers, who came to inquire into their future destiny, which was predicted by the leaping of fish and the appearance of the water of a well, still called Fynnon Vair, or "St. Mary's well." In the time of Henry IV. its income was greater than that of any other religious house in North Wales, and in the survey of Henry VIII. it was the richest prebend in all the principality: at present not a vestige exists of this noble abbey, and even the place where it stood is scarcely with certainty known. The last rector of the parish of Llanddwyn was Richard Kyffyn, afterwards Dean of Bangor, who, according to Mr. Pennant, concerted, in conjunction with Sir Rhŷs ab Thomas and other Welsh chieftains, a plan for placing the Earl of Richmond, afterwards Henry VII., on the throne, and with whom, at that time in Brittany, they carried on a correspondence by means of fishing-vessels from this place. Numbers of vessels were formerly lost on the rocks on this part of the coast; but the evil has been materially removed by the erection of two beacons on the most prominent rocks, and the construction of a break-water at no great distance, which have been found highly beneficial to vessels navigating St. George's Channel: these important improvements have been made by the trustees of the harbour of Carnarvon. Near Llanddwyn was the ferry of Abermenai, now deserted.

The *living* of Newborough is a discharged rectory, rated in the king's books at £9. 10., and in the patronage of the Crown; present net income, £214. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a small edifice possessing no claims to architectural description; it stands on an eminence in a bleak and exposed situation. There are places of worship for Calvinistic and Wesleyan Methodists; and two Sunday schools, one belonging to Calvinists and the other to Wesleyans, are conducted by gratuitous teachers, and afford instruction to about 320 males and females, books being furnished by subscription. The parish claims to participate in a benefaction of £3 per annum by Ellen Owen, in the parish of Llangeinwen, for apprenticing a poor boy; but it has shared in the gift only once, when there was no applicant in that place. Two other small bequests have been rendered void under the statute of Mortmain. In the parish is an upright stone with a mutilated Latin inscription, supposed to have been erected in commemoration of some warrior. John Morgan, a blind musician, and the most celebrated of the latest performers on the ancient instrument called the crwth, was a native of the place. Newborough gives the title of baron in the peerage of Ireland to the family of Wynn.

NEWBRIDGE, an extensive and populous village, in the parishes of Llanwonno, Eglwysilan, and Lantwit-Vairdre, unions of Cardiff and Merthyr-Tydvil, partly in the hundred of Caerphilly, but principally in that of Miskin, county of Glamorgan, South Wales, on the turnpike-road from Cardiff to Merthyr-Tydvil, 12 miles (s. by e.) from Merthyr-Tydvil: the population is

returned with the respective parishes. It is situated on both banks of the river Tâf, which here receives the Rhondda, and derives its name from the celebrated bridge called Pont-y-Pridd, over the Tâf: there are also three other bridges connecting the different parishes. Its sudden rise, and progressive increase and importance, are entirely owing to the mineral treasures of the neighbourhood, and to its favourable situation on the line of the Glamorganshire canal, midway between Merthyr-Tydvil and the sea at Cardiff. It has for some time been distinguished for a chain-cable manufactory, usually affording employment to about one hundred persons, and where, among many other large works, the suspension bridges across the Thames at Hammersmith, and across the Usk and the Tweed, together with the Brighton chain pier, were made. In that part of the village which is within the parish of Lantwit-Vairdre works have been erected for the manufacture of patent wrought iron railway plates; and, a little lower down the river, Mr. Crawshay, of Merthyr, a few years since erected numerous cottages for workmen, prior to the establishment of tin-mills, which are now completed and in full operation, and they are said to be the largest tin-mills in the world. The entire length of the village is not less than a mile; and a church has been recently erected in that portion situated in the parish of Eglwysilan, with the aid of a grant from the Church Commissioners.

Pont-y-Pridd, otherwise called the New bridge, over the river Tâf, forms a beautiful and picturesque object from the various points at which it is visible; but, owing to the steepness of its ascent, it is somewhat inconvenient to travellers on horseback, and is almost impassable for vehicles heavily laden, which ford the stream when practicable. It consists of one arch, a hundred and forty feet in the chord, and thirty-five feet in height above the level of the river at low water, forming the section of a circle of one hundred and seventy-five feet in diameter, which, at the time of its erection, was considered the largest stone arch in the world. At each extremity are three cylindrical holes, gradually diminishing in size as they approach the summit, introduced to relieve the arch from the extreme pressure arising from its abutments; the diameter of the lowest is nine feet, that of the middle six, and that of the uppermost four. The architect was Mr. William Edwards, a native of the parish of Eglwysilan, and a self-taught genius, whose talents procured for him great distinction as a bridge-builder: he first began the work, in 1746, by constructing a light and elegant bridge of three arches, which, in the course of about two years and a half after the period of its completion, was swept away by a flood of extraordinary magnitude, the mountain torrents having torn up by the roots several large trees, which, forming a dam as they floated along by the middle piers of the new bridge, caused a vast accumulation of the waters; and these, ultimately bursting through their barrier with irresistible force, carried away the entire structure. Bound by the terms of the contract to maintain the stability of the bridge for seven years, Edwards conceived the design of surmounting the difficulty by a structure of one arch, of the then unexampled width of a hundred and forty feet, from pier to pier, which he completed in 1751, having only to add the parapets; but, owing to the keystone of the arch being unable to resist the pressure of the abutments, the whole gave way and fell into the river. The luckless architect was thus driven a second time to the resources of his own fertile genius, to prevent the recurrence of so unpropitious an event; and adhering to his latter plan of a single arch, he contrived an ingenious method for diminishing the enormous weight that had previously forced the keystone out of its place, by constructing the cylindrical holes in the present bridge, already described, which enabled him to complete this curious and much admired edifice. There are several places of worship for dissenters, noticed in the parishes where they are respectively situated; and a branch of Mrs. Aldworth's school for female children, natives of Eglwysilan, has been established at Newbridge. Near the turnpike-road is a curious rocking-stone, which, however, has been much injured of late.

NEWCASTLE, a parish, comprising the Higher and Lower townships, in the union of BRIDGEND and COWBRIDGE, hundred of NEWCASTLE, county of GLAMORGAN, SOUTH WALES, adjoining the market-town of Bridgend; and containing 1239 inhabitants, of whom 590 are in the Higher, and 649 in the Lower, township. This place, which is situated on the western bank of the river Ogmore, near its confluence with the Ewenny, derives its name from a fortress of later date than that of Oldcastle, on the opposite bank of the Ogmore. By whom these castles were originally built has not been clearly ascertained; but their origin has been attributed to some of the Norman invaders of this part of the principality, who probably erected them for the protection of the territories of which they had obtained possession. The parish is bounded on the north by those of Bettws and Llangonoyd, east by St. Bride's Minor and Coyty, south by Merthyr-Mawr, and west by Laleston; the surface is very irregular, and exhibits little timber of any kind. The Lower township forms part of the market-town of Bridgend, and presents some good land, producing wheat, oats, barley, potatoes, and hay, with a few turnips: the lands in the Higher township are of rather poor quality, with the exception of a small portion inclosed and cultivated, but they contain coal and iron mines, together with limestone quarries, in the former of which about 150 men are employed. Besides Bridgend there is the small village of Aberkenvig in the parish. The scenery is generally pleasing, and from the eminence on which the church is situated

is a fine view, including the influx of the Ogmore into the Bristol Channel, the castles of Coyty and Ogmore, and the mansion of Coytrehene, higher up the river Ogmore, with its luxuriant groves, forming an assemblage of picturesque objects.

The living is a discharged vicarage, with Bettws, Laleston, and Tythegston annexed, rated in the king's books at £7. 7. 3½., endowed with the rectorial tithes of the parish of Bettws, and in the patronage and impropriation of the Crown; present net income, £197, with a glebe-house. The church, dedicated to St. Illtyd, is an ancient structure with a tower, and is situated on the declivity of an eminence; it is supposed to have been erected in 1200, and is 60 feet long and 20 broad, containing about 200 sittings, of which 60 are free. In the Higher township is a day school, where about 25 children are instructed at the expense of their parents; also a Sunday school, supported by subscription, and attended by about 20 males and females. In the Lower township is a day school, containing 40 children, chiefly boys, who are paid for by their parents; a Sunday school, in which are from 60 to 100 males and females, is gratuitously conducted by Particular Baptists; and there is an infants' school of about 50 children. The interest of £10, bequeathed by Mr. Watkins, and vested in the Bridgend turnpike-trust, is annually distributed among the poor; but two charities of £10 and £5 by Rachel Mathews and John Austin have been lost. The only remains of the ancient castle are, a gateway, remarkable for the elegance of its pointed arch, and the ruins of the wall which inclosed the site; the area has been converted into a garden: they are the property of the Earl of Dunraven.

NEWCASTLE, with Evenjob, a township, in the parish of Old Radnor, liberties of the borough of New Radnor, county of Radnor, South Wales, 3¼ miles (E. N. E.) from New Radnor: the population is returned with Bareland.

NEWCASTLE-EMLYN, a market-town and chapelry, and the head of a union, in the parish of Kenarth, higher division of the hundred of Elvet, county of Carmarthen, South Wales, 19 miles (N. W. by N.) from Carmarthen, and 222 (W. by N.) from London: the population is included in the return for the parish. The ancient name of this place, Dinas Emlin, or "the city of Emlin," is thought by Mr. Llwyd to have been derived from Emilianus, a Roman settler in this part of the principality, who probably made it his residence; but no traces of Roman occupation have been discovered in corroboration of that opinion, nor have any vestiges of Roman antiquity been found in the immediate vicinity. Its modern name appears to have originated in the erection of a new castle in the reign of Henry VII., by Sir Rhŷs ab Thomas, on the site of a fortress probably built by the Normans, though neither the name of the founder, nor the precise time of the erection, of the original structure, is known. The ancient castle was besieged and taken, in 1215, by Llewelyn ab Iorwerth, who resigned it in the following year, when he divided the principality of South Wales between its rival princes, on which occasion the castle fell to the portion of Maelgwyn. In 1258, Llewelyn appointed a meeting of commissioners at this place, to deliberate upon the terms of a treaty of peace with the English; but the negotiations were frustrated by the treachery of Patrick de Canton, the lieutenant of Henry III., who, perceiving that the party by which he was attended was stronger than that of Llewelyn, attacked the Welsh by surprise, and put many of them to the sword: the rest, who with difficulty effected their retreat, raised the country in the rear of the enemy, and the English forces were soon overtaken, and Patrick, with a large number of his adherents, was slain. In the reign of Edward I. the castle was besieged by Rhŷs ab Meredydd; but a large reinforcement being brought by Robert de Tibetot to the relief of the garrison, Rhŷs thought it prudent to raise the siege, and to retire in haste into Ireland. The castle, which had been rebuilt in the time of Henry VII., by Sir Rhŷs ab Thomas, descended to his grandson, Rhŷs ab Grufydd, on whose attainder, in the reign of Henry VIII., it became forfeited to the crown, and was granted to the Vaughans of Golden Grove, of whom Richard Vaughan was by Charles I., in the 19th of his reign, created Earl of Carberry in Ireland, and Baron Emlyn. During the civil war, the castle was garrisoned for the king: it was besieged by the parliamentarian forces in 1645, but was relieved by a body of royalists under the command of Colonel Gerard, who, attacking the besiegers, totally defeated them, killed two hundred, and took five hundred prisoners, with all their arms, ordnance, and baggage, and with the loss on his own part of only twenty-six men killed, besides others wounded: the castle continued in the family of the Vaughans, by the last of whom it was devised to the late Lord Cawdor, the father of Earl Cawdor, the present proprietor.

The TOWN is beautifully situated on the southern bank of the Teivy, which here rushes with great impetuosity through its rocky channel, and over which is a handsome stone bridge of three arches, forming a communication between the counties of Cardigan and Carmarthen, and connecting the ancient borough of Atpar, in the former county, with this town, which consists principally of one irregular street, extending nearly a mile in length. The houses, of which several are handsome, are in general well built, and the cottages have an appearance of comfort and neatness not usually found in this part of the country; the town, though neither paved nor lighted, is well supplied with water; and the surrounding country, which is pleasingly varied, abounds with interesting objects and with romantic and pic-

turesque scenery. The views are extensive, and from several points the appearance of the town, with the capricious windings of the river and the beautiful remains of the ancient castle rising from its banks, is strikingly beautiful. The Teivy is celebrated for its salmon and sewin fishery, which is prosecuted with great success in small boats called coracles, peculiar to the principality. The market, which is amply supplied with provisions, and is remarkable for the great number of pigs exposed in it for sale, is on Friday, and is well attended; and fairs are held on March 23rd, May 10th, June 22nd, July 20th, August 20th, September 20th, October 19th, and November 22nd. The town is a polling-place in the election of knights for the shire.

The LIVING is a perpetual curacy, endowed with £800 royal bounty, and £200 parliamentary grant; present net income, £71; patron, Vicar of Kenarth. The chapel, which was built by public subscription about seventy years since, is a neat small edifice; but a spacious and handsome church has just been erected, affording accommodation to a greater number of the inhabitants; of 500 sittings, 400 are free. There are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, and Calvinistic and Wesleyan Methodists. The poor law union of which the town is the head was formed May 31st, 1837, and comprises the following twenty-one parishes and townships; namely, Penbryn, Llangranog, Troedyraur, Brongwyn, Llanvair-Trêlygon, Llangunllo, Llanvair-Orllwyn, Llandyvrîog, Hênllan, Bangor, Llandyssil, and Bettws-Ieuvan, in the county of Cardigan; Llanvihangel-ar-Arth, Llangeler, Penboyr, and Kenarth, in the county of Carmarthen; Llanvyrnach, Clydey, Capel-Colman, and Penrith, in the county of Pembroke; and Kilrhedyn, in the counties of Carmarthen and Pembroke. It is under the superintendence of 34 guardians, and contains a population of 20,860.

The remains of the castle occupy an elevated ridge to the east of the town, on a peninsula formed by a bend in the river Teivy, which flows in a direct course till it nearly reaches the walls of that structure, but, suddenly reverting in a direction nearly parallel with its former course for a considerable distance, winds majestically in front, leaving before the castle a long and beautiful meadow, and returns on the opposite side, with features of a new character, forcing its way over a rocky bed, and thus surrounding that ancient edifice with a magnificent natural moat, which is double on that side where it first reaches the castle. The ruins consist chiefly of the principal gateway entrance, about fourteen feet in height, flanked by two octagonal towers, and possessing, from its situation immediately above the river, and its lightness and elegance, a peculiarly picturesque appearance. This place gives the inferior title of Viscount Emlyn to Earl Cawdor.

NEWCASTLE (LITTLE), a parish, in the union of HAVERFORDWEST, hundred of KEMMES, county of PEMBROKE, SOUTH WALES, 8½ miles (N. by E.) from Haverfordwest; containing 431 inhabitants. This place derives its name from an ancient mound near the church, called "the Castle," and its distinguishing epithet from the inferiority of this fortification to a much older and more extensive work of the same kind, at a short distance from the village. The parish comprises a moderate tract of land, by far the greater part inclosed and cultivated, the remainder being stony, barren, and unfit for tillage, especially the northern portion of it, which is hilly: the rateable annual value is returned at £1113. 19. Fairs are held in the village on May 6th and July 10th. The living is a perpetual curacy, endowed with £800 royal bounty, and £200 parliamentary grant; net income, £54; patron, T. Morse, Esq.; impropriator, Rev. T. K. W. Harries. The church is dedicated to St. Peter. There is a Sunday school, in which from 30 to 40 males and females are gratuitously taught by Baptists. Near the village is a spring designated Golden Well, which ebbs and flows regularly with the tide in St. George's Channel, from which it is nine miles distant; the water is said to be efficacious in coughs, and in diseases of the eye.

NEWCHAPEL, or DEYTHUR, a chapelry, in the parish of LLANDRINIO, union of LLANVYLLIN, upper division of the hundred of DEYTHUR, county of MONTGOMERY, NORTH WALES, 8 miles (N.) from Welshpool: the population is returned with the parish. The chapel is conveniently situated on the confines of the parishes of Guilsfield, Llansantfraid, and Meivod, affording accommodation to the inhabitants of those several districts who reside at a distance from their own church; it is dedicated to the Holy Trinity, and is an ancient building in the early style of English architecture, in a very dilapidated state. The living is a perpetual curacy, endowed by the lord of the manor, the proprietor of the Penrhôs estate, and with £400 royal bounty; net income, £56; patron, W. Ormsby Gore, Esq. A free school, which has been established for more than two hundred years, was originally supported by the produce arising from lands, given for that purpose by the neighbouring gentry, but when the inclosure of waste grounds took place, about sixty acres were allotted for the maintenance of this establishment, and the estate previously bestowed was returned to its original proprietors: the school, in which about forty children are gratuitously instructed, is open to all the inhabitants of the hundred of Deythur; there is a good house for the master. In the chapelry is one of Dr. Bray's parochial circulating libraries.

NEWCHURCH, or LLAN-NEWYDD, a parish, in the lower division of the hundred of ELVET, union and county of CARMARTHEN, SOUTH WALES, 3½ miles (N. W. by N.) from Carmarthen; containing 867 inhabitants. This place is stated to

have been the scene of a pitched battle which was fought, about the year 72, between the Britons and the Romans under the command of Severinus, son of Severus, the Roman governor of Britain, who at that time resided at York. Severinus is supposed to have fallen in this battle; and a stone, formerly on the road-side, but now removed and set up in the front court of Traws-Mawr, is said to have marked the spot where the battle took place. This stone, which is noticed by Camden, bore the inscription "*Severini Fili Severi*," the word *sepulchrum* or *memoriæ* being understood, and is described as "a rude pillar, erected near the highway, flattish, five or six feet high, and about three feet broad," by the last editors of Camden's Britannia, who, from the form of the letters and the rudeness of the stone, suspect it to be the epitaph of some person of Roman descent, but of a later period; the inscription has since that time been mutilated, and the word "*fili*" is no longer legible, that part of the stone having been chipped off. The parish is situated on the banks of the river Gwili, and on the turnpike-road from Carmarthen to Newcastle-Emlyn, and comprises a large extent of arable and pasture land, which is fertile and in a good state of cultivation. The court leet for the hundred is held under Earl Cawdor, at Bwlch Newydd, in the parish. The living is a perpetual curacy, endowed with £600 royal bounty, and £1400 parliamentary grant; net income, £96: the patronage and impropriation belong to the family of Mallock. The church, which was entirely rebuilt in 1829, is a remarkably neat edifice; and there are places of worship for Independents and Calvinistic Methodists. About 50 males and females are taught in a Sunday school belonging to the Established Church, and about 60 in one appertaining to Methodists; both gratuitously conducted: and two rent-charges of 10*s.* each, one by an unknown donor, and the other by Eynon Rees, in 1786, are distributed in March and September among poor industrious families. In the parish are several barrows, probably covering the remains of those who fell in the battle noticed above; and to the east of the church, and near the ruins of an ancient chapel, which has been converted into a barn, are a Roman encampment, and vestiges of a Roman road that passed through the parish to Fishguard.

NEWCHURCH, a parish, in the union of Kington, hundred of Painscastle, county of Radnor, South Wales, 7 miles (s. w. by w.) from Kington; containing 155 inhabitants. This parish is situated nearly at the south-eastern extremity of the county, on the confines of Herefordshire, and is intersected by a road leading from Hay to New Radnor; and the small river Arrow, which passes through it with a winding course, separates it on the north from the parish of Colva, and on the east from that of Michael-Church. It comprises by admeasurement 1624¾ acres, the whole titheable, with the exception of 10 acres of inclosed, and 400 acres of uninclosed land, the latter being subject to a right of commonage; the surface is hilly and the soil various, running in some places into a red clayey earth: the lower lands, which are fertile and productive, are well cultivated, but the hills are mostly in a state of nature, and serve chiefly for the depasturing of sheep. The village is situated in that part of the county called Radnor Forest, but the parish is nearly bare of wood, the tract retaining the above name having long since lost all traces of its original character. The living is a discharged rectory, rated in the king's books at £5. 6. 8., and endowed with £200 private benefaction, and £200 royal bounty; net income, £171; patron, Bishop of St. David's: a small estate termed Catriggin belongs to the benefice. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a small edifice, consisting of a nave and chancel, without tower or spire, and possessing no architectural details of importance; it is situated on the right bank of the Arrow, in the midst of hills of forbidding rather than pleasing aspect. Twelve children are instructed in a day school at their parents' expense.

NEWCHURCH in TÎR ABBOT, otherwise LLANDULAS, a parish, in the union of Llandovery, hundred of Builth, county of Brecknock, South Wales, 9 miles (n. e.) from Llandovery; containing 141 inhabitants. The whole of this parish was bestowed by Rhŷs ab Grufydd, Prince of South Wales, upon the monastery of Ystrad Flur, or Strata-Florida, in the county of Cardigan, which he founded in the year 1164. In consequence of this grant the place was styled Tîr yr Abad, or "the Abbot's land:" and its present name, to which that appellation forms an adjunct, appears to have been derived from the erection of a church here in the year 1716. The name Llandulas, by which it is also known, and which, according to some authorities, is a corruption of Glàn Dulas, under which it occurs in several public documents, seems to have originated in its situation on the bank of the little river Dulas, from which circumstance it was not unfrequently called Aber Dulas. The parish lies in a mountainous district, having the Eppynt hills on the east, at the western extremity of the county, on the confines of Carmarthenshire; and comprises a considerable tract of hilly country, of which the soil is chiefly a turbary, interspersed with small inclosures producing thin crops of barley and oats, and some small pastures of indifferent herbage: of the rateable annual value, the return amounts to £458. The views from the higher grounds, embracing the counties of Brecknock and Carmarthen, are remarkable for their extent, if not for their picturesque beauty. The turnpike-road from Builth to Llandovery passes through the parish, within a short distance of the village. The living is a perpetual curacy, endowed with £1000 royal bounty, and with £200 in money, and £20 per annum by Sackville Gwynne, Esq., who charged his estates with the payment of that sum to the officiating minister; patron, Colonel

Gwynne, of Glànbrân, who is proprietor of the tithes; net income, £47. The minister and parishioners claim a right of exemption from episcopal jurisdiction and visitation, but have not strenuously maintained that privilege, as they prove wills and take out letters of administration at the Register Office at Brecknock. The church, a neat small edifice, was erected in 1716, at the sole expense of Sackville Gwynne, Esq., of Glànbrân. There is a Sunday school in the parish, where about 50 males and females are gratuitously instructed by Calvinistic Methodists. A Roman road, which was a branch of the *Via Helena*, called by the Welsh Sarn Helen, passed through the parish, over the common termed Llwydlo Vâch, and part of it may still be traced in some places. At a spot named Pyllau-Da-Probert, forming a portion of the tenement of Trelath, in the parish, is a well, the water of which is strongly impregnated with sulphur, and similar in its properties to that of Llanwrtyd.

NEWMARKET, a parish, in the union of Holywell, Media division of the hundred of Prestatyn, county of Flint, North Wales, on the old line of road between Chester and Holyhead, 7 miles (w. n. w.) from Holywell; containing 713 inhabitants. In Pope Nicholas' Taxation this place is called Rywlyvnwyd, by which name it is also mentioned in a record so late as the middle of the sixteenth century, having been formerly a chapelry in the parish of Disserth. According to Mr. Pennant, its ancient name was Trelawnyd, "for which," says that distinguished antiquary, "I can find no satisfactory reason." He also hazards the conjecture, from the numerous tumuli and other sepulchral memorials visible in the neighbourhood, that it might be the scene of the slaughter of the Ordovices, the aboriginal inhabitants of this district, by the Romans under Agricola. In the early part of the last century the village was much enlarged through the care and exertions of John Wynne, Esq., of Gop, to whom the estate then belonged; and it attained the distinction of a market-town, the market, now in disuse, having been held on Saturday; but the place has greatly declined from its former consequence, and now presents only the appearance of a village, though of considerable size. The parish contains about 943 acres; and lead-ore abounds in it, but the works have been discontinued. Fairs were once held on the last Saturday in April, the third Saturday in July, the fourth Saturday in October, and the second Saturday in December. The petty-sessions for the hundred take place here.

The living is a perpetual curacy, endowed with £200 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Bishop of St. Asaph, who, as archdeacon, holds the rectory *in commendam*, and receives all tithes: the net income, previously £90, was recently augmented with £70 per annum, by the bishop. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a small structure of modern date, standing within a spacious cemetery, finely shaded by lofty trees; about twenty yards from the principal entrance, on the south side, stands a tall and very beautiful cross, the upper part elegantly sculptured in high relief. There are places of worship for Independents, Calvinistic Methodists, and Wesleyans. A bequest of £40 per annum, for clothing, teaching, and apprenticing twenty poor children, was made by John Wynne, Esq., of Coppolency, in 1713, which having become the subject of a suit in Chancery, has not yet been appropriated to the purpose contemplated by the worthy donor, though the accumulation of arrears, as ascertained in 1800, was then found to be £2519. 15. 4., and though the benefactor declared in his will, that if any let or hindrance to the quiet enjoyment of the rent-charge should be given, its amount should be doubled; he also conferring a right of distress, if it should remain unpaid, on any part of the premises, which consist of numerous houses, fields, and tenements, yielding a rent of above £200 per annum. Dr. Daniel Williams, a dissenting minister, founded a charity school in every county in North Wales, of which that of Flintshire was fixed here; these he endowed with £8 per annum each, except that of Wrexham, his native place, to which he gave £15, and provided a fund for apprenticing the children, with a premium of £5 for each: this school is held in the dissenting chapel. There are three day schools, one of which, containing 30 children, is endowed with £25 a year; the other two afford instruction to about 65 children at their parents' expense. Various denominations of dissenters gratuitously teach about 280 males and females in three Sunday schools.

Among the tumuli and other relics of antiquity which lie thickly scattered throughout this interesting district, that called Copa'r'leni, or Gop Paulini, crowning the summit of a mountain about half a mile above the village, is the chief: it is composed of loose stones covering an acre and a half of ground, and is about twelve yards in height; and although different conjectures have been raised regarding the purpose of its formation, there can be little doubt that it was erected over the remains of some renowned warrior or chieftain, slain in battle, and may have served, in later time, as a beacon, since it commands a view of the whole range of encampments on the south and west, the Irish Sea on the north, and the estuaries of the Dee and Mersey on the east. Part of the brow of the hill is termed Brŷn-y-Saethau, or "the Hill of Arrows," intimating that it was the station of the archers in some of those engagements which, in the early period of British history, deluged this neighbourhood with blood, but the direful calamities of which have not been recorded by the historian, and are now involved in the obscurity of ages. A greater number of these tumuli, of the ordinary size, may be seen in the tract intervening between this place and Caerwys than in any other in North Wales; several of them, having

been opened, were found to contain urns, in which were burnt ashes, charcoal, &c., and many hundreds have been levelled in agricultural operations. Clawdd Offa, or Offa's Dyke, passes very near the village, and forms the boundary line between this parish and that of Llanasaph.

NEW MOTE, or NEW MOAT, a parish, in the union of NARBERTH, hundred of DUNGLEDDY, county of PEMBROKE, SOUTH WALES, 10 miles (N. E.) from Haverfordwest; containing 377 inhabitants. This place derives its name from an artificial mount, which is within a short distance of the church, and is entirely surrounded by a deep moat, that may be easily filled with water. It is supposed to have been originally constructed by the Flemings who settled in this district of the principality, in the reign of Henry II., and obtained by force the hundreds of Castlemartin and Rhôs, together with a part of that of Dungleddy. The parish is pleasantly situated on a branch of the river Cleddy, and comprises a considerable portion of meadow, arable, and pasture land, all inclosed and in a good state of cultivation; the rateable annual value being returned at £1467. 9. 6. The surrounding country is pleasingly diversified, and displays some interesting features of mountain scenery. The ancient mansion of the Scourfields, who resided here from the reign of Edward I. till within the last 70 years, when they removed to Robeston Hall, near Milford, has been taken down, and the proprietor has erected a spacious and elegant mansion on a very eligible eminence about four or five hundred yards from the former; the house, which is surrounded with thriving plantations and with groves of old trees, is delightfully situated at the foot of the southern declivity of the Percelly range of mountains, and commands a fine view over the whole of the lower part of the county.

The living is a rectory, rated in the king's books at £2. 4. 7.; patron, W. H. Scourfield, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £200. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is an ancient and venerable structure, consisting of a nave, chancel, and one aisle, with a square embattled tower at the west end; the chancel, which appears to have been richly embellished at no very distant period, and has of late been restored to its former state of elegance, and now presents a very pleasing appearance, contains several handsome monuments to the Scourfield family, some of great antiquity. A day school is attended by about 40 children, 13 of whom are taught at the expense of Mr. Scourfield, and three at that of the rector. Near the mount above noticed in the lower part of the parish, and about a mile and a half south-east from the church, are vestiges of a very extensive Roman camp, inclosing a quadrilateral area three hundred yards in diameter, and situated on a gentle declivity towards the south; a considerable portion of the northern rampart has been dug up, but the remains are sufficient to mark out the four sides of the camp with tolerable accuracy: the road from Narberth to Fishguard passes through its centre.

NEWPORT, a sea-port, market-town, and parish, in the union of CARDIGAN, hundred of KEMMES, county of PEMBROKE, SOUTH WALES, 19½ miles (N. E. by N.) from Haverfordwest, and 242 (W. by N.) from London; containing 1750 inhabitants. The ancient British name of this place, *Trêv-draeth*, signifying literally "the town on the sands," appears to have been derived from its situation on a sandy beach of considerable extent, which intervenes between it and the bay of Newport. The town is indebted for its origin and early importance to the descendants of Martin de Tours, the first lord of Kemmes, which territory he had wrested from the Welsh by conquest, and erected into a lordship marcher, and whose son William built a castle at this place, which he made the head of his barony, and vested with many privileges. The same nobleman bestowed upon the inhabitants a charter of incorporation, vesting the government of the town in a mayor and burgesses, to whom he gave an extensive grant of lands, with liberty to hold a weekly market, and several valuable immunities, all which were confirmed, in 1192, by his son Nicholas, who granted common pasture, and water from the fosse, and whose charter declares that the burgesses "ought to have a bailiff and common council." The lordship was entirely independent of the palatinate of Pembroke; the lord held his courts in the castle of this place; all writs were issued in his own name exclusively, and neither in that of the Earl of Pembroke, nor even of the king of England. In 1215, the castle was taken by Llewelyn ab Iorwerth, but it soon afterwards reverted to its original proprietors, whose descendants continued to hold it, together with the lordship in which they exercised *jura regalia*, till the time of Henry VIII., when all such jurisdictions were abolished. Under the protection of its ancient lords the town continued to increase in extent and wealth, and enjoyed many additional privileges, of which some were granted to the barony in the 34th year of the reign of Elizabeth. It had become extremely populous, and carried on an extensive woollen manufacture, about the commencement of the sixteenth century, when a pestilential disease occasioned such mortality among its inhabitants, that its market was transferred to Fishguard, the trade of the port ceased, and the town fell into decay. The market has however been re-established, and some little addition to its trade has gradually taken place since that period; but the town has never recovered its former importance.

It stands on the high-road from Cardigan to Fishguard, and is pleasantly situated at the mouth of the river Nevern, which falls into St. George's Channel at Newport bay, and on rising ground ascending

gradually to the Carn Ingle mountain, which shelters it from the south-easterly and south-westerly winds, and rises to a considerable height beyond the town; it consists of numerous small streets irregularly formed, neither lighted nor paved, but naturally well supplied with excellent water. The houses, with some few exceptions, are indifferently built, but, from intermixture of numerous trees with the buildings, the town has, at a small distance, a pleasingly rural appearance; and the surrounding scenery, in which its venerable church and the picturesque remains of its ancient castle form prominent and interesting features, renders the more remote view of it strikingly beautiful. The *trade* principally carried on is the working of some extensive quarries of slate, with which the neighbouring coast abounds, and of which great quantities are shipped to various places, the vessels being enabled to approach close to the quarries, and to receive the slates from the overhanging cliffs; and in the burning of lime for the supply of the adjacent districts, in which a considerable portion of the population is employed. A vein of alum shale is said to lie within a short distance of the town, but it has never been worked. There is a good salmon-fishery on the river Nevern, which in favourable seasons is carried on with advantage; and a herring-fishery also exists here; but the demand is so inconsiderable that it is not productive of much benefit to the persons engaged in it. The port is subject to the custom-house of Cardigan: the principal exports are corn and butter, and the produce of the quarries; the chief imports are coal, culm, and limestone. The harbour, which is small, has its entrance partially obstructed by a sand bank; but it affords good shelter to the coasting vessels occupied in the trade, and to the boats connected with the fisheries. A compact and well protected bay, on the south and east, stretches out before the town, from which it derives its name. The rateable annual value of the parish has been returned at £1994. 4. The market is on Friday; and fairs take place on June 27th and October 16th.

The town retains the ancient form of *government* which it held under the charter granted by William, son of Martin de Tours, and afterwards confirmed by his son Nicholas; and the control is vested in a mayor, bailiff, and an indefinite number of aldermen and burgesses. The mayor, who acts as a sort of head constable, is appointed by the lord of the borough from two burgesses presented by a jury; the bailiff, or pound-keeper, is chosen by the mayor; and the body of aldermen consists of those who have served the office of mayor. Courts leet and baron occur twice in the year; the petty-sessions for the hundred are held in the town on the first Friday in every month; and Newport is a polling-place in the election of a knight for the shire. The freemen, who are appointed by presentment of the jury, at one of the courts leet, are entitled to common and pasture upon the waste lands, which are about three miles in circumference. The boundaries of the borough are co-extensive with those of the parish, and are well ascertained, being duly perambulated at certain periods.

The *living* is a discharged rectory, rated in the king's books at £16, and endowed with £400 parliamentary grant; present net income, £216, with a glebe-house; patron, Thomas Lloyd, Esq., of Bronwydd, lord of the manor. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient and venerable cruciform structure, partly in the early style of English architecture, with a square tower at the west end; the roofs of the nave, chancel, and transepts are of carved oak, and are supported on ranges of plain pointed arches; and in the chancel are two stone canopies plainly wrought: over the nave is a richly wrought open spire for a bell, and the windows exhibit tracery of considerable elegance. The building recently received an addition of four hundred and eighteen sittings, towards defraying the expense of which the Incorporated Society for the enlargement of churches and chapels contributed £200, in consideration of which grant two hundred and eighteen sittings are free. On the west side of the porch are the ruins of a detached house, said to have been the record office of the town. There are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, and Calvinistic Methodists. A school on the National system is supported here on the foundation of the late Mrs. Bevan, for the gratuitous instruction of poor children; it is a permanent establishment, and the central school in which are prepared the teachers who superintend the several circulating branch institutions connected with the foundation. The school contains about 150 males and females; and the master has a salary of £40 per annum, together with a house and garden rent-free. This plan of "circulating" instruction was originally projected by the Rev. Griffith Jones, of Llandowror, in the county of Carmarthen, in the article on which parish a more detailed account of it is given. Two other day schools afford education to about 50 children, at their parents' expense; and there are also four Sunday schools gratuitously conducted, of which one contains about 140 males and females, who attend the Established Church, and in the other three, respectively appertaining to Methodists, Baptists, and Independents, about 300 persons are taught.

On an elevated knoll, rising abruptly at the extremity of the principal street of the town, are the remains of the ancient *castle*, consisting principally of one of the circular bastions that defended the grand entrance, the other having fallen down some years since, and some portions of the dungeons, between which and the town was a subterraneous communication, discovered within the last few years; the bottom of it was flagged, and the sides and the

roof were secured by smooth stones. The castle was surrounded by a moat, and though the ruins bespeak it to have been originally occupied as a seat of baronial magnificence rather than a fortress, it was no doubt well adapted to both purposes, and in its general construction appears to have combined strength with elegance. The bay of Newport, bounded by the headlands of Dinas and Ceibwr, opens beautifully in front, rendering the situation peculiarly delightful. Beyond the site of the castle rises the lofty rocky eminence called Carn Ingle, where St. Brynach, to whom many churches in Wales are dedicated, is said to have passed his life in religious seclusion, and to have conversed with angels, from which fabulous tradition this place has been termed also "*Mons Angelorum.*" There are numerous Druidical remains in the vicinity; and near the mansion of Llwynygwair, but within the limits of this parish, is one of the most perfect cromlechs in the principality, though on a small scale. On a hill connected with Carn Ingle is a large stone, named Morris' Grave. According to Speed, there was anciently a house of Augustine friars at this place, but no particulars of its foundation or history have been preserved.

NEW-QUAY, a small port, in the parish of Llanllwchairn, union of Aberaëron, hundred of Moythen, county of Cardigan, South Wales, 15 miles (n. w. by w.) from Lampeter: the population is included in the return for the parish. This place is advantageously situated on the shore of Cardigan bay, and affords good anchorage to vessels of small tonnage. The haven is securely sheltered from the westerly winds, and, if improved to the extent of which it is susceptible, might easily be made a safe retreat for ships of considerable burthen. The pier might be enlarged, for which purpose a subscription has been opened with success; but the attempt has been hitherto frustrated by the want of a sufficient title to the land, which would be requisite to carry that object into effect. In 1835 an act was obtained for making a road from this place to Aberaëron. There are at present from sixty to seventy vessels belonging to the port, averaging from forty to fifty tons' burthen each, and employing from a hundred and fifty to two hundred men. Fish of very superior quality is found in abundance on this part of the coast; soles, turbot, and oysters, being taken in great numbers during the season; and a good herring fishery may also be established with advantage. The village is of considerable size, and is inhabited chiefly by persons connected with the business of the port. A fair is held on November 12th.

NEWTON, a parish, in the union and hundred of Narberth, county of Pembroke, South Wales, 2½ miles (w. by s.) from Narberth; containing 71 inhabitants. This parish is situated near the road leading from Tenby, by Canaston bridge, to Haverfordwest, and on the left bank of the Eastern Cleddy, and comprises a moderate area, of which the greater part is inclosed and cultivated, and of the remainder one-half is uncultivated, and the other woodland; the surface is agreeably diversified, and the scenery enriched with thriving woods. In some parts the parish abounds with iron-stone; and there were formerly extensive iron-works carried on with great success at Black Pool, on the banks of the Eastern Cleddy, where is still the shipping-place for the town of Narberth, which afforded employment to a considerable portion of the inhabitants, but they have been discontinued for several years. The return of the rateable annual value amounts to £342. 6. 7. The living is a donative, endowed with £800 royal bounty, and £200 parliamentary grant; net income, £50; patron and impropriator, Charles Deedes, Esq. The church, which is situated at a small distance from the village, possesses no architectural details of interest.

NEWTON-NOTTAGE, a parish, comprising the hamlets of Newton and Nottage, in the union of Bridgend and Cowbridge, hundred of Newcastle, county of Glamorgan, South Wales, 4½ miles (w. s. w.) from Bridgend; and containing 792 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the shore of the Bristol Channel, and comprises a tract of which a considerable portion is uninclosed and uncultivated. The sea has encroached greatly on the shore; and much of the land of the parish, which within the recollection of persons still living formed excellent pasturage for sheep, is now covered with sand. A few persons resort to the place for the benefit of sea-bathing. Iron-stone is procured to a limited extent on Newton Down, and both lead-ore and manganese have been found in the white limestone of the parish; and a facility of conveyance and of communication with the limestone and freestone quarries, and with the other mines in the vicinity, is afforded by the Dyfryn Llynvi and Porthcawl railway. This railway commences at the little harbour of Porthcawl, in the parish, which has been greatly improved by the construction of a breakwater extending several yards into the sea, and proceeds by Nottage village to North and South Cornelly, and Pyle, whence it pursues an easterly course to the iron-works at Cevn Cribwr, where it is joined by the Bridgend railway, and, taking a northerly direction in a line parallel with the western bank of the river Llynvi, passes the village of Llangonoyd, and, crossing the river at Typhylly Chwyth, terminates at Dyfryn Llynvi, extending in its whole course a distance of seventeen miles. From Newton Down may be obtained a fine view of Penllyne Castle, near Cowbridge, to the east; and to the west over Swansea bay, the whitewashed habitations about Oystermouth, and the country adjacent to Swansea.

The living is a rectory, rated in the king's books at £17. 4. 7., and in the patronage of the Proprietors of the Manor; present net income, £375. The

church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is an ancient and venerable structure, displaying portions in the successive styles of English architecture, with a massive square tower: the number of sittings has been recently enlarged by the erection of a gallery, in which are forty free; the pulpit appears to have been formed out of one solid stone, and is rudely carved with a representation of the scourging of our Saviour. There are places of worship for Baptists and Calvinistic Methodists. A day school affords instruction to from 40 to 50 children, at the expense of their parents; and a National school, in which are about 45 children daily and 50 on Sundays, is supported partly by the bounty of a lady, and partly by payments from the parents. No public charities now exist, in consequence of a bequest of £50 by Mary Lougher, in 1731, and a similar one of £10 by Alexander Pryce or Rees, prior to 1786, having been misapplied, and partly to his own use, by one of the parish officers. Some traces of the *Julia Strata Maritima* may be discerned on Newton Down, a little to the left of the turnpike-road, in its course towards *Nidum* (Neath). Near the church is a curious well, noticed by Camden as ebbing and flowing in opposition to the tide, being full at low water and empty at high water: various conjectures have been formed to account for this phenomenon, which may be satisfactorily explained on the principle of a natural syphon.

NEWTOWN, a newly-created borough, market-town, and parish, and, jointly with Llanidloes, the head of a union, in the upper division of the hundred of Newtown, county of Montgomery, North Wales, 8 miles (s. w. by w.) from Montgomery, and 179 (w. n. w.) from London, on the road from Welshpool to Aberystwith; containing 4056 inhabitants, and with Pen-y-Gloddva, nearly 6000. Very little is known either of the origin or the early history of this place, which since the beginning of the present century has, from the celebrity of its flannel manufacture, risen into importance, and obtained a distinguished rank among the manufacturing and commercial towns in this part of the principality. The name, which is synonymous with Trênewydd, that given to it by the Welsh, is evidently in allusion to a somewhat recent date, but whether with reference to its origin, or to any more ancient town that previously existed near the site, has not been ascertained. On the banks of the Severn, at the distance of about a mile, on the left of the road to Welshpool, are some remains of a British encampment, but no historical event is recorded which in any way connects it with the town; and on the right of the same road are vestiges of the Roman way from Caer-Sws to the Gaer, near Montgomery. At the former of these places coins, bricks, and other relics of Roman antiquity, have been discovered; and there are some remains of the castle of Dôlvorwyn, near the town. During the civil war of the seventeenth century, Charles I., on his way to Chester, was hospitably entertained for two days and nights by Sir John Pryce, at Newtown Hall, the residence of that family since the time of Henry VI., on his departure from which he narrowly escaped being made prisoner by Sir Thomas Myddelton.

The town is situated in a beautiful valley on the banks of the river Severn, and consists of one principal street, intersected by several smaller streets; the old houses are in general of timber and brick, but those of modern erection are of handsome appearance. A substantial bridge of stone over the Severn was completed in 1827, in lieu of an ancient one of wood that stood near the site: the structure, which is called the Long Bridge, consists of three arches of more than sixty feet span, and connects the parish of Newtown with Pen-y-Gloddva, Frankwell, and the Basin, which are in the parish of Llanllwchaiarn, having been erected within the last seven years on the opposite side of the river, and now form part of the town; the arches and the parapets are of grey freestone, and the piers and spandrils of blue stone found in the neighbourhood; the bridge was erected by the county, at an expense of more than £4000. A stone bridge of one arch was built in 1823, over the town brook, on the road to Welshpool, and, by way of distinction, is termed the Short Bridge. The town, which appears to be more flourishing, and to be rising into greater importance, than any in North Wales, is indifferently paved, partially lighted with gas, and amply supplied with water. Considerable improvements have taken place within the last few years, among which is the construction of a road leading through the heart of the county of Radnor to Builth, and forming the most direct road from Chester, and the northern parts of Wales, to the south-western part of England. A book society was established in 1830, which is liberally supported by subscription among the inhabitants of the immediate vicinity. The environs abound with pleasing and interesting romantic scenery, and a fine view of the town is obtained from the summits of the hills on the north and south sides. At the distance of about a mile and a half on the road to Builth, is a picturesque and strikingly beautiful spot, much resorted to by the inhabitants: from the summit of a shelving mass of rock, eighty feet high, a stream of water rushes with impetuosity, forming in its descent a fine cascade, and winds at the base through a glen richly planted with shrubs and trees of various kinds. The parish contains 2589*a.* 1*r.* 16*p.*, nearly the whole under cultivation, and including 40 or 50 acres of woodland; on the banks of the Severn, which intersects it from west to east, the surface is flat; in other parts there is a pleasing alternation of hill and dale. The soil, though much mixed with stones, which are thrown up in ploughing, is generally of good quality, and capable under skilful management of producing

plentiful crops of all sorts of grain; the arable and grass lands being about equal in extent, and the rateable annual value of the parish amounting to £9078.

The staple TRADE of this place and its neighbourhood is the manufacture of *flannel*, which was first introduced about fifty years since, and for several years conducted upon a small scale, the average number of pieces not exceeding ten per week. The superior fineness of the Welsh wool, and the peculiar softness of the water of the Severn, however, afforded every facility for conducting the manufacture to advantage; and the skill and care bestowed by the masters on the finishing of the goods have distinguished the flannels of Newtown for unrivalled excellence of quality. The manufacture is now carried on to a very considerable extent, affording employment to more than three thousand persons in the town and vicinity, in which not less than fifty factories have been established, working fifty thousand spindles, a thousand two hundred looms, and fifty carding-engines, which are propelled by water and steam. The average number of pieces, each containing a hundred and sixty yards, at present manufactured, is two hundred and fifty per week, which are of the finest quality, and obtain a ready sale in the market held every alternate Thursday, in a spacious building recently erected, and opened on September 6th, 1832, the proprietors of which are shareholders of £25 each. Previously, the market for the sale of flannels had been held at Welshpool, but the manufacturers and other inhabitants of this place erected the above-named building, with the view of withdrawing it entirely from that town, and establishing it permanently here. Connected with the factories there are not less than twenty fulling-mills and several extensive bleaching-grounds; and machinery of every description is also made in the town, as well for general purposes as for the improvement of the manufacture, into which it has been introduced with complete success. A foundry upon a large scale has been built, in which castings, and articles of every description, are made; and there are also potteries for the coarser kinds of earthenware, and several tanneries and malt-kilns, a considerable trade being carried on in malt.

An act of parliament was obtained, in 1814, for extending the Montgomeryshire *canal* from Garthmill to this town, a distance of eight miles, which has been carried into effect with great benefit to the trade of the place; the line, which is called the Western branch of the Montgomeryshire canal, was opened on the 1st of March, 1819, and, in the course of the following year, the basin, three hundred feet in length and a hundred wide, was completed. Several convenient wharfs and yards have been erected for storing coal, bricks, slates, timber, and other articles of merchandise, and numerous lime-kilns have been built along the banks of the canal, which has contributed to facilitate the conveyance of the heavier articles of manufacture, and to supply the neighbourhood with commodities of every kind. The *markets*, which are abundantly supplied and well attended, are on Tuesday for corn and provisions, and on Saturday for provisions only; the tolls belong to Viscount Clive, as lord of the manor of Cedewen, in which the town is included. The market-hall is a plain brick building, situated in the centre of the principal street; the lower part is appropriated to the use of the corn-market, and the upper to the sale of wool, of which considerable quantities are purchased every market day. The *fairs* are on the first Tuesday in February, the last Tuesday in March, the first Tuesday in May, June 24th, the last Tuesday in August, October 24th, and December 16th: of these the May, June, and October fairs are very large, and amply supplied with horses, cattle, sheep, pigs, and all kinds of wares; and at the October fair, of which the first day is always for sheep and pigs, more than eighteen thousand sheep are generally sold. By the act of 1832, for "Amending the Representation," Newtown has been constituted a contributory *borough*, uniting with other towns in the county in the return of a member to parliament: the right of election is vested in every male person of full age occupying, either as owner or as tenant under the same landlord, a house or other premises of the annual value of not less than ten pounds, provided he be capable of registering as the act directs; and the present number of such tenements within the limits of the borough, which are described in the Appendix to this work, is two hundred and sixty. The town is within the jurisdiction of the county magistrates, who hold a petty-session for the division on the first Monday in every month; and constables and other officers are appointed at the court leet of the lord of the manor, annually at Easter. It is supposed that the county gaol was formerly in this town, and near the market-place is an ancient building, now converted into a public-house, which is still called the "Old Gaol," but will probably be taken down with a view to the improvement of this part of the town.

The LIVING is a rectory, rated in the king's books at £8. 15.; present net income, £406, with a glebe-house, a modern and handsome building, and about four acres of land; patron, Bishop of St. Asaph. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient structure, in the early style of English architecture, with a low square tower surmounted by a belfry of wood; the interior consists of two aisles, separated by a central range of pillars and pointed arches of wood, which support the roof, and a chancel, divided from the body of the church by an elaborately carved and richly gilt and painted screen, removed hither from Abbey Cwm Hîr, in the county of Radnor; there are some marble monuments, chiefly to the family of Pryce, of Newtown Hall; and numerous

texts of scripture in frames are hung round the walls: it will contain about 300 persons. Her Majesty's Commissioners have proposed a grant of £4000, for an additional church, and land for a burial-ground adjoining the site, on condition that the inhabitants shall raise among themselves £1500 by subscription; and the plan for its erection received the approval of the Commissioners in 1841. There are places of worship for Baptists, Wesleyans, Independents, and Welsh Calvinistic Methodists.

An *academy* for the education of young men for the ministry among the Independents was removed to the town from Llanvyllin, in 1821, which, together with a grammar school attached to it, is supported chiefly by the congregational fund under the superintendence of the Board in London. To this institution Thomas Jones, who died in 1813, was a liberal benefactor. Having by his will, dated in 1810, bequeathed £1600 for its promotion, and for other benevolent purposes, which, though not strictly connected with this place, may, perhaps, not be inappropriately noticed in the present article, he directed that £1400 of the sum should, immediately after his death, be placed out at interest on real or government security, and the principal not be claimed for two years; the interest of £700 to be divided among poor dissenting ministers, no annual benefaction to exceed £5; and the interest of the remaining £700 to be paid annually to the treasurer, in aid of the North Wales circulating charity schools: and he further ordered, that the interest of the residue, £200, should be applied annually for distribution among so many of the most necessitous and deserving of the students of the academy as the tutor should fix upon. At the period specified in the will, the executors paid over to the trustees £810, being the amount, £900, minus legacy duty, bequeathed for the charity schools and the students, and which had been placed out on good security at five per cent. The interest of £180 is annually paid to the master of the academy, who divides it equally among nine students, who are educated gratuitously by the London Board, the academy being principally supported by voluntary contributions; and the proceeds of the remainder of the £810 are divided amongst the circulating schools, now reduced to three, of which the benefits are extended among the six counties of North Wales successively, the establishments remaining not longer than a year in one place. Each master receives £10 annually from the bequest, leaving a small surplus to meet casual expenses; and they also receive £10 each in addition from the ministers, which are raised by subscription. Of the other £700, the interest of which was to be divided among poor dissenting ministers, a great reduction occurred, in consequence of one of the executors, a brewer at Chester, becoming a bankrupt in 1823: by the legacy duty, the original bequest had been reduced to £630, and for this claim the charity received out of the bankrupt's effects £359. 2. 8., the interest of which is distributed according to the will.

There are eleven *day schools*, in which about 150 boys and 150 girls are instructed at their parents' expense; £4. 3., interest on a bond of the trustees of the first district of the Montgomeryshire turnpike-trust, arising from a sum of £83, offertory money, placed in their hands, being annually paid to a mistress of one of the schools, for instructing eight poor children, nominated by the clergyman. Five *Sunday* schools are also carried on, one of which, in connexion with the Established Church, contains about 100 males and females, and in the other four, appertaining to various denominations of dissenters, about 1380 are taught; these schools are conducted gratuitously, and that belonging to the Baptists has a lending library attached, which is maintained by subscription. A *dispensary* was instituted in 1825, by William Pugh, Esq., of Brŷn Llywarch, who, during the first year, defrayed the whole expense of its establishment, amounting to more than £200; it is now supported by general subscription among the inhabitants, and is productive of great benefit to the numerous families employed in the manufactures of the place. William Jones, of Newtown, in 1738, granted a rent-charge of 10*s.*; Elizabeth Evans, of Maddox-street, Hanover-square, in 1815, bequeathed £300, vested in government securities, and yielding a dividend of £9; and an anonymous benefactor gave £10; the interest of all which is distributed at Easter and Christmas among the poor. The charities that have been lost are, a bequest of £10, by Catherine Edwards, in 1734, a similar one by David Powell, and another of £5, by David Price. The *poor law union*, of which this town, conjointly with Llanidloes, is the head, was formed February 13th, 1837, and comprises the following seventeen parishes and townships; namely, Newtown, Aberhavesp, Bettws, Llanlligan, Llanllwchaiarn, Llanwyddelan, Manavon, Trêgynon, Llanidloes, Carno, Llandinam, Llangurig, Llanwnnog, Penstrywed, Trêveglwys, Kerry, and Moughtrey: it is under the superintendence of 21 guardians, and contains a population of 25,958. At a place called Castell-y-Dale, about a mile from the town, are some faint traces of what is supposed to have been a castle; but the walls are nearly all mouldered away, and its origin and history are lost in antiquity. In a fine park adjacent to the town, on the west, stands Newtown Hall; and the surrounding country is enlivened by numerous other gentlemen's residences, among which may be mentioned Black Hall, Brŷn Llywarch, Dôlerw, Dôlvorgan, Dôlvorwyn Hall, Glàn-Havren, and Cregynog.

NICHOLAS' (ST.), a parish, in the union of CARDIFF, hundred of DINAS-POWYS, county of GLAMORGAN, SOUTH WALES, 6 miles (W. by S.) from Cardiff; containing 425 inhabitants. This parish, which takes its name from the dedication of its church,

is situated on the turnpike-road from Cardiff to Swansea, and comprises a considerable tract of arable and pasture land, the whole, with the exception of only a small portion, inclosed and cultivated. The soil is in general fertile and productive; and the surrounding scenery is pleasingly varied, and in some parts picturesque. Dyfryn House, formerly the seat of the ancient family of Pryce, and afterwards, by marriage with the heiress of that family, the property and residence of the Hon. William Booth Grey, and, on the death of Mrs. Grey, of her relation, John Bruce Bruce, Esq., who has taken the name of Pryce, is agreeably situated in a retired spot, about a mile southward from the village; the grounds are tastefully laid out, and comprehend a pleasing variety of scenery. Cottrel, the residence of Capt. Sir George Tyler, R.N., to whom it reverted on the death of the late Earl of Clarendon, is pleasantly situated, and commands from the rear of the house a fine view of the picturesque Vale of Ely, with Hensol Castle and the grounds attached to it on the western bank of the river. Fairs, chiefly for cattle and sheep, are held in the village on May 19th, August 21st, and December 17th; and the petty-sessions for the hundred are also held at this place. The living is a discharged rectory, rated in the king's books at £11. 10.; patron, John Bruce Pryce, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £210, subject to rates, averaging £23. 7. 9. per annum; and there is a glebe of 56 acres, valued at £59 annually. The church is an ancient and venerable structure, with a tower at the west end. There are places of worship for Baptists and Welsh Calvinistic Methodists. About 40 boys and 16 girls are taught in two day schools at their parents' expense; and three Sunday schools, supported by voluntary contributions, contain about 120 males and 110 females; one in connexion with the Established Church; the others belonging to Calvinistic Methodists and Baptists. On the right of the road leading from the village to Dyfryn House is an ancient cromlech, said to be the largest monument of the kind in the kingdom; it consists of flat stones nearly six feet in height, inclosing an area of seventeen feet in length and thirteen in breadth, upon which rests a table stone, twenty-four feet long, and varying in breadth from seventeen to ten feet. In a field by the road side, immediately opposite to Cottrel Lodge gate, is a single stone of the same origin, lying in an inclined position. Indeed, many parts of the neighbourhood are studded with Druidical remains; Dyfryn, Mr. Bruce Pryce's seat, being distinguished from other houses of the same name, as Dyfryn Golych, or the Vale of Worship.

NICHOLAS' (ST.), otherwise MONKTON, a parish, in the hundred of CASTLEMARTIN, union and county of PEMBROKE, SOUTH WALES, adjoining the town of Pembroke; and containing 1462 inhabitants. This place appears to have derived the name of Monkton from the circumstance of Arnulph de Montgomery, the founder of Pembroke castle, having, in 1089, granted its church, situated within the precincts of that fortress, together with twenty carucates of land in this parish, to the abbey of St. Martin, at Seyes, in Normandy; soon after the date of which gift, a priory of monks of the Benedictine order, dedicated to St. Nicholas, was founded at this place, and made a cell to that foreign abbey. William and Walter Mareschal, Earls of Pembroke, were great benefactors to this establishment, which continued to flourish till the reign of Edward III., when that monarch seized it, with the other alien priories, into his own hands. It was restored by Henry IV., but being again seized, it was bestowed by Henry VI. upon Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester, who, in the 21st of that reign, gave it as a cell to the abbey of St. Alban's, which grant was confirmed by Henry, in the 27th of his reign. It continued subordinate to that abbey till the dissolution, when its revenue was estimated, according to Speed, at £113. 2. 6., and, according to Dugdale, at £57. 9. 3.; it was assigned, in the 37th of Henry VIII., to John Vaughan and Catherine his wife.

The parish, which is bounded on the north by a creek of Milford Haven, extending up to the town of Pembroke, is situated to the south-west of that borough, and comprises a considerable tract of land, wholly inclosed and in a state of cultivation. The soil is in general fertile, and the inhabitants, with the exception of those only of the village of Monkton, are employed in agriculture. The surrounding scenery is finely diversified, and the views, extending over the sea and the adjacent country, abound with interest. In the parish is Orielton, an ancient mansion, supposed to have been originally built by one of the followers of Arnulph de Montgomery, called Oriel, from whom it derived its name, and is now the property of Sir John Owen, Bart. In the time of Henry II. it belonged to the Wyrriotts, in whose possession it continued till the reign of Elizabeth, when it passed by marriage to the Owens, and finally came to Sir Hugh Owen, Bart., who, dying in 1809, left his large estates to his kinsman, John Lord, Esq., who, assuming the name of Owen, was created a baronet, and is now lord-lieutenant of the county. It has been greatly improved by the present proprietor, and is a handsome mansion, occupying an elevated situation, finely sheltered by thick woods, and ornamented with thriving plantations. Corston, a respectable residence, is also in the parish; and there were anciently several other seats and family mansions, some of which have entirely disappeared, and the rest have been converted into farm-houses. Courts leet are held by the lord of the manor, at which constables are appointed for the whole of the parish, who act under the authority of the lord, independently of the corporation of Pembroke. Fairs are held on May 14th and November 22nd. The

mayor of Pembroke exercises the jurisdiction of coroner within the village, which by the late Boundary Act has been included, for electoral purposes, within the limits of that borough, as forming a suburb to the town.

The living is a discharged vicarage, consolidated with those of St. Mary and St. Michael, Pembroke. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, formerly the conventual church of the priory, and all that remains of that establishment, is an ancient and venerable structure, partly in the Norman, and partly in the early English style of architecture, with a Lady chapel at the east end, now roofless, but having four handsome windows on the southern side, and one in the eastern end. The nave is vaulted with stone, and the present chancel formerly communicated with the chapel of the Virgin by an archway, which has been closed for ages: the pavement of the church consists partly of curious glazed bricks; and the modern font rests on the fragment of a beautiful clustered column of remote antiquity. On each side of the ruined Lady chapel is a canopied recess for a recumbent figure, and to the right of the altar are stalls for two officiating priests. In the parish are three day schools, in which the children are paid for by their parents. There are numerous tumuli in various parts, evidently sepulchral, and probably raised over the remains of some of the ancient defenders of the soil against the Norman invaders; the greatest number is at a place called Dry Burrows, where is the largest group of these monuments in the county.

NICHOLAS' (ST.), a parish, in the union of Haverfordwest, hundred of Dewisland, county of Pembroke, South Wales, 5 miles (w. by s.) from Fishguard; containing 346 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated in the north-western part of the county, and at no great distance from St. George's Channel, comprises a moderate portion of good arable and pasture land, inclosed and in a good state of cultivation: from the high grounds in the north and south parts of it some fine views are obtained of St. George's Channel. The rateable annual value of property is returned at £744. It constitutes the only prebend in the Cathedral Church of St. David's, to which a residence in that city is attached, and is usually called St. Nicholas Pen-y-Voes: the prebend is valued in the king's books at £5. 4. 6½., and is in the patronage of the Bishop. The living is a discharged vicarage, annexed, with that of Mathrey, to the vicarage of Granston: the tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £153, of which £102 are payable to the Prebendary, subject to rates, averaging £7. 4. 6., and £51, subject to rates that average £3. 7. 11., to the Vicar, who has likewise a glebe of 36 acres, valued at £25. 4. per annum. The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is not remarkable for any architectural details: in the fence of the churchyard is a stone, about a yard and a half in length, and three-quarters of a yard in breadth, with the inscription TVNCCFTACCVX SORDAAR!! HICCIA CIT +. There is a place of worship for Presbyterians. A day school affords instruction to about 30 children, at the expense of their parents; and about 120 males and females are gratuitously taught by Independents, to whom the day school also appertains. At no great distance from the church, just above the village of Trellŷs, are the remains of an ancient cromlech, the table stone of which rests only upon two supporters.

NICHOLASTON, a parish, in the union and hundred of Swansea, county of Glamorgan, South Wales, 11 miles (w. s. w.) from Swansea; containing 120 inhabitants. This parish, which derives its name from the dedication of its church to St. Nicholas, is situated on the shore of Oxwich bay, by which it is bounded on the south, and comprises a small tract of arable and pasture land, with a comparatively trifling portion uninclosed and uncultivated. The surrounding scenery is pleasingly varied, and is enriched with thriving timber; and the views from the eminence termed Cevn Brŷn, over Penrice Castle and grounds, and from the cliffs that impend over the bay, are interesting and diversified. The hamlet of Manselfield, in the parish, from which place one of the churchwardens and one of the overseers of the poor are invariably chosen, is so called from the Mansel family, one of whom, William Mansel, Esq., of Penrice Castle, was proprietor of it in the reign of Henry VI.; it is situated at a short distance from the village of Nicholaston, and consists of about seventy acres. The living is a discharged rectory, with that of Oxwich annexed, rated in the king's books at £5. 11. 0½.; present net income, £224, with a glebe-house; patron, C. R. M. Talbot, Esq., who is the principal owner of land in the parish. The church is a small plain edifice, possessing no architectural details of importance, and is situated near the summit of the cliffs which overhang the centre of Oxwich bay.

NODDVA, a hamlet, in the parish of Darowen, union and hundred of Machynlleth, county of Montgomery, North Wales, 6 miles (e. by n.) from Machynlleth; containing 528 inhabitants. The name of this township signifies a place of refuge, from which it is supposed that the parochial church, which is situated within its limits, and a certain tract around it, now described by three stones, once afforded sanctuary to offenders against the laws. Each of these stones stands about one mile from the church; one of them, called Carreg Noddva, or "the stone of refuge," near Cevn Côch Ucha, to the east; another, near Rhosdyrnog, rising nearly three yards above the ground, to the south; and the third, which is smaller, to the north-east, near Cwm Bychan Mawr. Upon the summit of Vron Gôch, a

hill about half a mile westward from the church, are vestiges of an ancient intrenchment; and there is a tumulus on the top of another hill, designated Bwlch Gelli Lâs: near the latter, on the sheep-walk of the farm Berllan Dêg, a celt and various brazen military weapons were discovered a few years since.

NOLTON, a parish, in the union of HAVERFORDWEST, hundred of RHÔS, county of PEMBROKE, SOUTH WALES, 6 miles (W. by N.) from Haverfordwest; containing 227 inhabitants. This parish is situated on the eastern shore of St. Bride's bay, and comprises a moderate portion of arable and pasture land, which was inclosed under the provisions of an act of parliament in 1759. The surface is varied and in some parts hilly; the soil is in general productive, and the inhabitants are chiefly employed in agriculture. Stone, of a quality not inferior to that of Portland, abounds in the parish, and some quarries have been opened, that might have been worked to great advantage, had due care been taken to find out the proper stratum. The repairs and alterations of the cathedral church of St. David's were to have been wholly executed with this stone, but the contractor for the buttresses having taken that stratum of the stone which lay nearest the surface, instead of sinking lower for that of the best quality, the intention was abandoned. The small haven near the village of Drewson, in the parish, afforded a facility for conveying the produce of the quarries to its destination, and probably, when further trial has been made of the quality of the stone from the proper stratum, it may again become a shipping-place for that material. Of the rateable annual value of the parish the return made amounts to £578. 17. 6. The living is a discharged rectory, rated in the king's books at £4. 2. 11., endowed with £200 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Crown; present net income, £154, with a glebe-house: the tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £118, subject to rates, averaging £6. 18. 7.; and there is a glebe of 29*a*, 2*r*. 20*p*., valued at £40 per annum. The church is dedicated to St. Madoc: there was formerly a chapel of ease at the village of Drewson, but it has been for some time in ruins. A school, containing thirty children daily and twenty on Sundays, is supported by an endowment of £20, arising from a bequest of £500, now vested in the three and a half per cents., by John Grant, Esq., of Waltham Place, county of Berks, in 1806, who left the same sum for a similar purpose to the parish of Roch. A house consisting of a schoolroom on the first floor, and two rooms below for the residence of the master, was erected principally at the expense of the late Rev. Moses Grant. The master is appointed by the rector and churchwardens, who have also the nomination of the children. At Drewson, properly Druidston, were some Druidical remains, from which that small hamlet originally derived its name; the stones that composed the circle were removed in 1740, and have been used for building purposes.

NORTHOP (NORTH-HOPE), a parish, in the union of HOLYWELL, Northop division of the hundred of COLESHILL, county of FLINT, NORTH WALES, 3 miles (N. by E.) from Mold, and 3 (S. by E.) from Flint; containing 3566 inhabitants. This place, which has obtained its present appellation in contradistinction to East, or Queen's Hope, was by the Welsh called "Llan-Eurgain," from the dedication of its first church to St. Eurgain, niece of St. Asaph, the second bishop of the see that from him derived its name. The *parish*, which comprises about 8000 acres, is situated on the estuary of the Dee, by which it is bounded on the north-east, and is traversed by the roads from Chester to Holyhead, and from Mold to Holywell, which cross each other near the church. It comprises more than thirteen thousand acres of good arable and pasture land, inclosed and cultivated, exclusively of several thousand acres of sands on the estuary of the river, which, being almost entirely dry at low water, might at a comparatively small expense be brought into cultivation. The village, which is large, is pleasantly situated in a fertile and beautiful tract of country, abounding with finely varied and highly picturesque scenery, and is surrounded on all sides by elegant villas and handsome seats, inhabited by opulent families, among which the most conspicuous is Soughton Hall. The parish is rich in mineral treasure, and coal and lead-ore have been worked here for several centuries; a large colliery is still carried on in the hamlet of Soughton, and several shafts have been sunk on the Northop Hall estate, in the hamlets of Northop and Kelsterton. In the hamlet of Caervallwch are some very extensive lead-mines, which have been wrought from the earliest times, but are now rapidly declining, in consequence of the low price of lead. An ale and porter brewery, the first of the kind established in the county, was erected in the hamlet of Kelsterton, in the year 1818, and is conducted with great advantage to the proprietors; part of the city of Chester, and this and the adjoining counties being supplied from it. In the hamlet of Golvtyn a quay and pier have been constructed, within the last few years, by the Irish Coal Company, and vessels sail regularly from this place for Liverpool, London, and Dublin, and the ports of North Wales. The channel made by the River Dee Company passes for several miles through the parish; but the lands on the north side are still occasionally inundated.

The LIVING consists of a rectory and a vicarage; the rectory, a sinecure, annexed, by an act passed in the 6th of Queen Anne's reign, to the bishopric of St. Asaph, in lieu of mortuaries, and rated in the king's books at £49. 14. 9½.; the vicarage endowed, rated at £14. 6. 8., and in the gift of the Bishop: the tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of

£1297, of which a sum of £797 is payable to the Bishop, subject to rates, averaging £110. 7., and one of £500 to the vicar subject to rates that average £54. 5. 4. per annum: there is a glebe-house. The present church, erected in 1571, and dedicated to St. Peter, is a spacious and embattled structure, with a lofty and elegant tower, ninety-eight feet high, and consists of a nave, chancel, and north aisle, with a sepulchral chapel adjoining the latter, in honour of St. Mary, and containing several ancient monuments. Of these, the oldest is one having the effigy of Edwyn ab Gronow, Prince of Tegengl, who died in 1073; another has the effigy of a knight in complete armour, with the hands crossed upon the breast, and a lion at the feet, the shield bearing a cross with five mullets; a third monument is to the memory of a female, whose effigy is well sculptured, having the head protected by an elaborately wrought canopy; from the neck depends a massive chain, and around the whole is a mutilated inscription, of which only the date MCCCCLXXXII. is legible. In digging a grave near the communion table, in 1798, was found an ancient figure of an armed knight, well sculptured; the armour of the period of the reign of Richard II. There are places of worship in the village for Calvinistic and Wesleyan Methodists; at Rhôs Esmor, one each for Baptists and Calvinistic Methodists, for which latter denomination there are also one at Soughton and one at Golvtyn.

The *Free grammar-school* was founded in 1606, by the Rev. George Smith, LL.B., who endowed it with £20 per annum for the salary of a master, and with £2 to a poor boy of each of the towns and parishes of Northop, Flint, Whitford, Cwm, and St. Asaph. Dr. D. Ellis, in 1624, augmented the endowment with £5 a year, for the better support of the master; and Owen Jones, Esq., in 1658, bequeathed all his lands and tenements in Northop to the vicar and churchwardens, in trust for the maintenance of seven boys of this parish in the above school, who should receive £4 per annum each for five years, at the expiration of that time be apprenticed with a fee of £8. Previously to 1815, the rents of the property had amounted to £131 per annum, and there was at that time a surplus of £547 in the hands of the trustees. By a decree of the court of Chancery, issued in that year, five more boys were added to the establishment; the annual payment to each was increased to £6, and the apprentice fee to £12; an addition of £10 per annum was also made to the salary of the master, and the remaining surplus was ordered to be distributed in weekly or monthly portions to the poor not receiving parochial aid. In 1609, three years after the Rev. George Smith's will, the parish built a school-house, on ground adjoining the churchyard; but it having been allowed to fall into a state of dilapidation, the National Society, at the request of the vicar, granted £80, which was increased to £100 by the Bishop of St. Asaph and the Vicar, and in 1831 it was completely repaired. A *National* school, in which are about 130 children, was erected in 1823 by subscription, aided by a gift of £100 from the parent society, upon ground presented by the Marquess of Westminster; it has an endowment of £40 per annum, being the interest of £800 raised out of the accumulations of Owen Jones's charity. In nine *Sunday* schools, maintained by voluntary contributions, about 420 males and 320 females are taught by gratuitous teachers; one on the National plan, five appertaining to Calvinistic Methodists, and the other three to Wesleyans. There are also three *infants'* schools, containing about fifty children, whose education is paid for by their parents. Various charitable donations and bequests in money and land have been appropriated to the endowment of the National school, the principal being a bequest of £50, by Mrs. Margaret Ellis, in 1700, for teaching female children, one of £40 by Hugh Carrison, and another of £20 by Mr. Edwards, of Soughton: of the charities not so applied are a rent-charge of £2 by Lady Catherine Hanmer, in 1646, and two others of £1 each, by Henry Kenrick, in 1609, and Hugh Price Wynne; but the chief benefactor of the parish was the above Owen Jones, in 1658, whose estates now produce £138. 16. 6. per annum, of which about £40 are distributed on Maunday Thursday and St. Thomas's-day among the poor.

In the hamlet of Caervallwch, about two miles westward from the village, are the remains of a very extensive camp, called *Moel-y-Gaer*, or "the fortified hill," occupying an eminence surrounded by a deep circular fosse, and having an entrance on the western side: within the area, and near the northern extremity, is a small artificial mound, from the summit of which is one of the most extensive prospects in the principality. This camp, which is the most perfect of all the British posts in North Wales, commanded all the lines of stations on the Clwydian mountains, to the west: the view from it embraces the vales of Hope and Mold, as far as Wrexham, on the south; the estuaries of the Dee and the Mersey, with the port of Liverpool, on the north; and Chester, on the east. About three hundred paces to the north-west of it is a large artificial mound, commanding the pass of the mountain, and most probably intended as an outpost to the principal camp of Moel-y-Gaer. At the distance of a mile to the north of the village of Northop, and near the road leading to Holywell, are the ruins of *Llŷs Edwyn*, the ancient palace of Edwyn ab Gronow, the above-named Prince of Tegengl: these remains, which are very inconsiderable, occupy a commanding situation; the foundations of the palace may still be traced, and the moat by which it was surrounded is still tolerably perfect on the north-east. Edwyn, in conjunction with several of the

native princes of North Wales, attempted to oppose the progress of William the Conqueror in the subjugation of the principality, but without success, and, as appears from Domesday-book, was compelled to hold his territories subject to that monarch. After Edwyn's death, in 1073, they remained in the possession of his descendants till the reign of Henry IV., when Howel Gwynedd, having embraced the cause of Owain Glyndwr, was taken prisoner and beheaded, and his estates were forfeited to the crown. *Wat's Dyke*, here erroneously called Offa's Dyke, enters the parish in the hamlet of Soughton, and, crossing the road to Mold near the turnpike-gate, takes a westerly course for some distance, and then forming an acute angle and taking a northern direction, crosses the Holywell road at the stone quarry, within a mile from the village of Northop, and passes near Llŷs Edwyn, where it again pursues a westerly course, and leaves the parish near Cornist. *William Parry, LL.D.*, representative in parliament for Queenborough in the reign of Elizabeth, and who was executed before the door of the parliament-house, in 1584, for designing the death of that sovereign, was a native of the parish; and *Dr. John Wynne*, Bishop of St. Asaph, and afterwards of Bath and Wells, who received the rudiments of his education in the grammar school, was interred in the chancel of the church; he erected Soughton Hall in 1714.

NORTON, a parish, in the union of PRESTEIGN, hundred and county of RADNOR, SOUTH WALES, 2½ miles (N. N. W.) from Presteign; containing 291 inhabitants. This parish, which is pleasantly situated in the eastern part of the county, bordering upon Herefordshire, and is intersected by the great turnpike-road from North Wales through Knighton to Presteign, comprises a considerable tract of arable and pasture land, the greater portion inclosed and in a good state of cultivation. The surrounding scenery, though not distinguished by any peculiarity, is pleasing and well wooded; and the views, especially towards the east, embracing a portion of the county of Hereford, are interesting and diversified: there are two elegant mansions, Boultibrook, and Norton House. The inhabitants of the village, which is seated on a small stream that falls into the river Lug, call the place a borough, and style themselves burgesses; but nothing satisfactory is recorded either of the time or the manner in which they received their privileges, which are but few and very obscurely defined: they are empowered to hold a court every two or three years, and it is said that the interval between these courts must not exceed four years. The living is a discharged vicarage, rated in the king's books at £5, and endowed with £200 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Crown; present net income, £147: the living is endowed with part of the rectorial tithes, and the remainder belongs to several proprietors. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is an ancient edifice, consisting of a nave and chancel, with a low tower. In the village is the site of an ancient castle, of which no account can now be obtained.

NOTTAGE, a township, in the parish of NEWTON-NOTTAGE, union of BRIDGEND and COWBRIDGE, hundred of NEWCASTLE, county of GLAMORGAN, SOUTH WALES, 5 miles (W. by S.) from Bridgend: the population is included in the return for the parish. It is bounded on the west by the sea; and the Dyfryn Llynvi and Porthcawl railway passes close to the village, on the east. A Sunday school has been established, and is supported by the incumbent of the parish, for the instruction of poor children.

O

OVERTON, or OVERTON-MADOC, a borough and parish (anciently a market-town), in the union of ELLESMERE, hundred of MAELOR, county of FLINT, SOUTH WALES, 5 miles (N. N. W.) from Ellesmere; containing 1662 inhabitants. This place, which is divided into two portions, called the Ville and the Foreign, derives the adjunct to its name from Madoc ab Meredydd, Prince of Powys and lord of Overton, who is said to have erected a castle here, of which the only vestige is the site, still designated Castle Field. At the time of the Conquest, the place, termed in Domesday-book "Ovretone," was in the possession of a Saxon chieftain, but was granted by the Conqueror to Robert Fitz-Hugh, one of his followers. Edward I., in the 14th year of his reign, gave the lordship to his queen Eleanor, who bestowed it upon Robert de Crevecœur, with the privilege of a weekly market and a fair; and in the 20th of his reign, Edward made it a free borough by charter. The same monarch, in the following year, commanded Reginald de Grey, chief justice of Chester, to go personally to Overton, and to assign to the burgesses, and to such others as might be induced to become inhabitants, competent lands within the demesne of Overton Castle, and wood to build them burgages; and in the 28th of his reign, Edward conferred upon the burgesses exemption from toll for seven years, and various other immunities. Edward II. gave the borough and lordship to his queen Isabel; and in the 14th of the reign of Edward III. they were granted, together with other lands in Maelor, to Eubule le Strange, baron of Knockyn, with a confirmation of the preceding charter, which was also enlarged, with additional privileges, in the reign of Richard II.

The parish comprises about 6000 acres, the soil of two-thirds of which is stiff clay, and that of the rest, gravelly loam. The *village* is beautifully situated on elevated ground on the banks of the Dee, over which river is a handsome stone bridge of two lofty

arches, connecting the counties of Denbigh and Flint, and on the turnpike-road leading from Chester to Shrewsbury. The surrounding scenery is beautifully picturesque, being composed of a great diversity of features in pleasing combination and agreeable contrast. From a ridge near the village is seen, on one side, an extensive plain of verdant meadows, enlivened by the windings of the river Dee, skirted in front by fertile and richly-wooded slopes, and bounded in the distance by the lofty summits of the surrounding mountains; on the other side, the Vale Royal of Cheshire, with richly diversified and highly picturesque scenery, and the fertile and open plains of Salop, in luxuriant cultivation, are seen in all their beauty. The village is prepossessing in its appearance, and, with its venerable church, as seen from almost every point of view, forms a highly picturesque and interesting feature in the landscape. At the bridge, which is about a mile from the village, the river, after spreading through the adjacent plains, becomes contracted in its channel, and flows rapidly between its lofty and precipitous banks, which are crowned with wood.

There is neither trade nor manufacture of any kind carried on; but upon the banks of the Dee, between Overton and the contiguous village of Bangor-Iscoed, exists a considerable quantity of a species of ductile clay, adapted for the use of potters. The market has long been discontinued; fairs are held on the Monday before Holy Thursday, June 11th, August 9th, and October 8th. Overton is one of the contributory *boroughs* within the county which are united in the return of a member to parliament; the right of election is in every householder who is rated to the relief of the poor, and has paid his rates for six months previously; and the present number of voters is about three hundred. The limits of the borough, which are co-extensive with those of the parish, and comprise an area of nine miles in circumference, were not altered by the Boundary Act of 1832. The village is also one of the polling-places in the election of a knight for the shire. The borough is within the jurisdiction of the county magistrates, who hold petty-sessions for the hundred at this place; and a house of correction for the hundred was erected here in 1824, at the expense of the county.

The *living* is a perpetual curacy, united to the rectory of Bangor-Iscoed: the tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £551. 8. 2., subject to rates, averaging £40. 5. 9. annually. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, and originally a spacious cruciform structure, consists at present only of a nave, aisles, and chancel, with a lofty square tower surmounted with an embattled circular turret, commanding a very extensive view: the prevailing character is the early style of English architecture; the tower, which appears to be of later date, is supposed to have been built when the church was reduced in dimensions by the removal of the transepts and the original tower at the intersection, which had probably fallen into decay. In the chancel is a pew that appears to have been granted to the Kynaston family, and on which is the inscription "*Protectoris Auctoritate*," 1649. The north aisle has been recently enlarged, and two hundred and eighty-one additional sittings have been erected, of which a hundred and sixty-six are free, in consideration of a gift of £200 by the Incorporated Society for building and enlarging churches and chapels. The churchyard, which is large, is remarkable for the great number of yew trees of extraordinary growth with which it abounds. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists, erected in 1816. A National school, for the gratuitous education of poor children, has been built and is supported by subscription; and about 200 children are taught in five day schools, in three of which the instruction is at the parents' cost. There are also three Sunday schools, conducted by gratuitous teachers, in two of which are 130 males and females, who attend the Established Church, and in the other, appertaining to Wesleyan Primitive Methodists, are 20; and about 100 children are taught at their parents' expense in six infants' schools.

A small estate belongs to the poor of the parish, said to have been a grant of a person named John Lloyd, but whether by will or deed does not appear; it is situated in the township of *Maes Lewis*, and contains nine acres, one of which is coppice: about thirty years since timber to the amount of £80 was cut from the land, which sum was applied towards the erection of a poor house, £4 interest, in lieu, being now paid out of the rates. Another property, consisting of about ten acres, and yielding a rent of £15, was purchased in 1732 at *Penly* with some consolidated charities amounting to £100; and about sixty years ago, a rood of land was added under an inclosure act. The produce of the whole, including Lloyd's estate, is £29. 1., which is expended in clothing, and distributed at Christmas among the poor, who also receive bread on Sundays to the amount of £5. 4. annually, arising from a rent-charge on land in the township of *Cloy*, the grant of Thomas and Margaret Eyton. A sum of £48, arising from a sale of timber off the poor's land was spent by an order of vestry in 1781, but no interest has ever been paid, and therefore it must be regarded as lost. The site of the ancient *castle* occupies the brow of a lofty promontory overlooking the river Dee; and in the park of Gwernhailed, in the parish, are the remains of a large circular camp, surrounded by a rampart of earth, called the *Castle Yard:* it commands the whole of the country to the west of the river, and near it is a tumulus, twenty-two yards in length and twelve yards broad, raised to a considerable height; it is designated the *Giant's Grave*, but nothing is recorded of its origin or history. In the mansion of Maesgwaelod, for several

centuries the residence of the Hanmer family, and from which the township took its name, now the property of Major Fletcher, who commanded the rear of the British army at the battle of Corunna, on the 16th of January, 1809, are the keys of that city, which were brought away by the Major, and deposited here; they are held together by a ring, from which is suspended a steel plate, with the legend "*Portigo de Puerta de Abigo.*"

OXWICH, a parish, in the union and hundred of SWANSEA, county of GLAMORGAN, SOUTH WALES, 14 miles by Penrice, and 13 across the sands (w. s. w.) from Swansea; containing 345 inhabitants. This parish is situated on the Bristol Channel, and on the western shore of the small but fine bay to which it gives name, and which has a considerable depth of water at all times of the tide, as well as good anchorage. It comprises a moderate tract of arable and pasture land, inclosed and in a good state of cultivation. The surrounding scenery is finely varied, and enlivened with luxuriant woods, and the views over the channel and the adjacent country possess much interest. The bay on the north has some firm and smooth sands, well adapted for sea-bathing: on the east it is bounded by lofty and precipitous cliffs, affording shelter from the winds, and on the west by gently sloping hills richly covered with wood from the margin of the water to their summits. A few of the inhabitants are employed in blasting the contiguous limestone rocks, and in digging on the shore for stones of a similar quality, with which small vessels are occasionally freighted for the opposite coast of Devonshire. Lobsters and crabs, together with two or three species of edible sea plants, are procured here. The living is a discharged rectory, united to that of Nicholaston, and rated in the king's books at £9. 9. 2. The church, dedicated to St. Illtyd, is romantically situated at the base of a hill on the western side of the bay, and, as seen from the sands, has a very picturesque appearance; it contains an ancient altar-tomb, on which are the effigies of a knight and his lady, in a recumbent position. There is a National school, supported by a lady in the neighbourhood, and attended by 30 children daily and by 40 on Sundays. Thomas Bevan, in 1708, bequeathed £10 to the poor of the parish; but after the interest had been paid for some years, the principal was lost by the personal representative of the testator becoming insolvent. On the hill above the village are the ruins of Oxwich Castle, supposed to have been built about the middle of the sixteenth century, by Sir Rice Mansel, rather as a residence than as a place of strength; they consist chiefly of some dilapidated portions of the walls, in one of which are the remains of a fine window.

OYSTERMOUTH, a parish, in the union and hundred of SWANSEA, county of GLAMORGAN, SOUTH WALES, 5 miles (s. w.) from Swansea; containing 1477 inhabitants. This place was anciently called by the Welsh Caer Tawy, and probably derived that name from the erection of a castle, the foundation of which is by some historians ascribed to Henry de Beaumont, who wrested from Caradoc ab Iestyn extensive territories in the province of Gower, for the security of which he built several castles; and by others to Richard de Granville, one of the Norman knights who attended Robert Fitz-Hamon, and who materially contributed to his conquest of Glamorgan. The parish, situated in the peninsula of Gower, and bounded on the east by the bay of Swansea, comprises a very large portion of arable and pasture, inclosed and in good cultivation, and a tract of common, which is uninclosed and open to the proprietors and tenants of land. The *village* is much resorted to by visiters during the summer; but, from its peculiar situation under a high limestone rock, which deprives it of the sun for several months in the winter, is a very dreary residence during that season. The surrounding scenery, though rather bold and striking, has little either of a picturesque or pleasing character; but the high grounds command noble views over the bays of Swansea and Carmarthen, the peninsula of Gower, which separates them, and the Bristol Channel. Woodlands Castle, the seat of the late General Warde, is a handsome modern mansion, situated about a mile and a half to the north of Oystermouth Castle.

There are some *quarries* of limestone of an excellent quality, which, from its being susceptible of a fine polish, is substituted for marble in the manufacture of mantel-pieces, monumental tablets, and other articles: a considerable number of the poorer inhabitants find employment in these quarries, which are wrought upon an extensive scale, and in the mills that have been erected for sawing and polishing the blocks of stone, which are here manufactured into the various articles above noticed. In working the quarries it has been stated that human bones of a large size have been often discovered. A *tram-road*, that has been constructed from this place to Swansea, along the sea-coast, affords facility of conveying the limestone from the quarries, and of bringing back coal and manure. The *oyster fishery* is carried on during the season to a considerable extent, chiefly for the supply of the Bristol market; and salmon are frequently procured from the weirs on the shores of Swansea bay. The *Mumbles Point*, an insulated rock at high water, forms the western extremity of Swansea bay; and the trustees of the harbour have erected a lighthouse upon it, which has been productive of the greatest benefit to vessels navigating this coast, and is supported by a small toll payable by each vessel passing within a certain distance of it. The Mumbles Roads provide excellent shelter, with good anchorage, for ships navigating the channel, which frequently put in here during the prevalence of westerly gales, to the number, occasionally, of two hundred sail.

The *living* is a perpetual curacy, endowed with £200 royal bounty, and £1000 parliamentary grant; net income, £85; patron and impropriator, Colonel Perrott. The *church*, dedicated to All Saints, is a neat and appropriate edifice, though not remarkable for any architectural details of importance, and contains a monument to the memory of Thomas Bowdler, Esq., of Rhydings, in this county, editor of the Family Shakspeare, and of a purified edition of Gibbon's Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire. There are places of worship for Independents, and Calvinistic and Wesleyan Methodists. A *National* school, consisting of about 30 children, is maintained by annual subscriptions of a guinea, for which sum each donor recommends two children; and there are a *day* school, in which about 20 children, chiefly boys, are instructed at their parents' expense; and two *Sunday* schools, in one of which, superintended by the incumbent, are from 60 to 70 males and females, and in the other, supported by the minister of the Independents' chapel, are 107. *Mrs. Benbow* bequeathed a rent-charge of £2 per annum to the poor, to be distributed in bread on Easter and Christmas days; but the late Rev. Thomas Fryer, who possessed a moiety of the lands so charged, made a will in 1834, empowering his executor to transfer to the curate £100 three per cent. consols., to relieve the property, and the dividend to be expended in bread, according to the will of the original donor; and the poor also receive benefit from two other gifts of an ancient date, amounting to £4, the interest of which is paid out of the parish rates. Upon the summit of a knoll, surrounded by broken cliffs, a little to the north-westward of the church, and commanding a fine marine prospect, are the remains of the *castle*, consisting principally of the shell, which is nearly entire: the walls are finely mantled with ivy, and in such good preservation, that the plan of several of the apartments may be distinctly traced; the prevailing character of the architecture is the early English style, of which it affords a very good specimen, and the ruins retain an air of venerable and stately appearance.

P

PAINSCASTLE (PAIN'S CASTLE), a hamlet and small village, in the parish of Llanbedr-Painscastle, union of Hay, hundred of Painscastle, county of Radnor, South Wales, 6 miles (N. W. by W.) from Hay: the population is included in the return for the parish. It is situated in a vale near the northern bank of the Bâchwy stream, which nearly encircles the village, and was formerly of much greater importance than it is at present, having had a castle and a market, but the former no longer exists, and the latter has been discontinued; fairs, however, continue to be held on May 12th, September 22nd, and December 15th, for horned cattle, sheep, and horses. Under the act of 1832, to "Amend the Representation," this is a polling-place for the election of the knight of the shire; and the petty-sessions for the hundred are sometimes held here. For an historical notice of the castle, which was once so considerable as to give name both to the village and hundred, but of which the only vestige is the moat that surrounds the site, near the north-western extremity of the village, see the article on Llanbedr-Painscastle.

PARCEL CANOL (PARSEL-CANOL), a township, in that part of the parish of Llanbadarn-Vawr which is in the upper division of the hundred of Geneu'r-Glyn, union of Aberystwith, county of Cardigan, South Wales, 5 miles (E.) from Aberystwith; containing 568 inhabitants. It is situated to the north of the river Rheidiol, and contains some pleasing and respectable residences surrounded with trees. There is an endowment of £6. 2. 6. per annum for a free school, arising from a bequest of £150, by Richard Lewis, Esq., late of Abercwmdole; and about 300 males and females are gratuitously taught in two Sunday schools by Calvinistic Methodists. Some children of the township also attend the day schools in that of Melindwr, adjoining. A new church has been erected at Tŷ'n-y-Llidiart, in the township, the expense of which was defrayed by public subscription.

PARCEL MAWR, a hamlet, in the parish of Llanguicke, union of Neath, hundred of Llangyvelach, county of Glamorgan, South Wales, 6 miles (N. N. W.) from Neath; containing 710 inhabitants. At the lower end of this hamlet the parish church is situated.

PARK (PARC), a hamlet, in the parish of Eglwysilan, hundred of Caerphilly, county of Glamorgan, South Wales, 11 miles (S. S. E.) from Merthyr-Tydvil; containing 132 inhabitants. It is situated in the northern part of the parish, and on the eastern declivity of the lofty eminence called Cevn Eglwysilan.

PARTRISHOW, a parish, in the union and hundred of Crickhowel, county of Brecknock, South Wales, 6 miles (N. E. by E.) from Crickhowel; containing 71 inhabitants. The present name of this parish is by some supposed to be a corruption of its original appellation, *Parthau yr Ishow*, signifying "the parcel or territory of Ishow," the patron saint to whom its church is dedicated. The late Archdeacon Payne conceived the original name to have been more correctly *Merthyr Ishow*, or "Ishow the Martyr," to whom, according to the ancient register of Llandaf, a church was consecrated here, in the eleventh century, by Bishop Herewald, under the name of "*Methur Yssui.*"

The parish is situated in a mountainous district, and is bounded on the south and east by the river Grwyne-Vawr, which separates it from the isolated hamlet of Fawyddog, in the county of Hereford, and from part of Monmouthshire; on the south and west by the parish of Llanbedr; and on the north by the hamlet of Grwyne-Vawr, in the parish of Tàlgarth. It is in a very retired situation, remote from any public road, and possessing no facility of intercourse with the places in its vicinity: the surrounding country presents some fine mountain scenery; the rateable annual value of the parish being returned at £564. The living is consolidated with the rectory of Llanbedr: the rectorial tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £57. 10. The church, which is in the later style of English architecture, and appears to have been rebuilt upon the site of the ancient structure consecrated by Bishop Herewald, consists of a nave and chancel only; the vaulted roof was of open timber frame-work; but for the comfort of the congregation has been lately ceiled; the font, which is of great antiquity, is very large, though formed out of a single block of stone; around the edge is the inscription "*In tempore Gynillyn, Meilir me fecit.*" Cynhyllyn, son of Rhŷs Gôch, was lord of Ystradwy, now the hundred of Crickhowel, in the reign of Henry I., at the time when the ancient church was erected. The rood-loft, which is beautifully carved in Irish oak, and traditionally said to be the work of an Italian artist, is still remaining: it is evidently of the time of Henry VII., and was probably the gift of the Herbert family, who had property in the parish: at the west end of the nave is a small chapel, with the altar still remaining, and a small cinquefoiled niche, probably intended for the image of the saint. This chapel has been converted into a school-room and vestry-room. Mrs. Herbert, widow of the Rev. John Herbert, rector of Llanbedr in 1728, bequeathed several plots of ground, consisting of about 37 acres of clear land and 12 of wood, partly for the education of girls, and partly for the relief of poor persons not receiving parochial assistance; two-thirds of the rents to be appropriated to Llanbedr, and the remaining third to this parish: the estate is now let for £24 per annum, of which £10 are paid for the instruction of twelve girls in reading, writing, and sewing, and the residue is distributed among deserving housekeepers. At the bottom of the hill on which the church stands there is a stream called Nant Mair, or "Mary's brook;" and near its margin is the well of St. Ishow, open in front, but inclosed on three sides by walls, in which were recesses, most probably intended to receive the offerings presented by the votaries of the saint.

PATER, or PATERCHURCH, county of PEMBROKE, SOUTH WALES.—See PEMBROKE.

PEMBREY, county of CARMARTHEN, SOUTH WALES.—See PENBREY.

PEMBROKE, a borough, market-town, and sea-port, and the head of a union, locally in the hundred of CASTLEMARTIN, county of PEMBROKE, SOUTH WALES, 6 miles (S. E. by E.) from Milford, 10 (S. by E.) from Haverfordwest, and 248 (W.) from London; containing, exclusively of the parish of Monkton, 6663 inhabitants. The name of this place is derived from the words *Pen Bro*, literally signifying a headland, or promontory, and originally applied to a district nearly corresponding in extent with the present hundred of Castlemartin, stretching out into the sea, and separating Milford Haven, on the north, from the Bristol Channel on the south. On the erection of a castle, and the consequent growth of the town, the name of the district in which they were situated was transferred to them, and subsequently to the whole of the county, of which that town became the capital. The early history of this place is involved in some confusion. It is stated by Giraldus Cambrensis, that Arnulph de Montgomery erected here, in the reign of Henry I., a slender fortress of stakes and turf, which, on his return into England, he placed under the custody of his constable and lieutenant, Giraldus de Windesor. In the Chronicle of Caradoc of Llancarvan, who was contemporary with Giraldus, it is expressly recorded that the castle was attacked in 1092, and again in 1094, by the forces of Cadwgan ab Bleddyn, but that it was so strongly fortified as to baffle every effort of that chieftain to reduce it. The latter of these dates, which is some years prior to the accession of Henry I., contradicts the statement of Giraldus Cambrensis, with respect to the time of the original foundation; and the results of the attacks by so formidable an enemy is at variance with his description of the character of the fortress. Arnulph de Montgomery, on the accession of *Henry I.*, having joined in a confederacy against that sovereign, the castle of Pembroke, together with his other estates, became forfeited to the crown, and the king afterwards conferred the castle, together with the lordship of Carew, and several other manors, on Giraldus de Windesor, Arnulph's lieutenant, who had married Nêst, daughter of Rhŷs ab Tewdwr. According to Caradoc of Llancarvan, Giraldus or Gerald de Windesor rebuilt the castle of Pembroke in the year 1105, on a more advantageous site, called "Congarth Vechan," and removed into it his family and his goods. Soon after this, as we are informed by some authorities, Owain, son of Cadwgan ab Bleddyn, having heard the beauty of Nêst extolled at a banquet given by Cadwgan, either at his castle of Aberteivy, or at that of Eare Weare, in the parish

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of Amroath, came, under the pretence of relationship, to pay her a visit at this place, and becoming enamoured at this interview, resolved upon carrying her away by force. For this purpose, having obtained the aid of some young men as profligate as himself, he returned in the evening to the castle, which he entered unobserved, and, placing a guard over the chamber of Nêst, set fire to the building, and, in the confusion and alarm that ensued, forcibly conveyed her and her children to his residence in Powys. Other writers, however, are of opinion that the castle of Carew was the scene of this outrage and abduction. The alliance of Gerald with the native princes of the country, by his marriage with Nêst, who was some time after restored to him, subsequently excited the jealousy of Henry, who used every possible means to circumscribe his authority, as far as was consistent with the safety of the English interests in this province.

Gilbert de Clare, surnamed Strongbow, was created Earl of Pembroke by Henry I., in 1109, and thus became possessed of the royal territories in this quarter, and of the castle of Pembroke; and in 1138, the earldom was erected into a county palatine, with the privilege of *jura regalia;* and, under the authority of its earl, a session and a monthly county court were held within the castle. In the latter all pleas of the crown were determined, fines levied, and recoveries passed; the writs were issued in the name of the earl, who held also at this place his courts of chancery and exchequer. Strongbow enlarged the castle, which he strengthened with additional fortifications, and made it in every respect a residence suitable to the dignity of the elevated rank he held. He also incorporated the inhabitants of the town, which had arisen under the protection of the castle, and which he surrounded with a lofty embattled wall, defended by numerous bastions, and entered by three principal gates and a postern. Under the protection and influence of its earls, Pembroke became a place of great importance; and in the year 1172, Henry II. kept the festival of Easter in the castle. Jasper Tudor, Earl of Pembroke, after the defeat of the Lancastrians at the battle of Barnet, retired into the castle, in which were then residing the young Earl of Richmond and his mother; but he was soon besieged by Morgan ab Thomas, brother of the celebrated Rhŷs ab Thomas, a zealous partisan of the house of York, to whom he must have surrendered the fortress, had not David, another brother, who had embraced the opposite interest, come promptly to his assistance, and conveyed him, together with the Countess of Richmond and her son, to Tenby, where they embarked for France.

The suppression of the palatine jurisdiction, in the reign of Henry VIII., deprived Pembroke of its dignity as the metropolis of a regality; but during the civil war of the *seventeenth century*, its strength rendered it the scene of many important transactions. The castle, at the commencement of the war, was the only fortress possessed by the parliament in this part of the principality, and was placed under the command of Colonel Rowland Laugharne. In 1643, Admiral Swanley arrived with the parliamentarian fleet in Milford Haven, and reinforced the garrison with two hundred mariners and several small pieces of cannon, with the aid of which the governor succeeded in reducing most of the neighbouring fortresses, which were garrisoned for the king. In 1647, Colonel Laugharne, and likewise Colonels Powell and Poyer, abandoning the interest of the parliament, and embracing that of the opposite party, made Pembroke their head-quarters, and the rallying point for the army which they raised on behalf of the king; and after their defeat in the disastrous battle of St. Fagan's, in Glamorganshire, retired hither with the remnant of their forces, closely followed by an army led by Cromwell in person, who immediately commenced the siege of the town, taking post at Welsdon, a village about two miles and a half from it. The siege was conducted with the greatest vigour, and sustained with obstinate valour by the garrison, who were resolved to hold out to the last extremity; but Cromwell having found means to destroy their mills, and their supply of water being also cut off by the destruction of a staircase leading into a cavern under one of the towers, in which was their chief reservoir, there remained only the alternative of a lingering death or immediate submission. Under these circumstances the garrison capitulated, on condition that their chief leaders should throw themselves on the mercy of the parliament; that several of the inferior officers should leave the kingdom, not to return within two years; that all arms and ammunition should be given up, and that the town should be spared from plunder. Laugharne, Powell, and Poyer were afterwards tried by a court-martial, and being found guilty of treason, were condemned to be shot; but the authorities being induced to spare two of them, it was ordered that they should draw lots for the favour; and accordingly three papers were folded up, on two of which was written "Life given by God," and the third left blank; the latter was drawn by Colonel Poyer, who was shot in Covent Garden, on the 25th of April, 1649. That the surrender of the garrison was justly attributed to the failure of their supply of water, by the accident above noticed, has been confirmed by a recent discovery of the cavern, in which was found a copious spring of water, with the shattered remains of a staircase leading to it from the tower, the bones of a man, and several cannon balls.

The importance of this place subsequently to the abolition of the palatinate depending principally upon its castle, which, after these events, was never refortified, it now experienced a further decline, owing to its remote situation and want of commerce; and though it has to the present day nominally retained

its dignity as the capital of the county, it dwindled into comparative insignificance, as all the substantial benefits arising from that distinction were transferred to Haverfordwest, which, from its more central situation, was found better adapted for the transaction of the business of the county. The removal of the government dock-yard from Milford to the place, in 1814, however, materially contributed to revive its prosperity; and since that period it has been gradually increasing in extent and population, and, from the many local advantages which it possesses for an establishment of this nature, there is every prospect of its becoming in due time one of the most considerable naval arsenals in the kingdom. The TOWN is beautifully situated on an elevated ridge projecting into the head of the Pennar Mouth Pill, forming the largest southern creek of Milford Haven, and which it divides into two branches, by which, at high water, it is nearly insulated, and over each of which is a neat bridge of stone. It consists principally of one long street, irregularly built, and connected on the west with the ancient village of Monkton, which forms a suburb to the town, and on the north with a new street leading to Pembroke Dock, a flourishing and populous place, about two miles to the north-west, forming a distinct town within the parish of St. Mary, which has arisen since the removal of the dock-yard thither from Milford. The houses are built on both sides of the ridge, of which the western extremity is crowned with the magnificent ruins of the castle, and on each side are gardens sloping down from the houses to the water's edge; the embattled walls with which the ancient town was surrounded are still tolerably perfect on the north side, and the entire town, rising above the waters of the broad inlet, amidst some of the richest scenery in this part of the principality, has an air in some parts of venerable grandeur, and in others of picturesque beauty. The streets are partially paved and lighted, and the inhabitants are amply supplied with excellent water from seven public conduits in different parts of the town, to which it is conveyed from a distance of half a mile, by means of pipes laid down at the expense of the corporation.

There are no particular manufactures carried on, the inhabitants consisting of persons of small independent fortune, shop-keepers, and a few whose business is at the dock; but it serves in a great measure as a depôt for the neighbouring districts. *Stone coal* is brought from a distance of about six miles to the east of it, and bituminous coal from Swansea, Llanelly, Newport, and other towns on the southern coast. When colonial produce was not permitted to be imported into Ireland direct, it was lodged in warehouses appropriated to that purpose at Pembroke ferry, in the parish of St. Mary, but that place is at present of no commercial importance. The *market*, which is abundantly supplied with provisions of every kind, is on Saturday; and there are *fairs* on April 12th, Trinity Monday, July 10th, October 10th, and November 30th; and in the suburb of Monkton, on May 4th and September 25th. The two parishes of St. Mary and St. Michael comprise, in addition to the towns of Pembroke and Pembroke Dock, a considerable adjacent agricultural district. That of *St. Mary* is surrounded by the parishes of St. Michael, Cosheston, and Monkton, and is computed to contain about 2000 acres, of which nearly 1600 are meadow and pasture, and 400 arable; the soil is of a reddish colour, and indifferent quality, except a line of limestone which passes through it, and there is little timber of any kind: the Royal Dock-yard is in this parish, and a branch of Milford Harbour runs through it, and terminates at the town. *St. Michael's* is bounded by the parishes of St. Mary, Nash, Cosheston, Lamphey, and St. Petrox, and is calculated to comprise about 1800 acres, of which nearly 1400 are meadow and pasture, and 400 arable; there is little timber, and the soil is of much the same character as that of St. Mary's, but rather better; a line of limestone also runs from east to west through the parish, and there are a few quarries of small extent. The rateable annual value of the parish of St. Mary is £8291. 13., of St. Michael's £3694. 10. 10., and of the suburban parish of Monkton £4061. 12.

PEMBROKE DOCK, sometimes called PATER, or PATERCHURCH, is situated on the southern shore of Milford Haven, about two miles from the old town. It consists of several streets of neat and well-built houses, and is partially paved, but not lighted; there are numerous good shops for the supply of the population, several of which are branches from the larger establishments in the borough. A handsome inclosed market-place was erected some years ago; but it has hitherto been but scantily supplied, and most of the inhabitants frequent the market at Pembroke. The *dock-yard* forms a spacious area inclosed within a lofty wall of stone, and comprises a neat range of buildings for the transaction of the public business, houses for the principal officers of the establishment, a well-built chapel fitted up with elegant simplicity for the use of the persons employed in the yard, and a fort, recently completed, for the defence of the place, mounting twenty-three long twenty-four pounders. There are twelve slips for *ship-building*, which is at present the only source of occupation in the yard, though, from the low price of labour in this part of the country, and the facility of obtaining materials of all kinds, it is in contemplation to introduce other branches of labour for the naval service. Besides the government establishment there is a small private dock, and the Irish packet establishment has been removed from Milford to this place, with a view to which alteration a very fine *jetty* has been constructed at Hobbs' Point, a few hundred yards to the east of the dock-yard, from which new roads have been formed, connecting it with the main

road from Carmarthen, in a new line avoiding both Narberth and Haverfordwest, by which route the mail saves a distance of several miles. About a mile to the east of the dock-yard is Pembroke *ferry*, belonging to the Crown, and held by Sir John Owen, Bart., who underlets it at an annual rent of £105; it forms the shortest and most usual line of communication between Haverfordwest and Pembroke, the distance between which places by the ferry is only ten miles, but by Narberth twenty-five; the fares are a halfpenny for a foot passenger, a penny for a man and horse, and a shilling per wheel for carriages. The entrance from Milford Haven to the creek at the head of which the town of Pembroke is situated, at low water, is little more than a hundred yards wide, and from nine to twelve feet deep; but proceeding upwards it immediately expands into a wide oozy reach, called Crow Pool, containing an abundance of excellent oysters.

The inhabitants of Pembroke received their first charter of INCORPORATION from Gilbert Strongbow, Earl of Pembroke, in the time of Stephen; and in 1168, Henry II. confirmed to them all the privileges which they had previously enjoyed; also granting that they should not answer in any plea out of their own town, unless the same should concern the Crown; that they should be exempt from toll in Bristol, Gloucester, Winchester, Devonshire, Cornwall, Rochelle, and Normandy; and that they should have an eight days' annual fair, beginning at the feast of St. Peter and St. Paul. By a charter of John, the freedom from toll appears to have been extended, and a second fair of two days granted, commencing on the Eve of John the Baptist; and all former charters were confirmed by Richard III., in the 2nd year of his reign, by Henry VIII. in his 9th year, by Edward VI. in his 1st year, and lastly, by James I., in the 5th of his reign: in the grant of Richard it was declared, that "the town shall now become a corporate body, instead of being, as hitherto, incorporate; and shall consist of a mayor, two bailiffs, and the burgesses of the said place." Until the year 1835, when the Municipal Corporations' Act was passed, the title of the corporation was "the Mayor, Bailiffs, and Burgesses of the town and borough of Pembroke," and the government was vested in a mayor, an indefinite number of common-councilmen, a town-clerk, two bailiffs, two serjeants-at-mace, and an unlimited number of burgesses; the mayor and common-council forming the controlling body. The mayor, who was a justice of the peace concurrently with the county magistrates, a coroner, and a judge of the "Fortnight Court," was elected in July, by the burgesses, out of three members of the common council proposed in council as candidates; the councilmen were appointed by a majority of the council and the mayor, and those of them who had served the office of mayor were styled aldermen; one of the bailiffs was chosen by the mayor, and the other by the council; and the serjeants-at-mace were elected in a similar manner.

The corporation is now styled the "Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses," and consists of a mayor, six aldermen, and eighteen councillors, forming the council of the borough, which is divided into two wards, and of which the municipal and parliamentary boundaries are the same. The council elect the mayor annually on November 9th out of the aldermen or councillors; and the aldermen triennially from among the councillors, or persons qualified as such, one-half going out of office every three years, but re-eligible: the councillors are chosen by and out of the enrolled burgesses, on November 1st, one-third going out of office every year. The aldermen and councillors must have each a property qualification amounting to £500, or be rated at £15 annual value. The burgesses consist of the occupiers of houses and shops who have been rated for three years to the relief of the poor, if resident householders within seven miles; and a valid title to be a burgess is acquirable by descent, marriage, marriage-settlement, devise, or promotion to any benefice or office, in which case the occupancy and payment of rates by the predecessor may be reckoned. Two assessors for each ward, and two auditors, are elected annually on March 1st by and out of the burgesses; and the council appoint a town-clerk, treasurer, and other officers on November 9th: the total number of borough magistrates is seven. Pembroke, with the contributory boroughs of Tenby, Wiston, and Milford, which last was added by the act passed in 1832, for "Amending the Representation," sends a member to *parliament:* the right of election was formerly vested in the mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses, but is now, by the act, confined to such of these as are resident, and extended to every male person of full age occupying, either as owner or as tenant under the same landlord, a house or other premises of the annual value of not less than ten pounds, provided he be capable of registering as the act directs; and the number of tenements of this value, within the limits of the borough, which are minutely detailed in the Appendix, is three hundred, including those in the parish of Monkton, which for electoral purposes has been included within the borough: the mayor is the returning officer. The revenue of the corporation amounts to about £100, arising out of the tolls of the markets and fairs. Pembroke has been constituted a polling-place in the election of a knight for the shire. The town-hall is a plain modern building in the centre of the south side of the principal street, and underneath it is a commodious area for the corn-market.

The LIVINGS of the three parishes of St. Mary, St. Michael, and St. Nicholas, are consolidated into one discharged vicarage, rated in the king's books at £9, *viz.*, £4 for Michael's, and £5 for that of Monkton or Nicholas, Mary's not being in charge;

present net income, £439, with a glebe-house; patron and impropriator, Sir John Owen, Bart. The tithes of St. Mary's parish have been commuted for a rent-charge of £350, of which £187. 10. are payable to the impropriator, and £162. 10. to the vicar, subject to rates, averaging £22. 10.; the tithes of St. Michael's have been exchanged for a charge of £325, of which £162. 10. are payable to the impropriator, and a similar sum to the vicar, the latter subject to rates, which average £22. 10.; and the tithes of Monkton have been commuted for a charge of £475, of which £300 belong to the impropriator, and £175 to the vicar, the latter subject to rates, amounting to £20. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient and venerable structure, in the Norman style, situated near the centre of the town, and composed of a nave, chancel, and north aisle, with a small chapel on the southern side: in the north aisle and in the chancel are doorways, now closed up, which formerly communicated with additional buildings no longer standing. That dedicated to St. Michael was rebuilt almost from the ground, about ten years since, in the later style of English architecture, the expense having been defrayed by a parochial rate; it will accommodate about 1000 persons, and the number of free sittings is 400. Each of these churches had anciently chapels of ease, situated a little distance without the walls of the town; and on the summit of an eminence, about three quarters of a mile to the south, still stands an ancient ecclesiastical edifice, dedicated to St. Daniel, with a lofty spire rising from a low tower, now private property. The chapel within the dock-yard is not consecrated, and is in the patronage of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty. There are places of worship for Baptists, and Calvinistic and Wesleyan Methodists.

A *Grammar school* founded here in 1690 has an endowment of £11. 3. 4. per annum, arising from various bequests of rent-charges, by Sir Hugh Owen, Bart., Morgan Davies, and Griffith Dawes, and a sum in lieu of the corn-toll granted to the master by the corporation at an early period; but no school is now kept, as the Shire Hall, in which it was formerly held, was pulled down in 1820; although a master is still appointed by the mayor and council. There are 18 day schools, in which the children are paid for by their parents; two boarding-schools contain about 30 girls; and a National day and Sunday school is attended by about 100 boys and 60 girls, and supported by subscription; it has a lending library attached. There are also six Sunday schools, appertaining to dissenters, and containing about 600 males and females; five are conducted by gratuitous teachers, in the other the instruction is paid for by the parents: fourteen children are taught in an infants' school. *Dr. I. Jones*, of Carmarthen, in 1698, bequeathed his estates, real and personal, to be appropriated to the apprenticing of children and the relief of the poor of Lawrenny, St. David's, Cosheston, and Lampeter-Velvrey, with a discretionary power to his brother, the Rev. William Jones, to add such other parishes as he should think proper to the four named by the testator; and Mr. W. Jones accordingly, by deed, in 1703, vested in three trustees the several sums of £300, £100, and £44, to be laid out in the purchase of land, which was effected shortly after in the parishes of Llandysilio-Gogo, and Llanllwchaiarn, and the rents to be appropriated to the apprenticing of children and the relief of the poor of Pembroke, to which purposes the income, now £143. 13., is applied. About £18 are annually expended in apprenticing six children, and the residue, after the payment of some incidental charges, is distributed among the poor. Matthew Warren bequeathed a rent-charge of £2. 12., Dr. Powell one of 10*s*., and George Evans another of 14*s*., for bread to twelve widows; and Richard Howell bequeathed £100; Margaret Mears, £30, of which £10 have been lost; Sir Hugh Owen, Bart., £20; and Sir Martin Beckman, £5, for the poor: there are also some other small charitable donations and bequests, and a few have been lost.

The *poor law union*, of which this town is the head, was formed January 6th, 1837, and comprises the following twenty-nine parishes and townships; namely, St. Mary, and St. Michael (Pembroke), Carew, Lamphey, Gumfreston, Stackpool-Elidur, Pwllcrochon, Llanstadwell, Burton, Rhôsmarket, Boshersston, Nash, Upton, Lawrenny, St. Mary Tenby (In Liberty and Out Liberty), St. Nicholas or Monkton, Redbarth, St. Florence, Penalley, Castlemartin, Hodgeston, St. Petrox, Angle, Cosheston, Rhôscrowther, Manorbeer, St. Twinnel's, and Warren. It is under the superintendence of 35 guardians, and contains a population of 19,671. The different parishes of Pembroke, though ecclesiastically united, continue separate for all civil purposes.

The majestic and venerable remains of the ancient CASTLE occupy the western extremity of the elevated ridge on which the town is built, and are justly regarded as among the most picturesque and magnificent ruins in the country. The entire fortress was surrounded by a lofty embattled wall, defended by numerous bastions, and having only one entrance from the land, through a grand gateway defended by two circular towers of prodigious strength, and a barbican. On this side it had likewise a dry moat, and the inclosed area was divided into an inner and an outer ward, the former of which comprised the state apartments, and the latter the inferior buildings and the offices for the use of the garrison. The principal remains consist of this grand entrance, the state apartments occupying the northern side, and the keep, which last is in the inner court, a massive and lofty round tower, seventy-five feet high, and one hundred and sixty-three feet in circumference at the base, and gradually diminishing in diameter towards the top, which is covered

with a vaulted roof. This tower is divided into five stages, and the walls are seventeen feet in thickness at the base, and fourteen feet thick at the summit, from which is obtained a most extensive and delightful prospect, comprehending the greater part of Pembrokeshire, from the Pencelly mountains, on the north, to the sea, and from the Carmarthenshire hills, on the east, to St. George's Channel, presenting a fine open champaign country, intersected by the numerous estuaries that unite to form the noble haven of Milford, and richly diversified and enlivened with cheerful villages and gentlemen's seats, among which those of Cresselly, Clareston, Orielton, and others, the grounds whereof are richly wooded, form a striking and beautiful contrast to the general appearance of the surrounding country, which is elsewhere almost destitute of timber. In the inner court, besides the keep, is a suite of apartments, apparently of later date than the rest of the castle, extending over the cavern called the Wogan, or Hogan, by corruption of the Welsh word Ogov, signifying "a cave:" this subterraneous chamber is seventy-five feet in length and fifty-nine feet wide, and communicates with the upper part of the castle by a staircase, and with the harbour below by a sally-port. The rock on which the castle is built is forty feet high, and is almost insulated by the two branches of the estuary into which it projects, and which is navigable to the town; under the south-eastern bastion is a natural opening in it, of unknown extent. The great solidity of the walls, and its commanding situation, must have rendered this fortress impregnable against any hostile attempt: its ponderous towers, with the northern suite of state apartments rising above the embattled walls, and part of the platform and parapet, which are still remaining, give its present ruins an air of venerable grandeur; and the ivy and other parasitical plants with which they are overspread contribute to heighten the picturesque beauty of their appearance. Leland says, he was shown an apartment in one of the gateway towers, in which, he was informed, Henry VII. was born; but other writers refer that circumstance to a room in the inner court of the castle. Pembroke Castle is now the property of the Crown, and is held under lease granted in the reign of James II. This place gives the title of earl to the noble family of Herbert.

PEMBROKESHIRE, a maritime county of South Wales, bounded on the north-east by the south-western extremity of Cardiganshire, from which it is separated by the navigable river Teivy; on the east by Carmarthenshire, on the south-east by Carmarthen bay, on the south by the Bristol Channel, and on the west and north-west by St. George's Channel: on the latter side its coast forms part of the southern boundary of the great bay of Cardigan, while directly westward it is deeply indented by the broad expanse of St. Bride's bay. It extends from 51° 33′ to 52° 4′ (N. Lat.), and from 4° 45′ to 5° 37′ (W. Lon.); and comprises an area, according to Mr. Carey's Communications to the Board of Agriculture, of three hundred and forty five thousand six hundred statute acres, or nearly five hundred and thirty-two square miles. Within its limits are 18,882 houses, inhabited, 1022 uninhabited, and 143 in the course of erection; and the population, in 1841, was 88,262, of which number 40,343 were males, and 47,919 females. The annual value of the rateable property amounts to £217,222. 17. 7½., of which £41,071. 12. 5½. is the sum returned for the hundred of Castlemartin, £25,443. 10. 7¾. for that of Dewisland, £25,342. 7. 10. for Dungleddy, £32,934. 1. 3½. for Kemmes, £8879. 9. 1. for Kîlgerran, £39,814. 12. 2¾. for Narberth, and £43,737. 4. 0¾. for Rhôs.

At the period of the conquest of Britain by the Romans, this county formed part of the territory of a tribe styled by these conquerors *Dimetæ*, who also occupied the present counties of Cardigan and Carmarthen, and whose country has been called after them *Dimetia*. The ancient British appellation of this province was *Dyved*, from which word Mr. Llwyd thinks it probable that the Roman *Dimetæ* was derived. The British name may be considered as an abbreviation of *Deheuvod*, or *Deâuvod* "the southern country, or the country on the right;" as *Deheubarth* is the common Welsh term for South Wales. In process of time, however, the limits of the territory to which *Dyved* was especially applied seem to have been contracted until they became nearly identical with those of the present county of Pembroke, which, by Welsh writers, is still frequently called by its ancient British designation. The etymology of its present name of *Pembrokeshire* does not appear ever to have been satisfactorily ascertained; but it seems that, in the time of Giraldus Cambrensis, the small peninsula of Castlemartin, lying between Milford Haven, on the north, and the Bristol Channel on the south, constituted the province of *Pembrock*, a term also bestowed upon the town and fortress built there by Arnulph de Montgomery, in the reign of Henry I., and thence afterwards given to the whole county: the British words *pen* and *bro*, from which this appellation has been supposed to be derived, signify the promontory, or headland region, and are correctly descriptive of the territory to which the name originally belonged. Under the Roman dominion Pembrokeshire contained the station *Ad Vigesimum* near its eastern confines; and that of *Menapia*, in the vicinity of St. David's. It was traversed from east to west by the great *Via Julia*, which entered it from the station *Maridunum*, at Carmarthen, and passed by that of *Ad Vigesimum* to *Menapia;* while another road, vulgarly called in later times "the Flemings' Way," connected the latter station with that of *Loventium*, at Llanio in Cardiganshire, run-

ning for a great distance over the Preselè mountains into the northern parts of Carmarthenshire.

Little is known concerning this territory for a long period after the withdrawal of the Roman forces from Britain, though it appears, in common with most other parts of the country, to have passed under the dominion of several lines of lords, or princes, some of whom are occasionally called in the Welsh annals, kings of Dyved; but it seems doubtful whether the whole country was ever subject to the authority of a single chieftain, until a kind of nominal authority was claimed over it by the princes of Dynevor, and occasionally by those of North Wales. Of the pedigrees preserved by the Welsh heralds of the succession of the lords of Dyved, one only is worthy of remark, *viz.*, that of the family of Morien Glâs, which was the most illustrious line of these princes: the exact period at which Morien Glâs flourished is not precisely ascertained, but he is supposed to have been a descendant of the great Caradoc, or Caractacus. In the year 892, during the quarrels among the three sons of Rhodri Mawr, King of all Wales, which ensued upon the death of this monarch, Anarawd, Prince of North Wales, advanced through Cardiganshire with a powerful force, augmented by some English auxiliaries, and made great devastation in this county, burning the houses and destroying the corn. After the death of Hywel Dda, Ievav and Iago, Princes of North Wales, asserted their right to the dominion of all Wales, and entered the territories of the sons of Hywel, in South Wales, whom they defeated in a great battle, and then proceeded into Pembrokeshire, making dreadful ravages along the whole line of their march. This incursion was made in 949; and the year following, encouraged by their former success, the princes of North Wales marched a second time into Pembrokeshire; but on that occasion they were opposed with great spirit by Owain ab Hywel Dda, who obliged them to retreat so precipitately, that many of their forces were drowned in the river Teivy. In 987, the coasts of the county were invaded by the Danes, who made great ravages on different parts of them, burning the churches of St. David's and St. Dogmael's, the latter near Cardigan; such was the destruction of corn and cattle made by these barbarians, that it caused a general famine, which proved fatal to many of the inhabitants; and Meredydd, the reigning prince of South Wales, was compelled to purchase the retirement of the invaders by the payment of a large tribute. Shortly after, Edwin, son of Eineon, considering himself wrongfully dispossessed of the sovereignty of South Wales by his uncle Meredydd, raised an army, and, having obtained succours from the Saxons and Danes, marched without opposition through this county, entering it from Cardiganshire, and quitting it for the southernmost parts of Carmarthenshire.

In the year 1021, Hywel and Meredydd, sons of Edwin, accompanied by Eulaff, or Aulaff, and a large army of Irish and Scots, landed in this county, with the view of obtaining for themselves the principality of South Wales from Llewelyn, who then ruled over all Wales; and, after pillaging the church of St. David's, marched eastward to Carmarthen, where they were totally defeated by Llewelyn, who, however, was slain in the action. Grufydd, Prince of all Wales, towards the middle of the eleventh century, ravaged the lands of some of his vassals in Dyved, to punish them for having assisted Caradoc, son of Rhydderch, a prince of Glamorgan, in his endeavours to obtain the sovereignty of South Wales. During the short reign of Caradoc, who possessed himself of the dominion of South Wales soon after the conquest of England by the Normans, a party of whom he brought to his assistance against the reigning Prince Meredydd, a hostile Norman force made a descent upon the western coasts of his dominions, and ravaged a great part of this county, as well as that of Cardigan: Caradoc marched against them with great celerity, and compelled them to abandon their plunder and retreat to their ships. Two years afterwards, in 1071, they made a like predatory visit, but with no better success, being defeated with great loss by Caradoc's son and successor Rhydderch. Rhŷs ab Tewdwr, having, in 1077, recovered the sovereignty of South Wales almost without opposition, was soon called upon to assist another prince, who, like himself, had been unjustly deprived of his lawful inheritance: this was Grufydd ab Cynan, who laid claim to the principality of North Wales, and landed in Pembrokeshire, in the year 1080, with a large force composed of Irish-Scots; being joined by Rhŷs, their combined armies marched into North Wales, where they fought the celebrated battle on the hills of Carno in Montgomeryshire, which established Grufydd in the sovereignty of that country. About this time also, *William the Conqueror* entered South Wales with a powerful army, and received the homage of the Welsh princes, from whom experiencing no resistance, he changed the character of his visit, and went with his troops on a pilgrimage to the city of St. David's at the westernmost extremity of this county, where he offered up his devotions at the shrine of the patron saint of the Cambrians. Cadivor Vawr, or Cadivor the Great, lord of Dyved, called also, from the place of his residence, lord of Blaencych, and the twenty-first in descent from Morien Glâs, died in 1088, leaving five sons by his wife, the daughter and heiress of Llywarch Llawen Vawr, another chieftain of the country included within the limits of the present county of Pembroke. Two years after this event, his eldest sons, Llewelyn and Eineon, with their uncle Eineon ab Collwyn, and Grufydd ab Meredydd, another chieftain of Dyved, joined in rebellion against Rhŷs ab Tewdwr, Prince of South Wales, and, having united their forces, marched towards Llandydoch, now St.

Dogmael's, on the Pembrokeshire side of the river Teivy, near Cardigan, where Rhŷs at that time resided, expecting probably to take him by surprise. In this, however, they were disappointed: Rhŷs immediately gave them battle near that place, and completely defeated them. Both the above-named sons of Cadivor were slain in the conflict, and Grufydd was taken prisoner and immediately put to death as a traitor, while Eineon ab Collwyn, the sole surviving leader, fled into Glamorgan, where he acted so prominent a part in the fatal measure of introducing the Normans into that province. Bledri, the next son, having taken no part in the insurrection, was allowed to remain in quiet possession of the lordship of Cilsant, and from him was descended its late proprietor, Lord Milford. The next attempt of the Norman conquerors on the coasts of this territory proved more successful than the two preceding ones, and was made by Martin de Tours, a Norman knight, whose services under the Conqueror had been rewarded by a grant of lands on the coast of Devonshire, adjacent to the Bristol Channel. He fitted out an expedition to act against such parts of Wales as he should find least prepared for defence, and having rounded the western parts of Pembrokeshire, he finally resolved on landing his troops at Fishguard, which he effected with little difficulty, and made an easy conquest of the adjacent lordship of Cemmaes, or Kemmes, in which his son Sir William erected the castle of Newport, and made it his principal residence. This conquest took place during the minority of Grufydd, son of the late prince of South Wales, to whom the district lawfully belonged; and the possession of it was subsequently secured to the family of its new master by the marriage of Martin's son, William, with the daughter of Rhŷs ab Grufydd, usually called the Lord Rhŷs.

This enterprise was undoubtedly undertaken on the general understanding that the English monarch would sanction any attack on the Welsh; and the next invasion of the territory now forming the county of Pembroke was under the direct approbation of *William Rufus*, to whom, in 1092, Arnulph, the younger son of Roger de Montgomery, Earl of Shrewsbury, did homage by anticipation for the province of Dyved, which he was licensed to subdue whenever and by whatever means he chose, and obtained almost immediate possession of the district around the present town of Pembroke, where he constructed the castle of Pembroke, for the defence of his newly acquired territories against the attacks of the native chieftains. That fortress proved of sufficient strength to resist the assaults of a formidable force brought against it in the course of the same year by Cadwgan ab Bleddyn, who again assailed it two years afterwards, but with the like ill-success. Arnulph appointed Gerald de Windesor governor of this castle, but how far his actual conquests extended is uncertain; and neither he nor his immediate successors appear to have held them with such ample powers as were exercised by the lords marcher; for the king's writs issuing out of the courts at Westminster were current in the conquered territory of Pembroke. On the accession of *Henry I.*, Arnulph joined in a rebellion against that monarch, which led to his voluntary exile and the forfeiture of his estates. Henry, on this occasion, gave the government of Pembroke to a Norman knight, named Saer, but soon restored it to Gerald de Windesor, who had married Henry's late concubine, Nêst, daughter of Rhŷs ab Tewdwr: Gerald rebuilt the castle of Pembroke, in the year 1105. Cadwgan ab Bleddyn, the principal chieftain in South Wales, after the death of Rhŷs ab Tewdwr, contrived to continue at peace with Henry I. of England for some time after the accession of the latter, and in this interval of repose gave a splendid festival at his castle of Eare Weare, in the parish of Amroath, in this county, or, as some have asserted, but with less probability, at that of Aberteivy, or Cardigan, to the principal persons of the surrounding country. At this entertainment Owain, son of Cadwgan, who had his residence at Powys, hearing the beauty of Gerald de Windesor's wife praised in the highest terms, his curiosity was greatly excited to see her, and, to gratify this wish, he took an early opportunity, on pretence of relationship, of paying her a visit. Struck with her charms at this interview, he instantly determined to make himself master of her person; and, having engaged in his service some young men upon whom he could rely, he returned the same evening either to Pembroke, or to Carew, it being somewhat uncertain whether this violent outrage occurred at the former or the latter place. He entered the castle unobserved, stationed a guard over the chamber in which Gerald and his wife lay, and set fire to the building. Gerald, in the confusion and alarm that ensued, would have rushed out among the incendiaries; but Nêst, suspecting some treachery, prevailed upon him to make his escape in another direction. Owain and his followers broke open the chamber door, seized Gerald's wife and his four children, and, leaving the castle in flames, and ravaging the adjacent country, carried off Nêst and the children into Powys; the latter, however, were soon restored; but this unprincipled outrage, in violation of the peace with the English, brought great evils upon the offender's family. About the year 1113, Grufydd ab Rhŷs, the eldest surviving son of Rhŷs ab Tewdwr, who, during his minority, had resided in Ireland, came to South Wales, and was encouraged by Gerald de Windesor, who was his brother-in-law, to assert his claim to the principality; but, fearing the power of the English monarch, he retired into North Wales, whence, however, he returned soon after, and commenced a desultory warfare against the English in the south of Carmarthenshire, which he sometimes extended into this county.

King Henry, regarding the conduct of his lieutenant on this occasion with extreme suspicion, circumscribed his power in every way consistent with the safety of his possessions here.

One of the most remarkable features in the whole history of Pembrokeshire is the settlement, about this period, of a numerous colony of *Flemings* among its native population, the memorials of which, however, are very scanty. It appears that, about the year 1106, during a tremendous storm on the coast of Flanders, the sand hills and embankments were in many places carried away, and the sea inundated a large tract of country. This calamity occasioned a great body of the inhabitants to seek an asylum in England, where they were well received by Henry I., and dispersed themselves throughout different counties, in which, however, they soon became odious to the native population, and Henry at last removed them to the district of Rhôs, or Roos, in this county, to the westward of the town of Haverfordwest, where at the same time a strong castle was erected, as also at Tenby. How long they remained here is not known; but it is stated by Caradoc of Llancarvan, that after a few years they disappeared; and, according to the same historian, a second inundation, in the year 1113, drove another body into England, and Henry, having urgent occasion for men to oppose the rising power of Grufydd ab Rhŷs, in South Wales, sent this colony also into Pembrokeshire, assigning to them the district which had before been given to their countrymen, and ordering his commanders there to provide them with habitations and the means of subsistence, on condition that they should consider themselves as his subjects, and act under his officers in their wars against the Welsh. Henry is also said, by the Welsh historians, to have placed among them some English settlers, to teach them the English language, and habituate them to English customs. The posterity of these settlers remain to this day in the southern parts of the county, where they are plainly distinguishable from the ancient British population by their language, manners, and customs.

The death of Henry I., in the year 1135, diffused a spirit of revolt and hostility throughout the whole of the native population of Wales, which he had kept in strict submission. The insurrection began within the present county of Pembroke, where a considerable body of Normans was defeated and destroyed. Animated by this success, the insurgents spread themselves over and ravaged this whole territory, putting to death great numbers of the foreigners. To repress this and subsequent formidable insurrections and invasions, the united forces of the Normans, Flemings, and English, in the south-western parts of Wales, were directed by several powerful leaders, amongst whom were the two sons of Gerald de Windesor; Robert Fitz-Martin, descended from the first invader of the county; William Fitz-John; and Stephen, the governor of Cardigan. But they were defeated in the vicinity of Cardigan, with the loss of three thousand men, besides great numbers who were made prisoners, or drowned in the Teivy, the few that remained taking refuge in their castles. In the year 1137, Owain, surnamed Gwynedd, Prince of North Wales, invaded this territory, and compelled its inhabitants to pay him tribute. The parts of Pembrokeshire held by the Anglo-Normans at this period were regarded as the property of the Crown, the commanders for the time being acting only by a delegated authority as lieutenants; but early in the reign of *Stephen*, in 1138, Gilbert de Clare, surnamed Strongbow, who had been created Earl of Pembroke by Henry I., in 1109, and, before the late reverses, had made himself master of the greater part of the present county of Cardigan, was invested with all the powers of a count palatine over the country from which he derived his title. This nobleman long made great but fruitless endeavours to reconquer the territories of which he had been deprived by the Welsh in Cardigan and elsewhere. In 1145, the castle of Gwys, in this county, was besieged and taken by the sons of Grufydd ab Rhŷs, aided by Hywel, a natural son of Owain Gwynedd. In 1150, Cadell, brother of Rhŷs ab Grufydd, Prince of South Wales, while on a hunting expedition in the territory of Pembroke, was waylaid and attacked by a party of English from Tenby: his attendants, being unarmed, were immediately dispersed, but, though left alone, he faced his assailants with great bravery, and is said to have killed several of them, at the same time receiving a severe wound, which for a long time after disabled him from active service. His brothers Rhŷs and Meredydd, in revenge for this outrage, marched their forces against Tenby, which place they surprised, took the castle by escalade, and slaughtered the garrison.

One of the first acts of the government of *Henry II.* was to banish out of England the Flemish mercenary soldiers who had followed the fortunes of Stephen; to whom, however, with great political wisdom, he granted leave to settle among their fellow-countrymen in the province of Pembroke, of which permission great numbers availed themselves, thus bringing to that colony a considerable accession of strength. Early in this reign also, Gilbert Strongbow at length succeeded in recovering much of his territories in Cardiganshire. But Rhŷs ab Grufydd, Prince of South Wales, enraged against the English by repeated injuries, became their most violent enemy, and in this county made many inroads on the estates of the Flemings, ravaged their country, and then returned to his castle of Dynevor, the ancient royal seat of his ancestors. The same chieftain repeated his incursions a few years afterwards with the like success, taking and destroying the castle of Kîlgerran, a place of great strength and importance. About the year 1186, Maelgwyn, son of Rhŷs ab

Grufydd, with an overwhelming force, took Tenby castle, and demolished the works. Gilbert Strongbow had in the mean time been succeeded in the palatinate of Pembroke by his son Richard, who died in 1176, leaving issue only one daughter, Isabel, who was in her infancy at the time of his decease, and remained a ward of the Crown for fourteen years. *Richard I.*, on his accession, gave this lady in marriage to William de la Grace, surnamed Le Mareschal, in whose family the earldom of Pembroke thus became vested, and who obtained from Richard's successor, John, the castle of Haverfordwest, and the custody of those of Carmarthen, Cardigan, and Gower. In 1199, Grufydd, son of Rhys, the last prince of South Wales, took the important fortress of Kîlgerran from his brother and enemy Maelgwyn; but a few years afterwards it fell into the hands of the Earl of Pembroke. After the death of Grufydd, his son Rhŷs having been reconciled to his uncle Maelgwyn, these leaders united their forces, and, entering Pembrokeshire, overran and subdued the greater part of it.

About the year 1215, Llewelyn ab Iorwerth, Prince of North Wales, led a large army into South Wales, against the territories of the English vassals, took the castles of Kemmes and Newport, in the present county of Pembroke, and closed the campaign by the reduction of those of Kilgerran and Cardigan. In settling the division of the reconquered territory, Llewelyn assigned to Maelgwyn four cantrevs in Dyved, *viz.*, Gwarthav, Penllwynoc, Kemmes, and Emlyn, with the castle of Kîlgerran. In 1217, continuing his march from Brecknockshire, whither he had gone to chastise the defection of his son-in-law, Reginald de Breos, Llewelyn entered the territory of Pembroke with his army, to attack the Flemish settlers. They sent him proposals for peace, which he received at a place called Cevn Cynwarchan, but which he refused to accede to; and a part of his army crossed the river Cleddy to commence hostilities. The bishop of St. David's, attended by his clergy, then repaired to the prince on the like mission; and the prelate's intercession at length prevailed, and a peace was concluded, the principal conditions of which were, that the inhabitants of the districts of Rhôs and Pembroke should be subject to the prince of North Wales, and should hold their lands of him as their liege lord; should pay him one thousand marks towards defraying the expenses of the war; and should deliver to him twenty hostages of the first note in their country, as a pledge of their future fidelity. William Marshal, or Le Mareschal, Earl of Pembroke, who, during the lifetime of King *John*, of England, had constantly adhered to his interests, and, on the death of that monarch, espoused the cause of the young prince *Henry*, in opposition to the pretensions of the Dauphin of France, died in 1219, and was succeeded in his titles and honours by his eldest son William. In 1220, the Flemings threw off their allegiance to Llewelyn, and marching northward, seized the castle of Cardigan, which the Welsh prince soon after recovered and razed to the ground; then, advancing into this county, he destroyed the castle and fired the town of Gwys, now Wiston, and extended his ravages to the country bordering on Milford Haven, and to the gates of the castle of Haverfordwest. During the absence of William, Earl of Pembroke, in Ireland, where he had a command in the English army, Llewelyn Prince of North Wales, laid waste his territories in this county, and took and garrisoned two of his castles. The earl, hearing of these ravages, landed from Ireland with a strong body of forces near the city of St. David's, recovered the castles of Carmarthen and Cardigan, and retaliated on their garrisons the slaughter which Llewelyn had inflicted on his own: he soon after rebuilt the strong castle of Kîlgerran. Earl William died in 1231, and was succeeded in the palatinate by his next brother Richard, at that time abroad, and whom the king, on pretence that he had leagued with his enemies in France, refused to admit to the honours of his family; upon which he retired into Ireland, where, having raised a powerful band of adherents, he returned to Pembrokeshire, and took forcible possession of the Welsh territories. He then became reconciled to the king, with whom, however, he quarrelled again in 1233, concerning his Poictevin favourites, and, withdrawing to South Wales, made common cause with some of the Welsh chieftains against Henry's more devoted vassals. He was soon compelled once more to seek refuge in Ireland, where he was treacherously slain in 1234. He was succeeded in the earldom by his brother Gilbert, who obtained from the Crown a grant of the towns and castles of Cardigan and Carmarthen, which had been seized from his predecessor into the hands of the king. Being accidentally killed in the year 1241, and leaving no issue, the family honours and possessions devolved upon the next brother, Walter, who in his turn died without issue, in 1246, and was succeeded by his only remaining brother, Anselme, who died a few days after, also without issue. The remarkable circumstance of the decease of all these five adult sons of William le Mareschal without issue was attributed, by the monkish historians of the time, to the impiety of their father, who had seized two manors in Ireland belonging to the Bishop of Ferns, and whom that prelate had consequently excommunicated.

On the death of Anselme, the family inheritance passed to his eldest sister Maud, who had married, first, Hugh Bigod, Earl of Norfolk, and afterwards John de Warren, Earl of Surrey, and who bestowed, with the king's consent, the office of marshal, forming part of this inheritance, on her son by her first husband, Roger Bigod, Earl of Norfolk. Maud died in 1248, when the estates of the earldom of Pem-

broke, by marriage with her next sister Joan, devolved on Warren de Mountchensi, who died in 1255, leaving issue by this marriage a son, William, and a daughter, Joan. William succeeded his father in the earldom of Pembroke, but was killed at the siege of Dryslwyn castle, in 1289: his sister married William de Valence, half-brother to Henry III., who was created Earl of Pembroke by that sovereign, and succeeded to the palatinate. After the complete subjugation of Wales by *Edward I.*, the attempt of that monarch to tax his newly-acquired subjects caused numerous insurrections; and the rebels of Cardiganshire, headed by Maelgwyn Vychan, overran and plundered this county. William de Valence was succeeded in the earldom of Pembroke by his son Aymer, who was murdered in 1323, while attending Queen Isabella to France; and, leaving no issue, his honours and estates passed to Lawrence Hastings, grandson of his sister Isabel, who had married John Hastings. Lawrence died in 1347 or 1349, leaving only an infant son, named John; and the custody of the castle of Pembroke, with its dependent territory, was granted, during his minority, to his mother Agnes, and afterwards to her jointly with her second husband, John de Hakeluyt. John Hastings was succeeded on his death by his son John, during whose minority the palatinate of Pembroke was given in charge to his relation, William de Beauchamp. John was accidentally killed in a tournament at Woodstock, in 1390, when only seventeen years of age; whereupon the family honours were claimed by Reginald, Lord Grey of Ruthin, who considered himself the next heir, as lineally descended from Elizabeth, the sister of John Hastings, the great-great-grandfather of the late earl. *Richard II.*, however, retained the earldom in his own hands for nearly eight years, and then conferred it on his queen Isabella, when the government of it was committed to Thomas Percy, Earl of Worcester. On the deposition of this monarch, his successor, *Henry IV.*, seized the earldom of Pembroke, and granted it to his son John, Duke of Bedford, who, dying without issue, it passed to his brother, Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester. During the spirited revolt of the Welsh under Owain Glyndwr, the French force of twelve thousand men, which was sent to their assistance, landed in Milford Haven, whence they marched to the capture of Carmarthen castle. After the death of the Duke of Gloucester, the earldom and palatinate of Pembroke were next given to William de la Pole, Earl and afterwards Duke of Suffolk. Reverting again to the crown, on the death of this latter nobleman, it was given by *Henry VI.* to his half-brother, Jasper Tudor, by whom it was held until the accession of *Edward IV.*, who raised William Herbert, Lord of Rhaglan, to the dignity of Earl of Pembroke, in reward for the services rendered by that nobleman to his family. Herbert was beheaded by the Lancastrians at Banbury, in 1469, and was succeeded in the palatinate of Pembroke by his son William, who, however, enjoyed possession of it only for a very short time; for, during the brief reverse of fortune experienced by Edward IV., and the triumph of the opposite party on the liberation of Henry VI., Jasper Tudor was for a short time reinstated in his honours and possessions; and, after the defeats of the Lancastrians at Barnet and Tewkesbury, he retired to Pembroke castle, in which were his nephew, Henry, Earl of Richmond, and the countess, his mother. This fortress was soon invested by a Welsh chieftain named Morgan ab Thomas, brother to Sir Rhŷs ab Thomas, in order to prevent their escape out of the country. But Morgan's brother David, who had warmly espoused the cause of the Lancastrians, hastily collected about two thousand men, armed with whatever weapons they could immediately procure, and, falling on the besieging army by surprise, compelled it to retire, thus giving the Earl of Pembroke, with his young charge, and the Countess of Richmond, an opportunity to escape to Tenby, whence they immediately sailed for Britanny. The last-mentioned William Herbert resigned the palatinate of Pembroke into the hands of Edward IV., on this monarch's expressing a wish to confer it on his son, the young Prince Edward. After the death of Edward V., the palatinate of Pembroke was held by his uncle Richard, the usurper.

Rhŷs ab Thomas, at this time the most powerful subject in South Wales, notwithstanding his protestations of fidelity to Richard, was a secret supporter of the claims of the young *Earl of Richmond;* and accordingly, when it was announced that the French fleet, convoying that nobleman, was within sight of the Welsh coast, Rhŷs, who was then at his castle of Carew, in this county, marched with a chosen band of followers, well armed and mounted, to meet Richmond at Dale, near the mouth of Milford Haven, where it had been agreed that he should land. The earl, who was attended only by a small French force, ill disciplined and ill provided, was highly gratified and encouraged by the number and martial appearance of the troops which Rhŷs and his other friends in this quarter had brought to his support, and at once resolved to take the field, despatching orders to his friends in other parts to join him with their forces at Shrewsbury. Every thing being arranged, the little army already collected commenced its march towards that town, in two divisions, one of which, under the command of the earl himself, passed through Cardiganshire; while the other, led by Rhŷs ab Thomas, took a different route, through Carmarthenshire; the ranks of both rapidly swelling by the accession of numerous volunteers from every side. On the successful issue of this expedition, the palatinate of Pembroke was finally restored to Jasper Tudor, the proscribed earl. Upon his death, *Henry VII.* granted the earldom to his son Henry, Duke of York, afterwards Henry VIII., from whom, on the

death of his elder brother Arthur, it reverted to the king, who retained it until his death. *Henry VIII.*, after his accession, kept it in his own hands, and created Anna Boleyn Marchioness of Pembroke. The act of the 27th of Henry VIII., c. 26. (A.D. 1535), "for laws and justice to be administered in Wales in like form as it is in England," while it entirely abolished the palatine jurisdiction of this county, increased its extent, settling its boundaries and divisions as they now exist, and enabled it to send one knight of the shire and two burgesses to the English parliament, as is more particularly stated below. Since that enactment the earldom of Pembroke has been merely a title of honour. The first Earl of Pembroke created after this alteration was William Herbert, Lord Steward in the reign of Edward VI., with whose descendants the title still remains. In the reign of *Elizabeth*, when the Spanish invasion was threatened, the position of the noble harbour of Milford Haven, with the facilities which it offered to an invading force, became a subject of deep consideration; and an engineer was sent down by the government to survey the haven, and report concerning the best means of defending it. This person's proceedings, however, were far from being satisfactory to the principal gentry of the county; and a spirited memorial, signed by Dr. Anthony Rudd, Bishop of St. David's, and four magistrates of the county, was severally addressed to four of the leading members of the Privy Council, *viz.*, the Lord Keeper, the Lord Treasurer, the Earl of Essex, and the Lord Buckhurst, and a copy of it sent to the Earl of Pembroke, expressing their great dissatisfaction with the engineer's conduct. The only step actually taken by the government in this matter was to order the erection of two forts, one on each side of the mouth of the haven, which were begun but never finished, and the remains are still called, from their respective situations, the Nangle Block-house and the Dale Block-house.

In the reign of *Charles I.*, although never the scene of any important action, Pembrokeshire experienced its share of the evils of civil war, and several of its numerous castles sustained long and arduous sieges. Pembroke castle, originally garrisoned for the king, long resisted the attacks of the parliamentarian forces, as also did that of Picton, garrisoned in the same cause by Sir Richard Phillips; Roche Castle, defended by Captain Francis Edwards, of Summerhill; and a castellated mansion, which formerly occupied the site of Stackpool Court, the splendid mansion of Earl Cawdor. On the first defection of Major-General Laugharne from the side of the parliament, he and his companions in arms, Cols. Powell and Poyer, seized on the castle of Pembroke, and made it their head-quarters and the rendezvous of their partisans. It was to this fortress also that these leaders retired after their overthrow at the battle of St. Fagan's, in Glamorganshire, on the 8th of May, 1648; and Cromwell himself, who closely followed them, arrived under its walls on the 21st of the same month, and immediately commenced operations for its reduction a second time, which he effected after encountering a vigorous resistance. The whole of this county, in February 1797, was thrown into great alarm by the landing of a French force of about thirteen hundred men at Abervelen, in the parish of Llanwnda, about three miles to the west of Fishguard. These troops, however, being left by the ships that brought them thither, became disorderly, and, in about two days from their debarkation, surrendered, on Goodwick Sands, nearly a mile to the north-west of Fishguard, to such force, commanded by the late Earl Cawdor, as on the urgency of the occasion could be assembled. Indeed the smallness of the invading force, its want of discipline, and the unaccountable departure of the vessels which had landed it, gave strong reason to believe that the men who composed it were criminals of the lowest description, of whom the French government had taken this method of ridding itself.

This county is in the *diocese* of St. David's, and province of Canterbury, and is for the most part comprised in the archdeaconry of St. David's, though partly in that of Cardigan, while a few parishes are included in that of Carmarthen: the portion in the first-named archdeaconry is comprised in the several deaneries of Castlemartin or Narberth, Dewisland or Pebidiawg, Dungleddy, and Rhôs; that in the second, in those of Kemmes and Emlyn; and the parishes in the last, in that of Carmarthen. The total number of parishes is a hundred and thirty-eight, of which fifty-eight are rectories, fifty-one vicarages, and the rest perpetual curacies. For purposes of *civil government* it is divided into the seven hundreds of Castlemartin, Kemmes, Dewisland, Dungleddy, Cîl Garon, or Cîl Geraint (commonly called Kîlgerran), Narberth, and Rhôs. It contains the decayed city of St. David's; the borough, market, and sea-port towns of Fishguard, Haverfordwest, Milford, Pembroke, and Tenby; the borough and market-town of Narberth; the borough of Wiston; the incorporated market and sea-port town of Newport; and the little sea-port town of Solva. One knight is returned to parliament for the shire; one representative for the borough of Haverfordwest and its newly-created contributory boroughs of Fishguard and Narberth; and one for those of Pembroke, Tenby, Wiston, and Milford conjointly, the last-named town having been constituted a borough by the act of 1832, for "Amending the Representation." The county member is elected at Haverfordwest, where also the election of a representative for that borough and its contributories takes place; the member for Pembroke and its contributory boroughs is chosen at Pembroke. The polling-places in the election of a knight for the shire are Haverfordwest, Pembroke, Narberth, Fishguard, Newport, Tenby, and Mathry.

The county is included in the Carmarthen or South Wales Circuit; the assizes and the quarter-sessions are held at Haverfordwest, where stand the county gaol and the county house of correction, or bridewell. The county comprises the entire poor-law unions of Pembroke and Haverfordwest, the greater parts of those of Cardigan and Narberth, and a small portion of the union of Newcastle-Emlyn.

This is the most western county of South Wales, forming the extremity of the central of the three great western projections of South Britain, owing to which geographical position its extent of sea-coast is double that of its land boundary. Its form, too, is rendered extremely irregular by the many deep bays and creeks which indent its shores, and by the great deviousness of the arbitrary line which separates it from Carmarthenshire. The SURFACE of the whole county is greatly diversified with alternate hills and dales, decorated with rich meadows and corn-fields, and in most parts forms a fine champaign country, admirably adapted for hunting, which circumstance has caused the establishment of the "Pembrokeshire Hunt," noticed in the article on Haverfordwest. None of the hills attain a mountainous elevation, except a chain on the northern side of the county, extending from east to west a distance of eight or ten miles, under the general name of the *Percelly*, or *Preselè Mountains*. These are a continuation of the chain which, further eastward, separates the vales of the Towy and the Teivy, and which, in this county, terminates a few miles to the east of Fishguard. Several of its summits bear distinct appellations. One of the most remarkable is at its western extremity, and is called *Moel Eryr;* the next, proceeding eastward, is *Cwm Cerwyn* hill, which is the highest land in the county, and is visible to a great distance in every direction; the easternmost of the remarkable summits is *Vrenni-Vawr*, which is likewise a conspicuous object from the surrounding country. The height of *Preselè Top*, according to the Ordnance Survey, is one thousand seven hundred and fifty-four feet above the level of the sea: it serves as a land-mark for mariners, and from some parts of this range of hills may in clear weather be seen the whole county of Pembroke, together with portions of nine others, also vast expanses of the Irish Sea and the Bristol Channel, the small island of Lundy, and the Irish hills about Wexford. When the atmosphere of the surrounding country is clear, the tops of these mountains are frequently wrapped in clouds, a circumstance which is regarded by the inhabitants of the former as a certain prognostic of approaching rain. In the northern parts of the county, more particularly at a place called *Trêvgarn*, commonly Traugarn, in the hundred of Rhôs, approaching the western side of it, rise remarkable masses of rock, which when viewed from a distance, present the appearance of ruined castles, or other large buildings. The most singular feature among these immense masses, is a group of rocks on the right hand side of the high road from Fishguard to Haverfordwest, about three hundred yards beyond the point where the road has been cut through the rock, presenting the appearance of several lions, but of two more especially, couchant, looking each other in the face; and what is still more remarkable, these rocks preserve the same appearance, and that as distinct, though approached within a few hundred yards, as well as when viewed from the other side. The whole of Castlemartin hundred, forming the southernmost part of the county, is distinguished for its gently undulating horizontal surface. The broad expanses of Milford Haven, and its numerous creeks and branches, form objects of the highest interest, from the picturesque and delightful scenery which in so many places decorates their shores. Some of the most remarkable heights, the elevation of which has been ascertained, besides Preselè Top, are *Vrenni-Vawr*, in the northern part of the county, which is one thousand two hundred and eighty-five feet above the level of the sea; *Plumstone* Mountain, five hundred and seventy-three feet; *Newton Down*, three hundred and twenty-two feet; *Highgate Down*, two hundred and ninety-four feet; and *St. Anne's Heights*, at the mouth of Milford Haven, two hundred and thirty-five feet.

The *shores* of Pembrokeshire are in general high, and the cliffs perpendicular. The most remarkable headlands, on the north-west, are Stumble Head and St. David's Head, which latter bounds *St. Bride's bay* on the north. This bay, which derives its name from the neighbouring village, is succeeded, as we advance southward, by the deep inlet of Milford Haven, beyond which the coast continues rocky, and full of caverns worn by the action of the waves, quite round to Carmarthen bay, in which, on the confines of the county of Carmarthen, it gradually sinks into a marshy flat. Pembrokeshire has its coast also studded with a greater number of small islands than any other county in the principality. The first which occurs on the east is *Caldey Island*, lying off Tenby, about two miles from the main land, and in the parish of Penalley; it is about a mile long, and half a mile broad, and contains six hundred acres, of which a third is cultivated; between it and Tenby are various insulated rocks of wild and grotesque appearance, some of which may be approached from the main land at low water. The next two, proceeding westward, occur between Milford Haven and St. Bride's bay. One of these, called *Skokham*, or Skokholm, which is extra-parochial, is situated at a distance of rather less than three miles from the main land, and about five miles west-by-north from St. Anne's Point, at the mouth of Milford Haven, and comprises about two hundred and fifty-one acres; it is depastured by sheep, abounds with rabbits, and contains plenty of fresh water springs. *Skomar* isle lies somewhat nearer the main land, and due north of

Skokham, from which it is separated by a strait about a mile and a half wide, called Broad Sound; it contains about seven hundred acres, of which a considerable portion is under tillage, and is in the occupation of a resident farmer; it has an abundance of fresh water, and contains so great a number of rabbits, that two thousand are said to be killed in it annually: anciently it formed part of the lordship of Haverfordwest, and now constitutes part of the parish of St. Martin, in that town. At a considerable distance from these is the smaller island of *Gresholm* and several detached rocks are seen in the vicinity. But the largest island on the coast of Pembrokeshire, and of South Wales, is *Ramsey*, which forms part of the parish of St. David, and occupies a prominent geographical position to the west of the great promontory on which that city stands, being the westernmost extremity of South Wales; it is about three miles long and one broad, and was formerly under tillage, but is now depastured by sheep and horses. This island, and seven rocks to the south and west of it, have received the vulgar name of "the Bishop and his Clerks," probably from their vicinity to the ancient metropolitan see of St. David's.

From the circumstance of the county lying more fully exposed to the south-western winds of the Atlantic than any other Welsh county, its CLIMATE is in consequence more humid, its winters milder, and the heat of its summers more moderate; severe frosts are seldom experienced, and snow never lies long on the ground, generally dissolving within two or three days after its fall. The mountains towards its northern border collect around their lofty summits the watery vapours brought by the prevailing north-westerly winds, whence they descend in frequent showers of drizzling rain, and often in heavy torrents, which surprise the farmers in the more southern and less elevated districts, towards which the streams from the mountains take their course, with sudden and unexpected floods. The myrtle, arbutus, and other tender exotics, which require to be taken under cover in winter in most parts of Britain, bear the open air throughout the whole year, in the southern parts of Pembroke, as on the opposite English coasts of Devon and Cornwall; and fruits ripen earlier and more perfectly in the warm humid air of this county than in most of the interior parts of the island. This mildness and humidity render the warm limestone soils so productive of natural grasses, that all the efforts of the farmers to prevent their arable crops from being materially injured by their rank luxuriance, are frequently unavailing. As the climate of the southern maritime district is remarkably favourable to vegetation, so also is it distinguished for salubrity, and instances of great longevity are numerous. The north-western parts of the county, where the substrata are of argillaceous rocks, are somewhat colder than the maritime limestone tracts, and are more exposed to western storms immediately from the sea; while the climate of the mountains, from their superior elevation and peculiar situation, is distinguished for its coldness and storms. The wheat harvest, except in a few peculiarly favoured spots, seldom commences before the third week in August.

The SOILS are extremely various, but are generally characterised by great natural fertility. To the north of a line drawn from St. David's, east-south-eastward by Haverfordwest, to the eastern boundary of the county, the prevailing soil is an argillaceous loam, from six to twelve inches deep, resting upon argillaceous substrata of slate or rab, and in colour of a greyish brown, inclining in some places to yellow; the natural grasses on this loam are of a sweet kind, being chiefly sheep's fescue and white clover. These soils, approaching the sea-shore, are of an excellent light texture, and have for ages been famous for the production of barley, with little, and in some places without any, alternation of crops. In most places they contain a greater or less quantity of grey porous stones, which, as imbibing the salts and moisture wafted from the sea by westerly winds, are known to be highly favourable to vegetation, affording in dry summers a perpetual moisture to the roots of the corn, while their surfaces reflect a regular warmth to its blades. The barley of this maritime district is deemed of fine quality, and some level patches near the shore are remarkable for their early harvests, the adjoining hills acting as reflectors to forward the ripening of the grain; its produce of wheat is neither great in quantity nor of very good quality. In the valleys, the hollows, and the gentle declivities having a southerly aspect, the soils of the northern parts of the county are deepest and most fruitful, while on the uplands they are more meagre in proportion as their substrata of slate and shale are blue; the grey mountain rocks described below, and the pale grey shale, have in these situations by far the most grateful soils. A light peat generally occupies the hollows of the mountains, and the low flat places in the northern parts of the county, and in its natural state is very barren, but is rendered very productive by manuring with lime; its substratum is generally an unfertile clay, which is found near the surface in some other places, where it is always covered with the poorest kind of herbage. Southward of the line above described extends, in the same direction, a narrow tract of fertile red soils, of excellent quality either for tillage or pasture, resting on a substratum of red sandstone. Beyond, a very narrow tract of limestone soils succeed the poor wet soils of the coal tract of this county, which have so frequently a clayey substratum and peaty surface; the former is of a yellowish, blueish, or light brown colour, and from one to four or more feet deep; the latter, a mixture of sand and black peaty earth, to the depth of from four to eight inches; these, however, are

capable of great improvement, by being compounded with each other in judicious systems of tillage, and from their less elevation and other natural advantages, are here much more productive than in the more eastern counties. The southern boundary extends from west-north-west to east-south-east, from St. Bride's bay, by Walwyn's Castle, to Carmarthen bay, northward of Tenby; the rest of the county southward is occupied by an excellent brownish marly loam of good tenacity, and on the declivities by light and somewhat sandy soils, the crops on which are sometimes damaged by the *larvæ* of the cockchafer. The substratum of these latter soils is every where limestone; they bear a natural sward of the sweetest grasses, and under good tillage produce abundant crops of all kinds of grain. Wherever these limestone soils are deepest, as in the valleys, their fertility is astonishing; and even on the more elevated sheep downs, where they are shallow, they produce the sweetest and finest pasturage. Inclosed in this limestone district is a singular tract of remarkably fertile red soils of a good consistence, resting on a substratum of *rab*, or friable stone of the same colour; it extends in length from Freshwater, westward through St. Petrox, to the Isle of Sheppey, near the entrance of Milford Haven; its greatest breadth is from this latter spot northward to Nangle Castle, a distance of about a mile and a half; and hence, proceeding eastward, its breadth gradually diminishes. While all the other islets on the southern and south-western coasts have only the ordinary limestone soils, that of Skokham has its southern part occupied by the red loams; the general depth of these is from six to fourteen inches, the average being about ten, and for meadow lands they are preferred to the limestone soils, but for corn the latter are superior. A narrow slip of a similar red rab soil forms a boundary between the limestone and the coal tract.

The mildness and humidity of the climate rendering the fertile soils, as noticed above, uncommonly productive of grass, many agriculturists devote their land more to grazing than to the production of corn. The distinguished superiority of the soils, and their remoteness from the mountains of the northern parts of the county, which collect the vapours, have caused TILLAGE to be most extensively and successfully practised in the hundred of Castlemartin, which forms the southern maritime part of it, from the town of Tenby, on the east, to Milford Haven, on the west, and in the neighbouring parts of the more northern hundreds of Narberth and Rhôs. Here is produced the finest wheat in the county, and the greater part of that which is consumed within it; some of the red Lammas wheat of Castlemartin, indeed, has a degree of transparency seldom equalled. The farms are of a mixed kind; corn is cultivated on all of them, while a varying portion of each is applied to the dairy and the rearing of stock. All the ordinary kinds of grain are cultivated. The produce of *wheat* in the northern and western parts of the county averages from fifteen to twenty-two bushels per acre, though there are frequent instances of much greater crops; on the best parts of the coal tract, and southward from it, about thirty-seven bushels per acre is esteemed a good crop. The produce of *barley* varies in different situations and under different circumstances, from crops of the poorest class to those of sixty bushels per acre; it is smallest in the north-western part of the county, where this grain is frequently sown in constant succession. *Oats* are very extensively cultivated, chiefly in the northern and north-western parts of the county; the produce is various, but usually small on the uplands, where the natural disadvantages of soil and climate are aggravated by a constant succession of this crop only. *Rye* is no where grown on a large scale, except on Flimstone Downs, in Castlemartin hundred. *Peas* are sometimes sown, but the climate is too humid for them to produce much seed. *Beans* are occasionally cultivated on the stronger soils; *vetches* and *buckwheat* are likewise only occasional crops. *Potatoes* are a common agricultural crop; and *turnips* are sometimes grown, but frequently suffer from being overrun by natural grasses. *Cole-seed* has been cultivated in a few places, more particularly on the reclaimed waste of Castlemartin Corse.

The artificial grasses are of the ordinary kinds; burnet grows wild on the downs of Castlemartin, intermingled with an abundance of yarrow. Nearly one-half of the county is in MEADOW and PASTURE. The limestone and red soil tracts of the southern parts of it possess the finest meadows possible, in which the herbage is naturally of the sweetest kind, many old pastures being entirely covered with white clover in the greatest abundance; but the dry porous nature of the limestone renders those which have this rock for a substratum of but a secondary quality for grazing. The principal fattening pastures, however, are in the hundred of Castlemartin. It is a common practice in the county to *fog* the grass lands, that is, to keep them without stock from June until March, which the mildness of the winter admits of being done without detriment to the grass, and which is found greatly to increase the quantity and ameliorate the quality of the spring pasturage. *Irrigation* is practised by some farmers in the valleys of the limestone, sandstone, and slate tracts; but in the coal districts, in addition to the natural wetness of the soils, the water rising there carries with it mineral particles very hurtful to vegetation: the want of brooks and springs is much felt in the limestone districts of Castlemartin, &c. The manures employed, besides the ordinary ones of the farm-yard, are various. *Lime* is the principal, and is used in great quantities, more particularly in the southern parts of the county, where the stone is quarried and burned with the *culm* or refuse of the stone-coal of the

adjacent measures. Sea-weed, variously called sea-wrack, sea-thong or tang, sea-ore, and, by the Welsh, *gwymmon*, is found in great abundance after gales in the bays and creeks, more particularly of the western coast; this is extensively used as a manure on the adjacent lands, sometimes in its natural state, at others not until it has been putrefied by lying in heaps for two or three weeks, and sometimes again in composts with other manures; the fertility which it imparts, however, is wholly exhausted by the first crop. Shelly *sea-sand* is abundantly applied to the lands bordering on the western and north-western coasts, being deposited by the tides in inexhaustible quantities in the various creeks, bays, and mouths of rivers, on that side of the county; it is highly calcareous, and utterly destructive of weeds, but its fertilizing effects continue only for two years. *Ashes* of all kinds are also used. *Paring* and *burning* is practised only on some of the peaty lands; the folding of sheep has been customary from time immemorial. The *ploughs* in common use are of the large, awkward, old-fashioned Welsh kind: the share is blunt, and almost like a large wedge, the coulter equally awkward, and the mould-board nothing more than a round stake, fastened from the right side of the heel of the share to the hind part of the plough: this last is intended to turn the furrow, which, however, it frequently does not perform, but leaves the ground in the most rugged and unsightly state. Some smaller modern improved kinds have been introduced, especially the Rotherham swing-plough. The agricultural vehicles in common use are carts, which are usually drawn by two oxen yoked abreast, with a long pole between them, which answers the purpose of shafts, preceded by a pair of horses, also abreast; but the use of a horse in a cart having shafts is becoming daily more general.

The OXEN are as active as the horses, and the expedition which the teams use in conveying coal and culm to Sander's-Foot and similar places, where the vessels must always be laden during one tide, strikes a stranger with wonder, alarm, and compassion: the usual seat of the carter is, like that of the driver of a chaise, in front of the carriage, where, standing on the wings of the pole, he manages his whip and sometimes his reins with great vigour. The cattle are, with few exceptions, coal-black, of a very superior kind, and in great request for the English markets, where they find a ready sale. Their parent stock appears to have been the small broad native *runts* of the Welsh mountains, from which, owing to the effects of a milder climate, more nutritious pasturage, and greater care, has sprung the present superior breed of Pembrokeshire cattle, which closely resembles that of Anglesey. They are often finch-backed, and white on the belly, legs, &c., and sometimes white-faced, but the latter are far from being preferred by the drovers; their proportions are in general handsome; their legs are shorter than those of the Glamorganshire breed, but longer than those of the Montgomeryshire; their horns are of a middle size, those of the oxen being generally strong and curving upwards; and their heads, necks, and breasts, are of a finer form than those of the Anglesey cattle, but not so fine as those of the Glamorgan breed. Their disposition is rather intractable, but they are distinguished for their aptness to fatten; the average weight of the oxen is from nine to ten score lb. per quarter, though sometimes much more in Castlemartin hundred; the hair of these cattle has a peculiarly rich waving silkiness: the Castlemartin bull is universally admired and esteemed.

The SHEEP are of different kinds. The Preselè range of mountains, and other walks in the northern and north-western parts of it, are depastured by the small, wild, hardy, mountain breed, which occupy the greater part of the rest of the principality, but which, in the inclosures of this county, are regarded as of little value, it being impossible to confine them by any ordinary fences: their wool is like their fare, very coarse; but the mutton they afford is delicious, being but little inferior to the finest venison. In the lower parts of the county the sheep are of mixed breeds, between the mountaineers and the Cotswold, Dorset, South Down, and other English races, generally without horns, and weighing from fourteen to eighteen lb. per quarter; the fleece weighs from three to four lb. The Ryeland and South Down breeds are also found here in their native purity, and in thriving condition. An endless variety of mixtures is seen, too, in the grounds of different gentlemen and farmers fond of making experiments. Ewes are milked for the dairy in several parts of the county; and cheese made with a proportion of their milk, which gives it a peculiar tartness, is preferred by the peasantry to the milder sort. Great numbers of *hogs* are reared, chiefly for exportation to Bristol: in a store condition they are called, by the Flemish race of inhabitants of this county, *tiggies:* the rearing of these animals is a chief object of the farmer's attention; they are fed chiefly upon refuse potatoes and whey, and are sold to drovers. The native *horses* are from fourteen to fourteen hands and a half high, short-jointed, strong, and active; the handsomest of these are broken in for the saddle, being in much demand at the fairs among the dealers who resort thither from the interior of England. They are frequently crossed with blood-horses, thus producing a handsome and serviceable horse for the chase, the road, or the carriage. The Suffolk *punches*, and cart-horses from Herefordshire, have also been introduced; and the greatest attention is paid to the improvement of the breed of horses for every purpose.

The southern parts of the county are particularly adapted for horticulture, and flowers, vegetables, and fruits are here produced as early and in as great per-

fection as in any other part of Britain. Orchards, however, are not numerous, being most commonly attached only to the mansions of the gentry, though there are a few about Pembroke, and many at the pretty village of St. Dogmael's, near Cardigan; and it is much to be regretted that no attempt is made towards improving the species of apples and pears at present met with in the common orchards, which are of a very inferior quality, by introducing new trees and grafts of the best sorts of both. The WOODS are few and of small extent. Considerable quantities of timber trees on the Picton Castle and Lawrenny estates, with a few surviving groves about Slebech, on the shores of the upper part of Milford Haven, form the bulk of the present stock of timber in that part of the county termed "below the mountains," that is, southward of the Preselè range: northward of it are various large tracts of woodland, among which may be specified the numerous groves of Dyfryn Gwain, of the Orlandon and other estates, Preselè woods, and those of Fynonè, or Finnònau. The most extensive woods remain on the coal tract; yet the high price which is given for poles for the collieries has been one chief cause of the present comparative destitution of wood observable in this county: the prevailing kind of timber is oak, besides which are also seen ash, alder, sometimes beech on the drier soils of the coal tract, and a great number of the less common varieties. In the parks of the greater proprietors in the southern limestone district are seen groves of remarkably fine timber trees, and some of its ravines and slopes are also beautifully tufted with trees. The vast woods that formerly covered Narberth Forest have disappeared, except Canaston wood, which is very extensive and thriving, and a few small coppices, and are succeeded by cultivated inclosures. Some of the principal proprietors of land have of late years made plantations of various extent and of different kinds of trees, which in some of the more exposed situations suffer severely from sea gales.

The WASTE lands of the county are estimated, in the original view of its agriculture by Mr. Hassall, published in 1794, at twenty-two thousand two hundred and twenty acres, of which fourteen thousand two hundred and twenty were capable of being inclosed and cultivated at a reasonable expense; while in the lordships of Llanvyrnach, Mynachlogdû, Maenclochog, and Kemmes, were eight thousand acres on the mountains in the northern parts of the county, which were too elevated, too much encumbered with rocks and stones, and too frequently precipitous, to be susceptible of profitable cultivation. Of the waste lands capable of improvement a large proportion has since been inclosed, the principal of those yet lying in their original state being in Kemmes, containing about five thousand acres; Maenclochog, about two thousand five hundred; and Mynachlogdû, about one thousand five hundred; all in the northern part of the county, and exclusively of the more mountainous parts of the same lordships, and of Llanvyrnach above-mentioned. All these wastes are at present depastured without stint by the occupiers at large in the several manors to which they belong, and are consequently so overstocked as to be rendered of little value to any one, except to the lesser sheep farmers upon the skirts of them; besides sheep, the chief stock by which they are depastured is young cattle. The most common fuel of Pembrokeshire is the stone coal of its own mines, or rather the decomposition of the stone-coal, usually called *culm*, which is prepared for the fire by being made into a compost with clay, and formed by the hand into oblong balls; though peat is occasionally used in the northern mountainous parts of it, where it is abundant, while coal can only be procured from a very considerable distance. The Farmer's Club, or Sheep-Shearing, the meetings of which were annually held for many years at Narberth, was at length superseded by the present "Society for the Encouragement of Agriculture and Internal Improvement in the County of Pembroke."

The GEOLOGICAL features of the county are peculiarly interesting, as in it are found all the various classes of strata contained in South Wales; its mineral productions, too, are of considerable importance and great variety, but consist for the most part of coal, limestone, slates, and various kinds of building-stones. All the northern part, as far south as St. David's, Haverfordwest, and beyond Narberth, is included in the great *slate* and *shale* tract of South Wales, which forms the basis of all its more southern strata, and in this part of it exhibits several striking anomalies. The prevailing strata are argillaceous slates, adapted for roofing, of different shades, from grey to blue, with which is sometimes interstratified shale, *rab*, or *rock*, as it is variously called, being argillaceous strata of a more fragile texture, which soon decompose under the action of the atmosphere. A great part of the Preselè mountains consist, however, of hard grey mountain rock of a primitive kind, which in many places affords excellent building-stones; and primitive trap rocks occur near St. David's Head, the vicinity of which is chiefly composed of masses of this description. In the northernmost part of the county the strata nearest the surface are of argillaceous marl, the southern boundary of which extends from the sea-coast, near Dinas, eastward towards Penboyr, in Carmarthenshire: from this line, which runs along the northern side of the Preselè mountains, the stratum of marl stretches northward across the Teivy into Cardiganshire, its thickness varying from six to twenty feet and upwards: beneath it are found the ordinary strata of argillaceous schistus. Southward of the slate district, and resting upon it in geological position, is an extremely narrow tract of inferior limestone, upon which rests a somewhat broader line of red

sandstone, a continuation of that which extends over so great a tract of country in the eastern parts of Carmarthenshire, and in Brecknockshire, but which here exhibits much less regularity in the three successive classes of strata of which it is composed: its last appearance, proceeding westward, is in some quarries near St. David's. This again is succeeded by the mountain limestone that forms the northern edge of the great mineral basin of South Wales, but which is reduced in this western part of it to a tract of extremely small breadth, frequently not more than a stone's throw, a circumstance which is perhaps owing to its more sudden dip under the coal measures. Entering from Pendine, in the southern part of Carmarthenshire, it passes by Ludchurch, Mounton, across the Eastern Cleddy to Slebech, Picton, and Boulston, and across the Western Cleddy to Harroldston Cliff, south of Haverfordwest, and to the cliffs of Galtop, in St. Bride's bay.

On this limestone rest the *coal* measures which traverse this county throughout, from the inner part of Carmarthen bay, northward of Tenby, across the higher parts of Milford Haven, to the central shores of St. Bride's bay; their total breadth is only from three to five miles; their northern boundary, commencing from about the centre of the shores of St. Bride's bay, passes east-south-eastward to the north-western extremity of Carmarthen bay; while their southern limits run in a nearly parallel direction by Ivy Tower. The strata dip southward, and generally form a much greater angle with the horizon than those of the more extensive coal fields of the more eastern counties of South Wales, being in some places nearly vertical, and frequently at an angle of seventy, sixty, fifty, or forty-five degrees. Several *faults*, or dislocations of the strata, occur in the county: the beds of coal are accompanied by strata of iron-ore. The measures are a continuation of those in the counties of Glamorgan, Brecknock, and Carmarthen, which lie nearest to, and run parallel with, the northern edge of the mineral basin, as all the mineral strata rising southward in the first and last of those counties, and the more central of those rising northward, are lost between the place where they pass under water, on the eastern side of Carmarthen bay, and the commencement of the Pembrokeshire coal tract on the west of it: this is owing to a contraction of the sides of the basin, and to its becoming shallower, for in Pembrokeshire none of the strata of coal or iron-ore lie at a depth of more than eighty or one hundred fathoms from the surface, so that it is only the lowest strata of the formation that extend so far westward as this county, where the basin is too shallow to contain the higher strata also, and too narrow to contain any of the strata rising southward. The coal is of the kind called stone-coal, or, by the Welsh, *glo caled*, "hard coal," which neither soils the fingers nor flames when ignited, consisting for the most part of pure carbon, having neither asphalt to cause smoke, nor maltha to kindle into flame: the great excellence of this coal is for culinary and other purposes requiring a strong expansive heat without smoke. The decomposition of this coal, or, as it is called, *culm*, is mixed with clay, as above-mentioned, and a fire made of this fuel in the morning will often last for a whole day without being renewed or stirred: at night these fires are covered over with a *stumming* of the same material, on which they feed, and in the morning require only to be stirred for instant service. In Pembrokeshire, the surface of the coal tract not being sufficiently elevated and furrowed with deep valleys for its mineral stores to be obtained by levels or horizontal shafts, as in the northern parts of it further eastward, it is necessary to sink pits, which are numerous. The bed of silicious sandstone, which, resting upon the limestone range above-mentioned, forms the immediate basis of the coal measures on the north, and is called in Monmouthshire and Brecknockshire the "Farewell Rock," continues in the same direction through this county, where it is called the "Doon Rock," and is seen cropping out in stupendous masses in conjunction with the adjacent calcareous strata. The substances which accompany the coal strata, besides freestone and iron-ore, are *cleft* or *clunch*, and fire clay: the beds of iron-stone and clunch that lie in the closest contact with the coal are generally marked with vegetable impressions: the clunch also contains vitriol of iron, and in some mines the water is so much vitriolated that it excoriates the hands and faces of the workmen. The quantity of sulphur contained in the coal of this western part of the mineral basin of South Wales is extremely small.

Southward of the southern boundary of the coal tract, nearly the whole county, for about twenty-four miles in length and nine in breadth, is composed of numberless beds of *white limestone*, so called, not from its natural colour, which is various, but from the superior whiteness of the lime. The strata generally undulates with the surface, like those of the shale in the northern part of the county, and are distinguished from those of older formation, to the north of the coal tract, by their bearing numerous impressions of marine exuviæ, petrified shell-fish, vertebræ, &c., which bespeak their alluvial origin. This stone yields lime of the best quality for manure, whitewashing buildings, and some other purposes; but as a cement for building it is far inferior to that of the lias limestone of Glamorganshire, which rests in nearly the same geological position. Some of the rising grounds of this limestone district have an anomalous deposition of huge beds of fine white sandstone; but the most striking anomaly observable in the white limestone of this county, is the intrusion of the tract of red soils on the southern side of the lower reaches of Milford Haven, as above described, the substratum of which, instead of lime-

stone, is a red stone, provincially called *rab*, more argillaceous than the red sandstone substratum of the red soils adjoining the slate tract, and having some of its strata of a greyish colour. This substratum, when brought to the surface and exposed to the action of the atmosphere, becomes friable, and crumbles into a saponaceous substance, not unlike the slate marl found about Sutton, in Warwickshire, though inferior to it in fertilizing qualities. A narrow slip of similar red rab-stone forms the boundary between the coal measures and this great southern limestone district. All the islets and insulated rocks on the southern and south-western coasts are composed of limestone, except that of Skokham, the substrata of the southern part of which are of red rab-stone: this island has also a turbary of five or six acres, affording excellent peat for fuel. In the southern part of Ramsey are indications of coal, while the rest of the island consists of the strata above described as supporting the coal measures on the north. This variety of mineral strata is turned to great advantage in numerous instances; but the metalline productions of this county are but of small importance. A fanciful etymology applied to the name of a place called *Minwear*, on the eastern shore of Milford Haven, nearly opposite to Slebech, led some adventurers to search for *gold* at that place, but without success. *Silver* has been sought for on a small promontory in St. Bride's bay, but the attempt to procure it there, which has been several times repeated since the reign of Elizabeth, has been as often abandoned with loss. A rich vein of *lead* in a matrix of argillaceous schistus was wrought for some years on the banks of the Tâf, in the parish of Llanvyrnach; but the works are now abandoned, having been flooded with water, which can only be drawn off by means of an expensive level; the ore is said to be of superior quality.

Coal and *limestone* are the chief mineral products, and are raised in vast quantities in the respective districts above described, more especially in the vicinity of Milford Haven and St. Bride's bay, whence they are exported to a considerable extent. The county contains no furnaces or other works for the manufacture of the iron-ore, of which abundant layers are found interstratified with the coal and its other accompanying substances. From the mouth of the Gwain at Fishguard, proceeding northward, several quarries of blue argillaceous roofing *slates* are worked in the cliffs on the sea-coast, a material of which the interior of the county also possesses abundance, but which is not there extensively worked except at the Glôg quarries near Llanvyrnach, situated between the Preselè mountains and the border of Carmarthenshire, which are very valuable; and at Pantè Philip, about two miles from Fishguard. There are also several quarries of slate of the best quality at Sealyham. Much slate is also quarried at Kîlgerran, and shipped down the Teivy; but the quality of all that is obtained in the county is inferior to that of Carnarvonshire. *Stones for building* are procured at quarries in the hard grey mountain rock of the northern parts of the county, at Newport, and other places on the sea-coast, and at Coed-Cadw, in the parish of Nevern; also from the argillaceous free-stone strata of the coal measure; from the silicious rocks of the red sandstone tract that separates the coal from the slate tract, which are quarried to the greatest extent at Nolton, on the shore of St. Bride's bay, the stone there obtained being of a dark grey colour, and reputed to resist the action of fire and of a maritime atmosphere in a very superior degree; from the various limestone strata, the fracture of which is, however, very irregular and splintery, so that uniform courses of masonry can hardly be worked with them; and from the quarries of blue slate. A range of hills, entering this county from Cardiganshire, and terminating in it in the Plumstone mountain, besides grey mountain rocks or whinstone, affords also indurated schistus, porphyroids, &c. *Firestones* for ovens, &c., are obtained on the boundary between the limestone and red rab in Castlemartin hundred, in some parts of the red sandstone tract, and in the whinstone ranges of the slate tract. Black *marble*, variegated with white, is obtained near Tenby. A soft black stone, or black *chalk*, is found in a rill descending from the Preselè mountains, in the parish of Meliney: the peasantry call it *nôd glâs*, or "blue raddle," from the colour of the strokes which it makes, and mark their sheep with it: this, without any oily mixture, preserves its strong azure colour on the wool through the whole winter: by some it is considered equal, for the purposes of drawing, to that imported from Switzerland. A vein of excellent *potters' clay* occurs in the limestone near Flimston, in Castlemartin hundred.

Pembrokeshire has no important manufacture. In different parts of it, however, are carried on domestic manufactures of various coarse *woollen* articles of clothing, which in some instances are facilitated by scattered carding-machines. Considerable quantities of *hides* and *skins* are dressed for the Bristol and other English markets. There is a manufactory of *brown paper* near Haverfordwest; and *ship-building* is pursued in several of the harbours, particularly at Pembroke, where extensive dock-yards have been established for the royal navy. Iron-works at Black Pool, near Narberth, were conducted for many years, and at last abandoned only on account of the great difficulty of obtaining charcoal, the fuel which had been always employed, while the stone-coal of this county has not hitherto been found suitable for the purpose. The FISHERIES on the coast are very valuable; but for want of a regular demand, the fishermen pay little attention to any but those of herrings, salmon, and shell-fish. One of the principal stations for the *herring* fishery is St. Dagmael's, on the river Teivy, where the boats engaged in it are commonly

of from eight to twenty tons' burthen, with masts and sails, but mostly open, without decks, and manned by six or eight men; the herrings generally make their first appearance on the neighbouring coasts between the middle and the end of September, which is considered the best period of the season, as they will then bear carriage to distant markets, and, the harvest being commonly over, the fishermen can be better spared from agricultural labours. The fish usually taken on the northern coasts of the county, besides herrings, are cod, haddock, whitings, skate, rays, turbot, bret, plaice, flounders, soles, mullets, gurnards, mackerel, dories, sewin, and a few other kinds. The fishing banks of Fishguard bay are more particularly distinguished for their abundance of turbot, dories, &c., of the most excellent quality; here are also large beds of oysters, which, however, for want of enterprise, are left untouched. There are about seventeen boats engaged in the herring-fishery, which continues until Christmas, and the produce of which is wholly devoted to home consumption, forming, with potatoes, a principal article of food among the poorer class. The chief *salmon* fisheries are in the lower navigable part of the river Teivy, where some of this fish are said always to be in season; at the mouth of the Gwain at Fishguard, and that of the Nevern at Newport; and in both the rivers Cleddy: on the Eastern Cleddy, at Blackpool, is one more particularly extensive, where also are caught great quantities of the peculiar fish called *sewin:* below the weir at Llêchrhŷd, on the Teivy, this fishery is carried on by means of the curious little boats called *coracles*, a hundred of which may sometimes be seen within the space of two miles. Salmon and sewin frequently ascend many of the more narrow and shallow streams in the spawning season. Extensive fisheries are also carried on, off the coast of this county, in the Bristol Channel, where the main bed of fish extends from the vicinity of Tenby (called in Welsh *Dinbych y Pyscod*, or "the *fishy* Denbigh," to distinguish it from the town of that name in North Wales) eastward to Worms Head in Gower, and southward several leagues around Lundy Island; the kinds caught are for the most part flat-fish, such as turbot, bret, soles, maiden-rays, and flukes, with a smaller quantity of cod, basse, mullets, and whitings. In the beautiful bay of St. Bride's, too, abounding with turbot, soles, and dories, different gentlemen have their private yachts, by which are procured an ample supply for their own tables, and a surplus for public sale. Shell-fish are most abundant on the southern and south-western coasts of the limestone tract. In various parts of Milford Haven are inexhaustible beds of *oysters* of superior excellence, and in such abundance as to render them a cheap article of luxury. The village of Llangwm is more particularly famous for its oyster fishery, which is almost the only means of support possessed by its inhabitants, who are thus employed at a season of the year when their labour is least wanted in the fields; they are, however, small, and the least estimable of the different sorts produced in this magnificent inlet: many are taken fresh to the market of Haverfordwest, besides which vast quantities are pickled in barrels and jars for Bristol and the interior. The "Crow oysters," being those found in inexhaustible quantities in that branch of Milford Haven which extends up to the town of Pembroke, and is called Crow Pool, are of very superior quality. The oysters of Tenby, Caldey Island, Stackpool, &c., are remarkably large, but are deemed of inferior quality to those of Milford Haven. Samphire, termed in Welsh *corn carw'r môr*, "sea buck-horn," grows on the sea-shore, on the rocks and cliffs not overflowed by the tide; it is gathered, and preserved as a pickle. Laver, or sea liverwort, is found growing on the rocks and stones in creeks overflowed by the tide, and is frequently gathered, well boiled, and put into jars with a little salt, in which state it is occasionally exported; in this county it is designated *llawvan*, and by the English "black butter;" its flavour is agreeably spicy.

Notwithstanding the extent of its coasts, the excellence and number of its harbours, and its favourable geographical situation, the COMMERCE of Pembrokeshire is comparatively inconsiderable, being confined to the coasting trade. The *exports*, however, are various: the principal are coal, chiefly from Sander's-Foot, Milford Haven, and St. Bride's bay, for the supply of steam-engines, limekilns, malt-houses, and hop-kilns, and as fuel for domestic uses, to the West of England, the western coasts of Wales, Ireland, &c.; lime and limestone in great quantities, and chiefly to the same places; cattle, sheep, hogs, and horses, to England; wool, for the manufactures of the North of England; leather, to Bristol, &c.; and argillaceous roofing slates, which are lowered from the cliffs in which they are quarried, in the vicinity of Newport, into the vessels below. Not only does Pembrokeshire produce sufficient corn for the supply of its own inhabitants, but also a considerable surplus of wheat in the southern, and of oats in the northern, parts of it, which is exported to Liverpool, Bristol, and the counties of Dorset and Sussex. From its coasts, as is described above, are also sent samphire and laver, oysters, turbot, salmon, and various other kinds of fish, to Bristol and the interior of South Britain. *Sander's-Foot*, in the inner part of Carmarthen bay, is a noted place for the export, during summer, of stone-coal and culm, which are shipped on board vessels lying on the open beach. Proceeding westward along the coast, the next port is *Tenby*, celebrated as a place of great and fashionable resort for the purpose of sea-bathing, and which, with that of Haverfordwest, is subject, according to the regulations of the custom-house, to the port of Pem-

broke. *Haverfordwest*, being situated the most favourably of the three, near the centre of the county, engrosses most of its commerce. Both the latter are on branches of Milford Haven.

The magnificent HARBOUR of MILFORD, the finest in Great Britain, opens south-westward into the wide expanse of the lower part of the Bristol Channel, while inland it stretches for many miles directly eastward, and afterwards, in its highest reaches, northward, through the coal tract. The navigable length of the haven, from its mouth, up the Western Cleddy, to Haverfordwest, is about twenty-one miles; and from its mouth, up the Eastern Cleddy, to Canaston Bridge, about twenty miles: its breadth, at the mouth, between the Dale and Nangle block-houses, is two thousand five hundred and eighty yards; and from Picton Point to Thorn Island, two thousand three hundred yards. Exclusively of the various roads, bays, and creeks, it has the following main *pills*, or branches, all on the southern side of it; *viz.*, Pennar Mouth, Cosheston, Carew, and Creswell. Pennar Mouth Pill is that which extends up to the town of Pembroke; its mouth from rock to rock is only two hundred yards wide at high water, and one hundred and twelve at low water, with from nine to twelve feet depth of water; but within it expands into a fine spacious basin, called Crow Pool. Various reports have been made concerning the capaciousness of Milford Haven: one states that it would contain with ease more than all the navies of Europe; and another, by a naval officer, computes that it would contain a thousand ships of the line, a thousand fifty-gun ships, a thousand frigates, a thousand sloops of war, and a thousand transports to supply them, without in the least degree incommoding each other; while a hundred sail of the line might be brought to act simultaneously on any ship or number of ships that might attempt the haven. Several plans have at various times been proposed for increasing its natural conveniences for trade, and the execution of some of them has much augmented its commerce, and given rise to the town of Milford, the custom-house at which place extends its jurisdiction round the coast of St. Bride's bay to St. David's. In the spacious bay of *St. Bride's* are several little creeks, which afford shelter to numerous small vessels employed in the coal, culm, and limestone trades; and in the western curve of this bay, to the north of the coal tract, is situated the thriving little sea-port of *Solva*, which carries on a coasting trade with the neighbouring ports, particularly Milford, and with Bristol. Beyond the promontory of the eight rocks called "the Bishop and his Clerks," and situated on a small bay to the east of Strumble Head, is the port of *Fishguard*, the harbour of which is the only one free from obstructions and bars between Milford Haven and St. Tudwal's Roads, on the coast of Carnarvonshire; this harbour is of an irregular form, about two thousand four hundred feet long, by one thousand one hundred and sixty feet wide, and often affords shelter to the Irish packets driven hither by stress of weather. Newport, a few miles further north-eastward, has a small *bar* harbour for a few coasting vessels and fishing boats.

The principal RIVERS are, the Western Cleddy, the Eastern Cleddy, the Gwaun or Gwain, the Nevern, and the Teivy. The *Western Cleddy*, called Cleddy Gwŷn, or "the Fair," rises at Llygad Cleddy, or "the Eye of Cleddy," in the parish of Llanvair-Nantgwŷn, near Fishguard, and flows at first south-eastward by the church and bridge of Llanstinan, then westward towards Llangwaren, and afterwards southward, receiving numerous smaller brooks, until, at the distance of about thirteen miles from its source, it reaches the town of Haverfordwest, where it becomes navigable for ships of small burthen; continuing its southerly course for a few miles, until its waters become perfectly salt, the river, at last inclining a little south-eastward between Hookwood and Boulston, is joined by the broad stream of the Eastern Cleddy at Picton Point, about five miles below Haverfordwest. The *Eastern Cleddy*, or Cleddy Dû, "the Black, or Swarthy," rises among the Precelly mountains, at a place named Blaen-y-Gors, in the parish of Mynachlog-dû, and, receiving numerous smaller streams from the same elevated region, takes a course nearly southward, forming the boundary between the counties of Pembroke and Carmarthen, until near Llandissilio: below Egremont it is joined by the powerful stream of the Syvynney, which flows into it by Longbridge from Walton: above Slebech it becomes navigable for small vessels, and having gradually assumed a westerly direction, a little below that place, between Picton and Mynwere, it joins the Western Cleddy, as above described. The united waters of these rivers immediately form a salt-water estuary of about a mile in breadth, which constitutes the upper extremity of the magnificent harbour of Milford Haven, called by the Welsh, *Aber Dau Gleddy*, "the Mouth or Estuary of the two Cleddys," the length of which, from the junction of the two rivers to the open sea, is about sixteen miles, while its breadth, owing to the great irregularity of its rocky shores, varies from one to two miles. The *Gwaun*, or Gwain, has its source in the Preselè mountains, whence it pursues a romantic course of about twenty miles westward to the Irish Channel at Fishguard, where it forms the best harbour in the county, next to that of Milford. The *Nevern*, which has a similar origin, near the mountain of Vrenni Vawr, enters the same sea at Newport, after a course of about fifteen miles, forming at its mouth a harbour for vessels of about one hundred tons' burthen. The *Newgall*, the first stream that occurs to the northward of Milford Haven, flows westward along the boundary between

the slate and coal tracts, and discharges its waters into St. Bride's bay, at the Newgall Sands, after forming, in the latter part of its course, the boundary between the hundreds of Rhôs and Dewisland. A little further northward is the *Solva*, or Solvach, which, at the little town of that name, forms a harbour for coasting vessels of from a hundred to a hundred and fifty tons' burthen, and immediately below falls into St. Bride's bay. On the north-eastern side of the county, the little river *Cych*, which has its source in the Preselè range, flowing northward, forms the boundary between this county and that of Carmarthen, until it falls into the *Teivy* a little below Kenarth. It is at this point that the latter river first touches Pembrokeshire, of which it henceforward forms the northern boundary, becoming navigable for barges at Llêchrhŷd bridge, and for vessels of two hundred tons at Cardigan bridge.

Pembrokeshire is wholly indebted to nature for its valuable inland navigation, having no canal whatever. It has a greater abundance of excellent materials for the making and repairing of ROADS than any other county of South Wales, even its slate district abounding in many places with silicious rocks, equal in durability to the imported granite paving-stones of London; yet, notwithstanding this advantage, its roads are on the whole among the worst in the principality. The best line is the direct route to Milford (which was improved through the intervention of the directors of the General Post-Office), with its branch from Narberth to Tenby. The cross roads, notwithstanding the exertions of some of the most influential persons in the county, are for the most part greatly neglected. That from London to St. David's by Oxford and Gloucester, joined by that from London to Haverfordwest through Cardiff, enters this county from St. Clear's, in Carmarthenshire, at Tavern 'Spyty, and proceeds through the town of Haverfordwest to St. David's. The road to Milford branches from this at Haverfordwest; those to Narberth, Pembroke, and Tenby, at Cold-blow, two miles from Narberth; and that to Wiston, from the vicinity of Canaston Bridge. The road from London to Cardigan, continued to St. David's, branches from the first-mentioned road at Llandovery, in Carmarthenshire, and, crossing the Teivy into Pembrokeshire from the town of Cardigan, passes through Newport and Fishguard to St. David's: from Troedyraur, in Cardiganshire, a branch diverges either by Newcastle or Llêchrhŷd bridge, to Kîlgerran. The mail for Ireland formerly arrived daily at Milford, but it has been recently removed to Pembroke, where a new pier has been erected: a new line of road has also been formed, by which the route of this mail to the new place of embarkation has been rendered much shorter than that to Milford.

The REMAINS of ANTIQUITY are various; but the most striking and numerous are those of fortresses erected by the Norman invaders of Pembrokeshire and their immediate descendants, and of castellated mansions of a later period. The peninsula of Castlemartin contains a few scattered relics of a kind usually considered *Druidical*, among which are those of a cromlech. Similar remains, but very rude and on a small scale, consisting for the most part of single upright stones, are also very numerous in the vicinity of St. David's: at Long-house, near the village of Trevine, is a cromlech, the table stone of which is about eighteen feet long; nearer Fishguard, at Treslanog, is another monument of the same kind, fourteen feet long, and about eight broad; and several others are visible near Trêhowel, at a place called Trêv Cîlhwch. In the vicinity of Newport are also many Druidical remains, the principal of which is a very remarkable cromlech, near Pentre Evan, the covering stone of which is eighteen feet long and nine broad, and rest on supporters a considerable height above the surface of the ground. Another large and perfect monument of the same kind stands between the town of Newport and the sea, and is designated Llêch-y-Drybedd. The remains of the Roman station *Ad Vigesimum* are situated a few miles within the eastern boundary of the county, and north-east of the church of Ambleston. A little westward from this station, near the village of Ford, are remains of a small camp of Roman construction; and in the same vicinity, in the year 1806 were discovered some relics of a Roman bath. The exact position of the city or station of *Menapia* has never been satisfactorily ascertained: it is considered to have been on the coast, and that the encroachments of the sea, or the accumulation of sand, have obliterated all traces of it. Mr. Fenton, the intelligent tourist, was inclined to think Porthmawr, to the north-west of St. David's, or the sandy burrows in its vicinity, as most likely to be the site of the ancient *Menapia*, in which opinion his friend, Sir R. C. Hoare, concurred. Near Llanrian, is a military intrenchment called Castell Hâvod, supposed by Mr. Fenton to have been a *castrum æstivum*, or summer camp, of the Romans, and situated near the course of the Roman road leading from *Loventium* to *Menapia*. Near the shores of St. Bride's bay, in the vicinity of Solva, is Poyntz Castle, an artificial mound, conjectured to have been the site of a Roman watch-tower. The great Roman road, the *Via Julia Maritima*, entering from Carmarthenshire, is thought to have passed in the line of the present mountain road through the centre of the station *Ad Vigesimum;* and, a little further, evidence of its course is yet found in the name of a farm termed *Streetland:* from the latter place this road may be traced by occasional fragments, in a line nearly north-west, towards *Menapia*, the last station in this direction. The Roman road connecting the station *Loventium*, situated at Llanio, in the Vale of Teivy, above Lampeter, in Cardiganshire, with that of *Me-*

napia, enters Pembrokeshire from the northern part of Carmarthenshire, in the upper part of the parish of Llanvyrnach, and its course may be clearly traced in several places, more particularly on Cwm Cerwyn mountain, a distinguished summit of the Preselè chain, where it is marked by a range of tumuli. Much of it has, however, been covered by accumulations of peat; but the portions of it yet remaining in this county, which are considerable, have received the name of *Via Flandrica*, or "Flemish Way," from an erroneous supposition of its having been formed by the Flemish settlers. Some traces of a paved way have also been discovered near the Newgall sands in St. Bride's bay, which have been thought to be fragments of a Roman road leading along the coast from *Menapia* to Dale, not far from the entrance of Milford Haven.

Near the village of Rudbaxton, about four miles north of Haverfordwest, is a circular *British* encampment, on the summit of a steep conical hill, having a single ditch of great depth; this is sometimes called "the Rath," and in old maps "St. Leonard's Castle." A little further northward is Castell Henry, or Hêndrev, a large mound, probably the site of a small fortress. In the neighbourhood of the village of Ford, besides the Roman remains above-mentioned, are also various other ancient military earthworks, the most remarkable of which are, a spacious circular encampment on a farm termed Smerton, or Summerton, near the village of Little Newcastle; and a circular intrenchment styled Castell Coning, near the village of St. Dogwell's. Near Llanrian, on an elevated rock, designated *Garn Vawr*, is a large British encampment, having lofty ramparts of loose stones; and in the grounds of Picton Castle, near Slebech, are some remains of an intrenched fortification called Castle Lake. On the shore of the peninsula of Castlemartin are numerous military earthworks, some of considerable strength, thought to have been raised by the Danish and other maritime marauders, who so frequently infested this coast, and which were probably intended only to secure their plunder, and cover their retreat to their ships. Near Orielton, in the same peninsula, on a common termed Dry Burrows, are a great many tumuli; and many similar mounds, supposed to be sepulchral, are scattered near the sea-coast between St. David's and Fishguard: of the latter, one of the most remarkable is that at Trêv Ednyved, near Llanrian, which, on being opened, was found to contain a cist-vaen. In the more immediate vicinity of Fishguard are some other very curious remains of remote antiquity, consisting of sepulchral tumuli, and foundations of buildings, in the former of which have been discovered urns and other articles of great antiquarian curiosity.

The RELIGIOUS houses appear to have been more numerous than in any other Welsh county. At the period of the Reformation there was at St. David's, besides the episcopal establishment, a college of Secular priests; at St. Dogmael's was a Benedictine monastery, which had a cell in Caldey Island; at Haverfordwest, a priory of Augustine canons; at Lawhaden, a small priory and a hospital; at Newport, a house of Augustine friars; at Pembroke, a Benedictine cell; at Pill, commonly called Hubberston Pill, in the parish of Steynton, a Benedictine priory; at Slebech, a preceptory of Knights Hospitallers; and at Tenby, two hospitals. There are interesting remains of the abbey of St. Dogmael's, near Cardigan, and extensive ruins of the subordinate priory in Caldey Island, including the tower of the conventual church, surmounted by a stone spire; of Pill priory, at the upper extremity of Hubberston Creek, a branch of Milford Haven; and of that of Haverfordwest, situated on the banks of the Western Cleddy, a little below that town. There are also some remains of an old monastic edifice near Marlan's or Mawdlen's bridge, a little westward from Haverfordwest. The most remarkable specimens of ecclesiastical architecture are seen in the cathedral church of St. David's, for the most part in the Anglo-Saxon, or early Norman style, and in the parochial churches of Carew, St. Mary at Haverfordwest, Milford, Nevern (one of the largest in the county), Slebech, anciently belonging to a Commandery of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, and Tenby. The following are also well worthy of notice, *viz.*, the chapel of St. Mary's College, at St. David's; the ruins of the chapels of St. Justinian and St. Non, on the sea-coast in the vicinity of that city; and the chapel or hermitage of St. Govan, romantically situated among the precipices on the sea-coast of Castlemartin. The *ancient mural fortresses* of the county, owing to its peculiar political situation during the encroachments upon Wales by the Norman conquerors of England, are particularly numerous; but the only one which retains its pristine magnificence, and is at present inhabited, is Picton Castle, situated on the western side of the Eastern Cleddy, a little below the village of Slebech. The ruins of the castle of Benton, on the western shore of Milford Haven, are particularly picturesque; those of Carew, at the head of a southern branch of the haven, extensive and magnificent; those of Kîlgerran, on the banks of the Teivy, peculiarly striking, the circular arch which so frequently occurs in them bespeaking the early Norman origin of this fortress; those of Manorbeer, near Tenby, extensive and magnificent; those of Narberth, interesting and picturesque; those of Newport, remarkable; those of Pembroke, strikingly grand; those of Roche, near St. Bride's bay, between Haverfordwest and St. David's, distinguished for the singularity of their situation on the summit of a high, abrupt, and isolated rock; those of Tenby, extensive and grand; those of Wiston, also worthy of remark. On the hill above the church of Nevern are some remains of an ancient fortress, once of great

strength, now called Llanhyver Castle. An artificial mound, some distance westward of Milford, indicates the site of the fortress of Walwyn's Castle, or Castell Gwalchmai. The strong and lofty walls of the old town of Tenby are, in some places, nearly entire; and a large portion of the north wall of Pembroke, with some of the bastions, is still in good preservation; as is also the east gate of the ancient city of St. David's. Some remains are yet visible of the block-houses erected at the entrance of Milford Haven in the reign of Elizabeth.

The number of *ancient mansions* formerly to be seen was as remarkable as the number of castles. Very few of these, however, are now standing; but the ruins of several yet remain, at Trêvlyne, Scotsborough, &c. The ruins of Lawhaden or Llewhaden Castle, near Narberth, once a magnificent residence of the bishops of St. David's, are very striking, and include a grand entrance gateway and an octagon tower of great height; and those of Llan-Fydd, now Lamphey Court, another princely residence of the same prelates, situated between Pembroke and Tenby, are remarkably picturesque and curious; as are also those of another of their episcopal mansions, at St. David's. At the village of Dale is a remarkable castellated mansion, which has been modernized, and now forms a handsome edifice with wings. Formerly there were also mansions of ancient erection at St. Bride's; at Blaenybylan, or Lybylan, near Kîlgerran; near Slebech; at Landshipping, on the Eastern Cleddy; and at a place lower down on this river; at Prendergast, a suburb of Haverfordwest; at Boulston, in the same vicinity; and at Trêvgarn, near to Fishguard: but only very few vestiges of these are now discernible. Among the numerous *modern seats* of the nobility and gentry that adorn the county may more particularly be noticed, Amroath, Berry Hill, St. Botolph's, Boulston, Brownslade, Cîlwendêg, Clareston, Creselly, Cuffern, Dôlhaidd, Fynonè, Glynamel, Glynfew, Lamphey Court, Llandshipping, Llanstinan, Llanunwas, Llwyn-gwair, Orielton, Pantsaison, Pantyderry, Priskilly Forest, Rhôsygilwen, Ridgeway, Sealyham, Slebech Hall, Stackpool Court, and Whitechurch.

It is a peculiarity observable in this county, that the *cottages*, and even the farm-houses in the greater part of it, are frequently built of mud, notwithstanding the abundance of much superior materials; a circumstance which is considered to be owing to a practice perpetuated among the descendants of the Flemish emigrants. Besides their predilection for mud walls, and round wattle and dab chimneys, there are other features in the mode of building practised by this race of people, which were formerly much more striking and general than at present: the chimney commonly rises from the front wall close to the door; and the farm-houses have frequently a transverse roof crossing the main one at right angles, while the chimney rises from the junction of the eaves of both. The cottages are altogether of a very mean description; and the farm-buildings usually of a very inferior kind, excepting some of those of modern erection. In the limestone tracts of the southern parts of the county, where the fissures of the dry limestone substrata absorb all the rain water in a very short time, it is found necessary to construct water-ponds with stone and lime, to preserve water for the cattle. Portable, or moveable, *threshing-floors* are common; as are also, in some parts of it, stiles formed of solid stone and mortar. Some of the western maritime parts of the county are yet uninclosed; but the extent of these open districts has been gradually lessening for many years. *Fences* of uncemented stones are common in most parts of the county. Stone fences in exposed situations on the western coast have their copings surmounted by single upright stones placed at regular intervals, which are supposed to break the violence of westerly winds against buildings, plantations, &c. Naked sod fences, and fences of sods and stones in alternate layers, as in Cardiganshire, are also frequently seen along the western coast from Milford northward; the faces of these fences are sometimes wholly of stones laid in peculiar courses.

Of the more remarkable natural plants, the *privet* and *wild service-tree* are most common on the limestone of the southern parts, and the holly among the hills in the north of it. The *bread* consumed by the whole of the lower orders, and many of the middle classes, is entirely composed of barley, unleavened, and baked in thin cakes on cast-iron plates: oaten bread is occasionally eaten in the uplands. *Servants* are hired at the spring and autumn fairs, but chiefly at the latter. Various chalybeate and some sulphureous *springs* rise in different parts of the county, as at St. Dogmael's, Llanllawer, Fishguard, St. Dogwell's, &c.; but the only mineral spring of much repute is that called Alum Well, at Treryfydd, or Griffithston, near the sea-coast, a few miles northward of Newport. Golden Well, near the village of Little Newcastle, eight miles north of Haverfordwest, is said to ebb and flow regularly with the tide in St. George's Channel, nine miles distant. A conflux of springs, called the Nine Wells, at Llandrudion, near St. David's, yields such a copious supply of water as suffices immediately to work a corn-mill. The coast of Castlemartin hundred, from Stackpool Head westward towards Nangle Point, at the mouth of Milford Haven, is highly romantic, presenting some rocky scenery of great sublimity, interspersed with natural *caverns* of unusual extent and curiosity. Of these, one of the most remarkable is Bosherston Mere, which, on the surface of the ground, presents only a small aperture, but underneath gradually widens into an extensive vault. In stormy weather, when the sea beats with violence against the rocks, the noise emitted from this aperture is tremendous,

and sometimes vast columns of spray are forced through it to an immense height: the ebbing of this strong current of air is found to be very dangerous, drawing with it into the gulph whatever animals may be standing near the margin. The village of Trêvgarn, in the western part of the county, derives its name, signifying literally "the town of the rocks," from the extraordinary masses of rock scattered over the adjoining common, appearing, at a distance, like extensive ruins of buildings.

PENALLEY (PEN-ALEY), a parish, in the hundred of CASTLEMARTIN, union and county of PEMBROKE, SOUTH WALES, 1½ mile (s. w. by w.) from Tenby; containing 346 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated on the south-eastern extremity of the county, and on the shore of the Bristol Channel, comprises a moderate portion of arable and pasture land, the whole, with the exception only of a very small tract of common, inclosed and in a good state of cultivation. It formerly belonged to the family of De Barri, of Manorbeer Castle, and, in the 1st of Henry IV., was bestowed upon John de Windesor; but soon after reverting to the crown, it was granted by letters patent to Thomas ab Owain, of Trellwyn, in this parish, from whose family, on the death of his descendant, Thomas Bowen, Esq., it passed by marriage to the family of Philipps, of Picton. Trellwyn, the ancient seat of the ab Owens, or Bowens, was garrisoned for the king, during the parliamentary war, by Lord Carberry; but being besieged by the parliamentary forces, after an obstinate resistance, it was finally surrendered on honourable terms. The parish, of which the rateable annual value is returned at £2274. 12., abounds with limestone, which is quarried upon an extensive scale; part being exported to the coast of Devonshire, and part burnt into lime for manure, for the supply of the neighbourhood. Some fine specimens of madripore are found here.

The living is a discharged vicarage, rated in the king's books at £4. 17. 11., and endowed with £200 royal bounty; net income, £77, with a glebe-house; patron, Bishop of St. David's; impropriator, Sir R. B. P. Phillips, Bart. The church is an ancient cruciform structure, recently repaired, and enlarged by the erection of a gallery containing sixty sittings; on an altar-tomb are two heads in relief, with the imperfect inscription "*Wm. de Raynoor et Isemay sa femme, virgo beata Maria Ayt Merci, Amen.*" In the churchyard is an old circular cross of small dimensions, without any legible inscription, the shaft of which is elaborately ornamented with rich tracery. The vicarage-house is an elegant building, surrounded with beautiful gardens, and commanding some fine marine views; it was erected by the incumbent, in 1822, under the provisions of Gilbert's Act. A neat and commodious school-house has been built also at the expense of the vicar, in which about 60 children of both sexes daily, and about 70 on Sundays, are gratuitously instructed; it is supported by subscription, aided by an endowment of £3 per annum, charged on the estates of the late Lord Milford, and an annual collection made at the church. Caldey Island is within the limits of the parish, for all ecclesiastical purposes.

PENALLT (PEN-ALLT), with HÊNDREVORVYDD, a parcel, in the parish of LLANGATTOCK, hundred of CRICKHOWEL, county of BRECKNOCK, SOUTH WALES, 2¾ miles (w. by N.) from Crickhowel: the population is included in the return for the parish. It occupies, as the name implies, the summit of an elevated hill, at the eastern base of which passes the Brecknock canal. The lower part, on the right bank of the river Usk, is well wooded, especially Glanusk Park, where the proprietor has erected a handsome seat. Glanusk Villa, another pleasing mansion on the bank of the Usk, was built under the direction of Mr. Nash, for the late Admiral Gell.

PENARTH (PEN-ARTH), a parish, in the union of CARDIFF, hundred of DINAS-POWYS, county of GLAMORGAN, SOUTH WALES, on the shore of the Bristol Channel, 6 miles (s.) from Cardiff; containing 110 inhabitants. It is situated on the western side of the harbour or roadstead of Cardiff, formed by the junction of the rivers Ely and Tâf, near their influx into the sea; the shore is pebbly, and the cliffs contain various strata of alabaster. Penarth Roads form an excellent haven during the prevalence of westerly winds, and five hundred sail may ride here in safety. A neat inn has been lately erected on the shore, by the Earl of Plymouth, for the convenience of mariners, or persons desirous of the sea air. The living is a discharged rectory, with that of Lavernock annexed, endowed with a rent-charge of £50 by Thomas Lewis, in 1716, and in the patronage of the Earl of Plymouth; present net income, £136. The church, dedicated to St. Augustine, stands upon a rocky promontory at the mouth of the harbour, and serves as a landmark to vessels sailing up and down the channel. In the parish is a ruin, now converted into a barn, which was formerly a chantry chapel, probably connected with, or served by the monks of, the monastery of Llandough super Ely.

PENBEDW, a hamlet, in that part of the parish of NANNERCH which is in the hundred of RUTHIN, county of DENBIGH, NORTH WALES, 6 miles (s. s. w.) from Holywell; containing 47 inhabitants. This hamlet is situated in the south-western and more mountainous part of the parish, on the turnpike-road from Denbigh to Mold, and is separated from the parish of Kîlken by a small water-course, which also forms a boundary between the counties of Denbigh and Flint; the rateable annual value is £564. The manor, which was granted by Henry VIII. to Peter Mostyn, Esq., in 1544, is now the property of Major Molyneux Williams,

whose residence, Penbedw Hall, is a handsome mansion, erected in 1775, and occupies an eminence, commanding an extensive and interesting prospect over the picturesque and fertile Vale of Nannerch; it is surrounded by a fine park. This portion of the parish is rich in mineral treasure: and near the mansion of Penbedw is a valuable mine of iron-ore, of so rich a quality, and of such purity as to yield fifteen cwt. of iron from every ton of ore: this mine produced one thousand eight hundred tons of ore in the year 1826, since which time the working of it has been discontinued. Lead-ore is found in abundance throughout the eastern portion of the hamlet, and, though the mines have been worked for centuries, they are still very productive. The park of Penbedw, though not very extensive, contains some interesting relics of antiquity: in front of the house are the remains of a Druidical circle, one hundred yards in circumference, which appears to have originally consisted of eleven stones, of which only five are at present remaining; the sites of the others, which have been removed, being occupied by thriving oak-trees, planted with a view to preserve the original form of this ancient monument. About two hundred yards to the west of the circle is a large upright stone, near which are two tumuli, in a perfect state. On one of the Clwydian mountains, above Penbedw Hall, are the remains of a strong British camp, called Moel Arthur, defended by fosses and ramparts, and having on one side of it a smooth terrace of considerable extent; this fortification, which formed one of a numerous chain of British posts on this range of mountains, communicated with Moel-y-Gaer, in the parish of Northop. A sum of £2 is annually distributed among the poor by Major Williams; half of that amount having been paid for many years by the owners of the Penbedw estate, under a bequest of £20 by Dorothy Hughes, in 1691.

PENBOYR (PEN-BOYR), a parish, in the union of Newcastle-Emlyn, higher division of the hundred of Elvet, county of Carmarthen, South Wales, 4 miles (s. e.) from Newcastle-Emlyn; containing 1375 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated in the north-western part of the county, is surrounded by those of Kîlrhedyn, Kenarth, Convil, and Llangeler, and intersected by the turnpike-road from Carmarthen to Newcastle-Emlyn. It contains a large tract of arable and pasture land, inclosed and cultivated, the whole comprising 5600 acres, of which 3000 are arable, 2000 meadow or pasture, and 600 wood. The surface is hilly, in some parts mountainous, and in others picturesque; the soil on the lower grounds is tolerably fertile, and on the upper, lighter, and less productive; the crops chiefly consisting of wheat, barley, and oats; the prevailing timber is oak and ash. The river Teivy bounds the parish to the north, and that of Bargod intersects a portion of it; within its limits are also the Molvrey hill, and the village of Velindre: Dôlhaidd is the name of the principal mansion.

The living is a rectory, with Trinity Chapel annexed, rated in the king's books at £9. 9. 4½.; present net income, £325, with a glebe-house; patron, Earl Cawdor: the tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £310, and there is a glebe of 162*a.* 1*r.* 25*p.*, valued at £105 per annum. The church, dedicated to St. Llawddog, a very ancient building in a dilapidated state, was taken down and rebuilt from the ground, in 1809, at the sole expense of the incumbent, the Rev. Thomas Beynon, archdeacon of Cardigan, who also inclosed the churchyard with a wall seven feet high; the present edifice, appropriately fitted up, is 70 feet long by about 30 broad, and contains 300 sittings, nearly all free. There is a chapel of ease in the parish, called Trinity Chapel, in which service is performed for the accommodation of such of the parishioners as reside in that part of it, so distant from the mother church. About 60 children are educated in a day school, at the expense of their parents; and two Sunday schools, one in connexion with the Established Church, and the other with Calvinistic Methodists, afford instruction to about 120 males and females. The churchyard is supposed to occupy part of the site of a Roman camp; a pot of Roman coins was found in the neighbourhood, not many years ago, and part of an ancient road and other traces of Roman occupation have been discovered in the parish. There are several tumuli in various parts of it; and one of larger dimensions is situated near the turnpike-road leading over the mountain, from Carmarthen to Newcastle-Emlyn.

PENBREY, otherwise PEMBREY (PEN-BRE), a parish, in the union of Llanelly, formerly in the hundred of Kidwelly, but now annexed to Carnawllon, county of Carmarthen, South Wales, 5 miles (w.) from Llanelly; containing 2849 inhabitants. The name of this place, signifying literally the head of a hill or promontory, is derived from its situation at the extremity of a mountainous ridge. The parish is bounded on the east by Llanelly, on the north by Llangendeirn, on the north-west by Kidwelly, and on the south by the river Burry, and a wide tract of sands dividing it from Gower, in Glamorganshire; and comprises by admeasurement 7000 acres. The surface presents rather a barren appearance, with a few fertile spots interspersed, partly arable and partly pasture; the soil is of a clayey and sandy quality, producing chiefly wheat and barley; and there is a small portion of woodland, the prevailing timber consisting of elm and oak. Very little picturesque beauty is displayed, but the views that some parts command of sea and land are extensive and delightful, on a tolerably clear day Tenby, and Lundy and Caldey islands being discernible; the parish is intersected by the Achddu stream, and separated from Kidwelly

by the Gwendraeth Vawr. On the south a very extensive sandy common is overflowed occasionally by the tide, but it affords good grazing land to numerous flocks of sheep, which the tenants of several farms in this and the adjoining parishes have the right of depasturing.

The substrata contain some mineral wealth, and are thought to be rich in bituminous and hard coal, both being wrought, though to a limited extent, in three collieries, where a few hands are employed. The quality of the soft coal is peculiarly adapted to the production of gas, the working of iron, and other manufacturing purposes; and vast quantities of both sorts were formerly exported to various parts of the kingdom. To facilitate the conveyance of the mineral produce of the district, a capacious harbour was constructed, in 1819, by the Penbrey Harbour Company, formed for the purpose, with a pier extending to a distance of four hundred yards from the shore; but this harbour has fallen into disuse, being private property, and has been superseded by another constructed to the north-east of it, under the provisions of an act of parliament, obtained in 1825, by a new company. A canal has also been formed, connecting this port with the Kidwelly and Llanelly canal, and pursuing hence a northerly course; and Penbrey, in consequence of these and other advantages, promises to become a place of great trade. This part of the coast, however, is of difficult navigation, and, to mariners unacquainted with it, the most fatal on the shores of the Bristol Channel: in November 1828, a French West Indiaman from Martinique was wrecked off this place, and nearly all the crew and passengers perished, among the latter of whom were Colonel Coquelin and his daughter Adeline, niece of Josephine, ci-devant empress of France, who, with the other unfortunate sufferers, were buried in the churchyard of Penbrey, where a very handsome slab has been erected to their memory, at the suggestion and under the auspices of John Hughes Rees, Esq.

The living is a discharged vicarage, with Llandury benefice annexed, endowed with £600 royal bounty, and £1400 parliamentary grant; present net income, £69, with a glebe-house; patron and impropriator, Earl of Ashburnham; whose tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £700. The church, dedicated to St. Illtyd, is a spacious and handsome edifice in the later English style, containing sixty pews, all appropriated, with a small gallery, the seats in which are free: the register bears date 1725, and the sacramental cup 1574. At Llandury, a hamlet in the parish, is a commodious chapel of ease, where divine service is performed regularly in the afternoon; and in the hamlet of Pendryn, or more properly, Penrhyn, was a chapel, called Cynnor, which is now in ruins, and the site is used as a coal-yard. There are places of worship for Independents and Welsh Calvinistic Methodists. A day school was endowed with £5 per annum, and a house and garden for the master, given by the late Rev. Mr. Pemberton, but the endowment has been withdrawn; several Sunday schools are conducted gratuitously. A rent-charge of £1, by Hector Morris, in 1775, is distributed on Good Friday among the poor, but a similar sum bequeathed by Hugh Thomas, in 1726, has been discontinued since 1816. A peculiar custom prevails among many in the parish, of not allowing females to enter their houses on New Year's-day.

PENBRŶN (PEN-BRŶN), a parish, in the union of Newcastle-Emlyn, lower division of the hundred of Troedyraur, county of Cardigan, South Wales, 5 miles (N. by W.) from Newcastle-Emlyn, and 8 (E. N. E.) from Cardigan; containing 1630 inhabitants. This place derives its name, signifying "the Head of the hill," from the situation of its church on the summit of an abrupt eminence near the sea, and is sometimes also called Llanvihangel-Pen-y-Brŷn, from its dedication to St. Michael. The vicinity appears to have been distinguished, at a very early period, as the scene of several of those sanguinary conflicts which occurred during the fierce struggles for empire among the rival chieftains of the principality, and the continued efforts of the confederate natives to repel the usurpation of their territories by foreign invaders. The names of several places within the limits of the parish are by some thought to bear testimony to the carnage which ensued upon those occasions: among these, Maes Glâs, Pwll Glâs, and Clôs Glâs (Glâs being considered, though somewhat fancifully, to be a contraction of Galanas), are reputed severally to signify the plain, the pit, and the inclosure of slaughter; Fynnon Waedog, "the bloody well;" and Llêch yr Ochain, "the stone of lamentation." One of those places Mr. Evans supposes to be the spot where the forces of Arthur were slain, through the treachery of his kinsman Mordred; and Llamborth, another place in the parish, is by some considered to be that celebrated by Llywarch Hên, as the field where Geraint ab Erbin, a prince of Devon, was slain, with a vast number of his followers, and who is stated to have been interred on a farm in the parish, still called Perth Geraint; but others think that the spot mentioned in the aged poet's elegy on the fall of Geraint was in Devonshire or Cornwall; and Dr. Owen Pughe, in his notes to the translation of that composition, conjectures that it might be Portsmouth.

Penbrŷn is situated on the bay of Cardigan, and intersected by the turnpike-road leading from the town of that name to Aberystwith; it comprises by computation about 8500 acres, principally arable, some parts producing excellent barley, the chief crop; the surface is exceedingly hilly, but the greater part is under cultivation. A portion of the shore, designated Traeth Saith, is supposed to be the most favourable place for sea-bathing on this

part of the coast. On the beach is a flat rock, termed Carreg Morwynion, or "the Maidens' rock," from the circumstance of several females having been drowned while bathing there. The surrounding scenery is for the greater part dreary, and contains few features either of rural or picturesque beauty; but the views over the bay are enlivened by the passing and repassing of vessels navigating this part of the coast. A stream called the Ceri rises in the north-eastern part of the parish, and after having passed through the Vale of Troedyraur and the very picturesque dells of Cwmdû, empties itself into the Teivy near Newcastle-Emlyn. Within the parish is a small hamlet, or village, named Sarnau, from the remains of several paved roads across a bog in the immediate vicinity of it. Llanborth was formerly an ancient mansion belonging to the family of Rhŷs ab Rhydderch, Lord of Tywyn; in default of heirs it was taken possession of by Sir Herbert Lloyd, of Peterwell, the lord of the manor, and was afterwards sold. The living is a vicarage, with the perpetual curacies of Bettws Evan and Brongwŷn annexed, rated in the king's books at £15; patron, Bishop of St. David's; impropriator, Major W. Rice: the tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £700, of which a sum of £320 is payable to the vicar, one of £355 to the impropriator, both subject to rates, averaging £46. 10. per annum for each; £25 are payable to the treasurer of St. David's Cathedral. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, and situated on the summit of an eminence overlooking the bay of Cardigan, is an ancient structure, in the early style of English architecture, consisting of a nave and chancel, separated by a finely pointed arch, and having a porch in the same style; the font is an ancient square basin. In the churchyard are the stone steps of a cross, supposed to have been destroyed about the period of the Reformation. There are places of worship for Independents and Welsh Calvinistic Methodists: a day school affords instruction to about 50 children at the expense of their parents; and three Sunday schools are carried on, two of which appertain to dissenters, and the other to the Established Church.

The parish abounds with relics of antiquity, principally of British origin; and almost every spot of elevated ground seems to have been occupied as a military post. Castell Nadolig, an extensive British encampment, strongly defended by a double intrenchment, occupies a situation on a farm of the same name, near the high road; and the course of a paved road leading thence northward might some time ago be traced for more than a mile. In a field not far from the church is an erect stone, about five feet high, with an inscription that was read, by Mr. Llwyd, COR BALENCI IACIT ORDOVS. Under the heap of stones near which it then stood some silver coins, and an urn containing ashes, were found. Bishop Gibson also notices a gold coin, about the weight of a guinea, supposed to be of native British antiquity, and of a period prior to the Roman invasion, as having been discovered in the parish. Several tumuli and carneddau are seen in various parts, and the vestiges of numerous fortifications are still discernible. On the farm of Cevn Lletre is a lofty mound of earth, encircled by three ramparts, called Castell, originally a place of great strength, but the fortifications are at present nearly demolished; within a short distance is a tumulus designated Castell Pridd. At Blaenhonant, another farm, is a large carnedd; and there are two others in the immediate neighbourhood. In 1841, a gold coin of Titus Vespasian, about the weight of a sovereign, was found on the farm of Blaen Ceri, in a state of perfect preservation; on the obverse, surrounding the head, are the words "Imp Vesp I Caesar;" on the reverse, which represents a full length figure with emblems, are "Pontif I R P. O I:" it is in the possession of the vicar.

PENBYALLT (PEN-BUELLT), a township, in the parish of LLANGAMMARCH, union and hundred of BUILTH, county of BRECKNOCK, SOUTH WALES, 8 miles (S. W. by W.) from Builth; containing 568 inhabitants. This township, which contains the church, is situated on the road from Builth to Llandovery, and at the junction of the Cammarch with the Irvon, over each of which there is a bridge, maintained by the hundred. Many respectable residences are scattered along the banks of the Irvon, and in the neighbourhood of Maes-y-Gevnfordd, where the petty-sessions for the hundred are occasionally held; near the church is a celebrated inn, called Tavern-y-Pridd. The vales in the township are luxuriant and well wooded, especially on the banks of the Irvon, and near the fall of the Dulas, contiguous to Maes-y-Gevnfordd, though the northern declivity of the Eppynt hills is in most places extremely steep, and sometimes even precipitous. The rateable annual value of the township is returned at £1290. Here are two Sunday schools, in which about 280 males and females are gratuitously taught by Calvinistic Methodists.

PENCADER, a chapelry, in the parish of LLANVIHANGEL-AR-ARTH, upper division of the hundred of CATHINOG, county of CARMARTHEN, SOUTH WALES, 10¼ miles (N. by E.) from Carmarthen: the population is included in the return for the parish. This chapelry, the name of which signifies "the head chair," is situated in a vale, on the banks of the Tâfwili stream, which falls into the river Teivy; and the road from Carmarthen to Lampeter passes through the village. It was here that Henry II. arrived with his army, in 1163, to Punish Rhŷs ab Grufydd, Prince of South Wales, for some inroads he had made into the territories of the vassals of that monarch, while engaged in Normandy; but a compromise taking place between them, Henry returned to England, with the nephews of Rhŷs, as

hostages. The murder of these persons afterwards by the Earl of Gloucester, to whose custody they were committed, induced Rhŷs to make dreadful ravages in Cardiganshire and Pembrokeshire. The chapel has been in ruins for upwards of a century, but the cemetery attached to it is still preserved from desecration. An old Roman road from Carmarthen to Lampeter passed through the chapelry.

PENCARREG (PEN-CAREG), a parish, in the union of LAMPETER, higher division of the hundred of CATHINOG, county of CARMARTHEN, SOUTH WALES, 4 miles (S. W.) from Lampeter; containing 1187 inhabitants. It forms a pleasing and well wooded tract on the Teivy, and is intersected by the road from Lampeter to Carmarthen; a lofty mountain, called Pencarreg, extends across it on the south. The village is situated upon the left bank of the river; a fair is held in it on October 11th. The living is a discharged vicarage, rated in the king's books at £4, and endowed with £200 royal bounty, and £1200 parliamentary grant; patron, Pryse Pryse, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £330, of which one-third belongs to the vicar, and two-thirds to the impropriators, Edmund H. Stacey, Esq., and Rev. B. Williams. The church, dedicated to St. Patrick, is a small structure of no architectural pretensions. There are places of worship for Presbyterians and Baptists. In the winter and spring there are generally two day schools, containing about 60 children; and in the summer and autumn the parishioners assemble on Sundays to give instruction in reading, &c., to such as require it. Within the limits of the parish is an ancient British fortification, of which no particulars have been recorded.

PENCELLY (PEN-CELLI), a hamlet, in the parish of LLANVIGAN, hundred of PENCELLY, county of BRECKNOCK, SOUTH WALES, $3\frac{3}{4}$ miles (S. E.) from Brecknock; containing 375 inhabitants. It is situated on the western bank of the Usk, where it is joined by the Mehascyn brook, on which are several mills. The manor of Pencelly anciently formed one great lordship, and was, in the 28th of Edward I., the property of Roger Mortimer, who was summoned to parliament that year by the title of Baron Mortimer, of Pencelly; but in the reign of Edward II. it was divided into English and Welsh Pencelly, and was subsequently converted into five minor lordships, namely, those of the Castle and the Manor, Pencelly English, Cwm Orgwm, Wenallt, and Welsh Pencelly, to which was afterwards added the adjoining lordship of Scethrog. Of the ancient castle of Pencelly, which stood in the village, about a quarter of a mile to the east of the church, scarcely a vestige is discernible, a mansion of the Herberts having been erected on its site, with a part of its materials; and even of the latter building there now remain only a few rooms and ruined walls, which have been converted into a farm-house. A chapel, dedicated to St. Leonard, stood within the precincts of the castle, but that also has been demolished; it was endowed with a portion of the great tithes, now the property of the lord of the manor. The parochial church is situated in this hamlet, which is in general well wooded and picturesque; there are a few agreeable residences overlooking the Usk. It forms the lower division of the parish, and gives name to the hundred; and its rateable annual value is returned at £2368. The Brecknock canal passes through it, on the banks of which are wharfs for landing coal and limestone for the supply of the neighbourhood.

PENCOED (PEN-COED), a township, in the parish of COYCHURCH, union of BRIDGEND and COWBRIDGE, hundred of NEWCASTLE, county of GLAMORGAN, SOUTH WALES, 4 miles (E. by N.) from Bridgend; containing 421 inhabitants. This place, the name of which signifies "the head of the wood," is situated on the road from Bridgend to Llantrissant, at a short distance from the right bank of the Ewenny river. A house has been built for the poor, at the expense of £32, out of a sum of £47 left by two individuals; and a trifling sum is annually distributed among them, arising from a bequest by two other persons. There is a place of worship for Calvinistic Methodists, by whom a Sunday school, containing 100 males and females, is gratuitously conducted; and a day school, in which are 25 children, is partly supported by subscriptions from the rector of the parish and a lady, and partly by payments from the children.

PENDERIN, otherwise PEN-Y-DAREN (PEN-DERYN), a parish, comprising the Upper and Lower divisions, in the union of MERTHYR-TYDVIL, hundred of DEVYNOCK, county of BRECKNOCK, SOUTH WALES, 7 miles (W. N. W.) from Merthyr-Tydvil; containing 1488 inhabitants, of whom 189 are in the Upper, and 1299 in the Lower, division. The name of this parish, signifying literally "the head of the rock," is descriptive of its situation at the head of a rock of excellent limestone, from which the large iron-works in the neighbourhood are supplied. The parish comprises part of the extensive common of Hîrwaun Wrgan, on which was fought the memorable battle between the forces of Iestyn ab Gwrgant, aided by some Norman auxiliaries, and the army of Rhŷs ab Tewdwr, in which the former obtained a signal and decisive victory. Rhŷs, after the defeat of his army, fleeing from the field of battle, is, according to some historians, said to have reached Glyn Rhonddû, about twelve miles distant, where he was overtaken by the victor and beheaded; according to others, it would appear that he was slain during the conflict; and others again affirm that, having effected his escape into the territories of his kinsman, Bleddyn ab Maenarch, he was afterwards killed in the engagement which decided the fate of that chieftain, in the neigh-

bourhood of Aberhonddu. The remembrance of this event is still preserved in the names of several places in the parish: among these are *Bôdwigad*, corrupted from *Bôdwaun-y-Gâd*, implying "the mansion on the field of battle;" and *Cadlan*, a term of nearly the same import, used to designate the valley that intersects the parish, in which are numerous carneddau, two of the larger of these being regarded by Mr. Jones, the historian of Brecknockshire, as military memorials, probably connected with this conflict: one of them is twenty yards in circumference; the other is fourteen, and is surrounded by a trench.

The PARISH is situated on the southern extremity of the county, bordering upon Glamorganshire, from which it is separated on the south-east by the Tâf Vawr river, while on the west it is bounded by the river Hepstè, which, after pursuing a very romantic course through the parish, falls into the Melltè, by which the boundary is continued between Penderin and Ystradvelltey: of the rateable annual value of the whole, the amount is £2910, of which the return for the Upper Division is £1337, and for the Lower, £1573. The entire district abounds with mineral treasures, the principal of which are iron, limestone, a kind of coal of a quality between the bituminous and the stone-coal, a bed of excellent fire-clay, marble, and some lead, which last, however, is not found in sufficient quantity to repay the expense of working it. On Hîrwaun common are the Penderin *iron-works*, forming part of the very extensive establishment of Messrs. Crawshay, of Cyvarthva, near Merthyr-Tydvil: these works comprise four blast furnaces for smelting the ore, worked by a steam-engine and a water-wheel, two fineries, twelve refining furnaces for converting the pig-iron into castings, and two pairs of rollers for making malleable bars. The quantity of iron manufactured during the year 1831 was nine thousand and thirty-five tons, long weight; of refined bars five thousand two hundred and sixty tons and a half; and of ore raised, twenty-eight thousand four hundred and thirteen tons, in the manufacturing of which fifty-five thousand seven hundred and thirteen tons of coal were consumed: the number of men employed in them and in the collieries, during the same year, was eight hundred and ninety-five, of whom six hundred and seven were engaged in the collieries and mines. Considerable quantities of limestone are burned for the supply of the surrounding country, chiefly as manure. Facilities are afforded for the supply of the works, and for the conveyance of their produce, by tram-roads from the lime-rocks near the church to the Hîrwaun iron-works, and thence down the Vale of Cynon to Aberdare, where they communicate with the Aberdare branch canal, which, joining the Glamorganshire canal at the Navigation House, in the Vale of the Tâf, affords a direct intercourse with Cardiff and the ports of the Bristol Channel. The road from Brecknock to Neath passes through the parish.

The LIVING is a rectory, rated in the king's books at £9. 3. 11½.; patron, William Winter, Esq., M.D.: the tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £305; and there is a glebe of 4¼ acres, valued at £5. 6. 3. per annum. The church, dedicated to St. Cynog, is an ancient edifice, consisting of a nave and chancel, with a massive tower at the west end; it is situated on the summit of the rocky eminence which gives name to the parish, and is kept in good repair. There are two places of worship for Baptists. David Walter or Gwalter, of Maesgwalter, in the parish of Devynock, in 1723, bequeathed £5 per annum, payable out of the rents of two tenements named Tyle and Heolvawr, in Ystradvellty, for the instruction of five children, and the apprenticing of one child. In the Lower division are two Sunday schools, in which about 40 children receive gratuitous instruction. Edward Price, of Ewyas Harold, in the county of Hereford, in 1797, charged a tenement, called Melin Rhydian, with the annual payment of £6 to the poor. In the parish is *Craig-y-Dinas*, an ancient strong-hold, so termed from its inaccessible situation on an abrupt, rugged, and precipitous rock of limestone, the base of which is washed on one side by the united streams of the Hepstè and Melltè, and on the other by the brook Sychryd, which forms the boundary between the counties of Brecknock and Glamorgan. Prior to the formation of the present turnpike-road from Neath to Merthyr-Tydvil, the main road between these places led directly up the steepest part of this rock, and through a natural chasm near the summit, altogether impassable for carriages, and even on horseback, except with the greatest danger. This road, which is shorter by half the distance than the turnpike-road from Penderin to Pont Neath Vaughan, is still in use. Near the spot are the fine vein of fire-clay and the lead-ore above noticed.

Within the parish is the remarkable waterfall called *Eiro Hepstè*, formed by that river, which here precipitates itself from a height of nearly fifty feet, over an abrupt rocky precipice, sometimes, according to the fulness of the stream, in one, and at others in three, distinct torrents; the river, which is sixteen yards in breadth, forms in its descent, from the scarcely perceptible projection of the ledge of rock, a single arch, or a series of three parallel arches, under which is a passage between the base of the rock and the descending water. The scenery around this spot is strikingly picturesque and romantic. The common, over which is the road from Penderin to the waterfall, is of the most dreary character, diversified only by huge masses of limestone rock of fantastic form; and broken fragments, that lie scattered around their bases, contribute to diminish the scanty pasturage which this desolate tract affords to a few mountain sheep and ponies. On reaching the margin of the river Hepstè, however, the scenery becomes suddenly changed; the steep banks of this impetuous stream

are richly clothed with wood to the water's edge, and the river, concealed in its course by the impending foliage, is only heard to murmur as it rushes through its rocky channel, till, emerging from a thick grove, it forms the cascade above noticed, and, about a quarter of a mile further down, unites with the Melltè. Between these rivers is a well wooded promontory, from which there is a good view of the courses of the streams to their confluence, and of the fall of the Hepstè, the roaring of which is distinctly heard. The beautiful Vale of Neath, with the plantations of the Gnoll, above the town, and the mansion and grounds of Aberpergwm and Rheola, with a fine prospect of part of the Bristol Channel, may be seen also from various parts of the parish.

PENDERWI (PEN-DERI), HIGHER, a township, in the parish and hundred of LLANGYVELACH, union of SWANSEA, county of GLAMORGAN, SOUTH WALES, 7½ miles (N. by W.) from Swansea; containing, with Lower Penderwi, 1203 inhabitants. Here is a day school, maintained by the family of Penlle'rgaer; and two Sunday schools are attended by about 35 males and females. A member of a family resident here bequeathed £50, directing the interest to be distributed annually among the poor.

PENDERWI (PEN-DERI), LOWER, a township, in the parish and hundred of LLANGYVELACH, union of SWANSEA, county of GLAMORGAN, SOUTH WALES, 5½ miles (N. N. W.) from Swansea: the population is included with the return for Higher Penderwi. There is a day school, in which about 30 boys and 10 girls are instructed at the expense of their parents; also two Sunday schools, in which from 100 to 120 males and females are gratuitously taught by Independents, books being furnished by subscription.

PENDINE (a contraction of PEN-TYWYN), a parish, in the union of NARBERTH, higher division of the hundred of DERLLŶS, county of CARMARTHEN, SOUTH WALES, 5½ miles (W. by S.) from Laugharne; containing 204 inhabitants. This parish is beautifully situated on the shore of Carmarthen bay, by which it is bounded on the south, and over which it commands a fine prospect; and comprises about 1000 acres, the whole, with the exception of a common of 100 acres, affording good pasturage, inclosed, and in a state of cultivation. It is bounded on the north by the parish of Eglwys-Cummin, on the east by that of Laugharne, and on the west by that of Marros. The soil is of a clayey and sandy quality, producing wheat and barley; the surface is rocky and hilly. On the beach, which is well adapted for the purpose of sea-bathing, and affords a pleasing walk, is a natural cavern, from which issues a small rivulet running into the bay. The living is a rectory not in charge, annexed to that of Llandawke: the tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £67, subject to rates, averaging £5. 16. per annum. The church, which is pleasantly situated, is a plain structure, erected about thirty years since, and is 34 feet long by 16 broad; the sittings are all free, with the exception of about six pews, attached to the farms of the parish.

PENDOYLAN (PEN-DEULWYN), a parish, in the union of CARDIFF, hundred of COWBRIDGE, county of GLAMORGAN, SOUTH WALES, 5 miles (E. N. E.) from Cowbridge; containing 401 inhabitants. The name, signifying literally "the head of the two groves," was probably derived from the appearance of the neighbourhood, which, like many other parts of the county, was once richly wooded. The parish is pleasantly situated on the river Ely, and comprises a moderate extent of arable and pasture land, inclosed, and in a good state of cultivation; the surrounding scenery is varied. Within its limits is Hensol, the ancient seat of the family of Jenkins, under whose auspices an annual assembly of the bards was for many years held in the adjoining parish of Ystrad-Owen, till the death of Richard Jenkins, Esq., who was a warm admirer of Welsh poetry and music, and a good performer on the harp. After this event, in 1721, the estate was conveyed by marriage with his niece to Lord Chancellor Talbot, who was elevated to the peerage by the title of Baron Talbot, of Hensol, and whose son added two wings to the mansion, and greatly improved the estate; subsequently it became, by purchase, the property of the Richardsons, next of William Crawshay, Esq., and now belongs to Rowland Fothergill, Esq., who purchased it from the last-named gentleman a few years ago. The present house is spacious and handsome, and is beautifully situated within very extensive grounds, laid out with great taste, and comprehending some finely varied and highly picturesque scenery. The parish abounds with limestone, which in general forms the substratum of the soil.

The living is a discharged vicarage, rated in the king's books at £8. 13. 4.; present net income, £112; patrons and appropriators, Archdeacon and Chapter of Llandaf. The church, dedicated to St. Cadog, is not remarkable for any architectural details of importance. There is a place of worship for Welsh Calvinistic Methodists; by whom a Sunday school, containing 70 males and females, is gratuitously conducted. A sum of £5 per annum, the interest arising from £100, of which £50 were bequeathed by Lord Chancellor Talbot, is annually distributed among the poor out of the rates; the amount, with £30 belonging to the parish, having been spent in 1817, in the erection of six cottages, one of which is used as a vestry-room, and the others, which have gardens attached, are occupied by paupers put in by the officers. In the parish are several springs, to the waters of which are ascribed medicinal properties, and great efficacy in the cure of diseases, especially those of the eye, and in erysipelas. The names of some farms appear to indicate the past existence of

ancient encampments; but nothing is recorded of their history, nor are there any vestiges of them remaining. The inferior title of Baron Talbot, of Hensol, is still enjoyed by the noble family of that name.

PENEGOES, or PENEGWEST, a parish, in the union and hundred of MACHYNLLETH, county of MONTGOMERY, NORTH WALES, 1½ mile (E.) from Machynlleth; containing 772 inhabitants. This parish, said to derive its name from one of the petty sovereigns of Wales, named Egwest, who was beheaded near the church, is situated in a very mountainous district in the western part of the county and is intersected by the river Dovey, which flows within little more than half a mile of the church, and by the turnpike-road from Welshpool to Machynlleth, which passes through the village. The mountains afford pasturage to numerous flocks of sheep, and in the lower grounds the soil is favourable for the growth of corn. The manufacture of flannel is carried on, affording employment to a portion of the inhabitants; and in the mountains of Dylivau and Esgair-Galed lead-ore is found, of a good quality. Of the rateable annual value of the parish the return is £2139. The surrounding scenery, though rather dreary, is of a bold and striking character; and the adjacent country, though not greatly diversified, is still in some points interesting and romantic.

The living is a rectory, rated in the king's books at £7. 19. 7.; present net income, £250 with a glebe-house; patron, Bishop of St. Asaph: the tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £250; and there is a glebe of 18 acres, valued at £36 per annum. The church, dedicated to St. Cadvarch, is an ancient edifice, in the early style of English architecture; a considerable portion of the outside is overspread with ivy, which in some places has found its way into the interior. There are places of worship for Wesleyans, Baptists, Independents, and Calvinistic Methodists; and a school, attended by about 30 children daily and 50 on Sundays, is partly supported by the rector and partly by the parents of the children. An unknown benefactor left £40 to the poor, which, with a rent-charge of 15*s.* for 15 years by Lewis Rowland, in 1778, for supplying them with bread, have been lost. In a field near the church is a spring, the waters of which are esteemed efficacious in rheumatic complaints: it was formerly covered over by a building, part of the walls of which still remain: the well has been formed into a bath, about seven yards in length and three in breadth, divided in the middle by steps leading down into each part; the average depth is about four feet. Dôl Guog, an ancient residence in the parish, is said to have been the resort of the celebrated Llywarch Hên, who retired to this place in order to soothe with his harp the griefs occasioned by the misfortunes with which the Saxon invaders had overwhelmed his country at large, and his family in particular. Richard Wilson, the landscape painter, was born in the parish, in the year 1714, his father being then rector here; and Mrs. Hughes, sister of Mrs. Hemans, and distinguished for her musical skill, and for having set to music some of the compositions of the poetess, was wife to the late incumbent.

PENGWERN, or PENGWYRN, a township, in the parish and union of ST. ASAPH, hundred of RHUDDLAN, county of FLINT, NORTH WALES: the population is included in that returned for the parish. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £238. 2. 10., payable to the Prebendary of Vaenol, with the exception of £1. 1. belonging to the parish-clerk of St. Asaph.

PENIARTH, a hamlet, in the parish of LLANEGRIN, hundred of TÀLYBONT, county of MERIONETH, NORTH WALES, 5 miles (N.N.E.) from Towyn; containing 244 inhabitants. Its name signifies "the head of the Garth," Garth meaning such a mountain ridge as forms a bend or cove, and is derived from its surface being elevated and rugged, forming a part of the Cader Idris chain. It occupies the north-eastern portion of the parish, and on the south-east is bounded by the river Dysyni, on which is a weir, and which up to this point is navigable for small craft.

PENLEY, a chapelry, in that part of the parish of ELLESMERE which is in the hundred of MAELOR, union of ELLESMERE, county of FLINT, NORTH WALES, 4¼ miles (N. by E.) from Ellesmere; containing 478 inhabitants. It is situated on the road from Overton to Hanmer: the remainder of the parish is included in the hundred of Pimhill, county of Salop. There are several respectable residences within the limits of the chapelry. The living is a perpetual curacy, endowed with the produce of £400, and a rent-charge of £30 per annum, both the gift of Lord Kenyon; net income, £143; patron, Vicar of Ellesmere. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £260, of which a sum of £235 is payable to the impropriator, and £25 to the Vicar of Ellesmere. The chapel is dedicated to St. Mary. A parsonage-house has recently been erected, the Countess of Bridgewater, in whom the patronage of the living of the parish is vested, and Lord Kenyon, who is the principal land-owner, having contributed £100 each, and the Bounty Board and other subscribers, various sums towards the expense. There is a National day school, supported by his lordship, and containing about 200 males and females.

PENLLÊCH (PEN-LLÊCH), a parish, in the union of PWLLHELI, hundred of COMMITMAEN, Lleyn division of the county of CARNARVON, NORTH WALES, 10 miles (W.) from Pwllheli; containing 261 inhabitants. This place derives its name, signifying "the head of the rock," from its situation at the extremity of some rocks on the coast of St. George's Channel. It is composed of a compara-

tively small portion of arable and pasture land, inclosed and in a good state of cultivation; and the inhabitants are principally employed in agricultural pursuits, except during the season of the herring-fishery, which is carried on to a considerable extent. Of the great quantity of herrings taken on this coast, part is salted and sent coastwise for the supply of distant markets. The return of the rateable annual value of the parish is £1098. 17. 1. The living is annexed to the rectory of Llaniestyn; and the tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £190. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is not distinguished for any architectural details of importance. Two benefactions in money, amounting to £12. 10., have been lost to the poor, in consequence of having been lent to a farmer who became insolvent some years since. Cevnamwlch, the birthplace of Bishop Griffith, is included within the limits of the parish.

PENLLYNE (PEN-LLŸN), a parish, in the union of Bridgend and Cowbridge, hundred of Ogmore, county of Glamorgan, South Wales, 3 miles (n. w. by w.) from Cowbridge; containing 320 inhabitants. This place is chiefly distinguished for its ancient castle, the founder of which and the time of its erection are both unknown; but the construction of its walls plainly indicate a very early origin; and its situation on the summit of a lofty eminence near the village, commanding the surrounding country, shows it to have been a post of some importance. In Leland's time, the castle, with its dependencies, was the property of the Turberville family, from whom it passed to the Stradlings of St. Donatt's, and from that family, in default of heirs male, to the Mansels of Margam, together with part of their other estates. The property was subsequently devised by the late Lady Vernon, daughter of Lord Mansel, to Miss Gwynnette, who erected on part of the site of the castle an elegant modern mansion, in which some remains of the ancient edifice were incorporated: this lady bequeathed it to the Earl of Clarendon for life, with reversion to Capt. Tyler, R. N. From the eminence on which the present mansion is built there is an extensive view of the adjacent country, abounding with highly picturesque and beautifully diversified scenery, in some parts enriched with woods, and in others enlivened with pleasing villages and numerous gentlemen's seats. Penllyne Court, formerly the seat of Major Dacre, is a handsome house, situated in the centre of a thriving plantation, and commanding some fine prospects.

The parish is surrounded by those of Llansannor, Colwinstone and Llanblethian, and contains by computation 1258 acres, of which 958 are in pasture, 200 arable, and 100 woodland; the surface is elevated and hilly, and in many parts covered with wood, the prevailing timber consisting of ash; and the soil is of various qualities, producing good crops of wheat, barley and oats. The village is small and pleasantly situated; and the turnpike-road from Cardiff to Swansea passes through the parish. The living is a discharged vicarage, rated in the king's books at £4. 15. 2½., and endowed with £600 royal bounty; patron and impropriator, Earl of Dunraven: the tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £161. 19., of which £100 are payable to the impropriator, subject to rates, averaging £15. 16. 3., and £61. 19., subject to rates that average £10. 3. 1., to the vicar, who has likewise a glebe of a quarter of an acre, valued at 5s. per annum. The church, dedicated to St. Brynach, and hence commonly called Llanvrynach, is an ancient and venerable structure, in the early style of English architecture, situated on the south side of the turnpike-road, about a mile from the village; it is 62 feet long by 41 broad. Burials and christenings, and occasionally divine service, are performed here; but the regular service is performed every Sunday at a chapel of ease in the village, which is more convenient for the parishioners. A school on the National system has been established in connexion with the central society in London, from which the parish received a grant of £28 towards the erection of a building for the purpose; it is supported by subscription, and contains from 20 to 30 children daily, and from 15 to 20 on Sundays. There is also a Sunday school, in which about 60 males and females are gratuitously instructed by dissenters. The produce of three charities, received down to 1786, has been since lost to the poor; one a bequest of £56 by Charles Price, in 1703, and the other two, sums of £10 and £7, given by unknown donors. The largest sum is said to have been expended in purchasing barley for the poor in a time of scarcity; but interest continued to be paid for it out of the parish rates until 1806; the other amounts were lent on insufficient securities to parties who became insolvent.

PENMACHNO (PEN-MACHNO), a parish, in the union of Llanrwst, hundred of Nantconway, county of Carnarvon, North Wales, 9 miles (s.) from Llanrwst; containing 1274 inhabitants. This place derives its name from its situation near the source of the river Machno, which rises to the south-west of it, and, flowing through the parish in a north-easterly direction, falls into the Conway, which also has its source in a fine lake within the limits of Penmachno, and forms a boundary on the east and north, separating the parish from the county of Denbigh. The surface is mountainous, and the district abounds with mineral wealth; the soil in the valleys is fertile, and the lands, which are watered by the Machno and other streams descending from the hills, are productive, and in a good state of cultivation, the rateable annual value being £2375. The vicinity is distinguished for some fine mountain scenery, and the views from the higher grounds extend over a tract of country abounding with picturesque

beauty. Copper, lead, and other minerals are supposed to be contained in the mountainous parts of the parish; and, in 1784, a lease of the minerals within the common called Llêchwedd Oernant was granted by the crown to Mrs. Anne Robinson, for thirty-one years, at a rent of £1. 6. 8., and fifteen shillings per ton for lead-ore, eight shillings per ton for calamine, and one-tenth part of the copper and other minerals. Fairs are held on April 17th, August 18th, and October 20th.

The living is a perpetual curacy, rated in the king's books at £9. 10., and endowed with £200 private benefaction, £600 royal bounty, and £1400 parliamentary grant; present net income, £92; patron and impropriator, Sir R. W. Vaughan, Bart. The church, dedicated to St. Tyddud, is not distinguished by any architectural details of importance. There is a day school, containing about forty children, which is endowed with £10 per annum by R. Lloyd, Esq., as mentioned below; and three Sunday schools, connected with dissenters, containing about 420 persons, who are gratuitously instructed. Richard Anwyll, in 1681, bequeathed £200 for the use of the poor; Maurice Hughes, in 1723, devised £70 for the same purpose; and David Price, in 1728, charged his estate with a rent-charge of 20*s.* for their benefit: but the principal benefactor of the parish was Roderick Lloyd, of Middlesex, Esq., who, in 1729, left £10 per annum chargeable on the tithes, as a salary for a schoolmaster, which sum is at present paid to the parish-clerk; and who further devised certain lands and tenements in the parish of Llanycil, amounting to 135 acres, and now yielding a rent of £60, for the erection and endowment of an almshouse for five aged men and the same number of women. The almshouse is situated about a quarter of a mile from the church, and is a substantial building of ten apartments, with a piece of ground behind for the general use of the inmates, who receive 10*s.* a month each. The same benevolent individual likewise devised £100, to be laid out in the purchase of land, the rent to be appropriated to supplying a certain quantity of bread to the poor every Sunday, and meat on Christmas-eve; and with this sum, and the proceeds of Anwyll's and Hughes' bequests, other premises and lands were bought at Llanycil, now worth £40 per annum, which is partly distributed in bread every Sunday, in flannel and linen occasionally, and in small amounts at Christmas and Easter. From the same fund another small purchase was made of two houses and a few acres of ground; one of the tenements is occupied by a pauper put in by the parish, and the rent of the remainder is given to the deserving poor.

PENMAEN (PEN-MAEN), a parish, in the union and hundred of Swansea, county of Glamorgan, South Wales, 9 miles (w. s. w.) from Swansea; containing 149 inhabitants. The name of this place, signifying literally "the head of the rock," is derived from its situation at the extremity of a ridge of rocks forming the eastern side of Oxwich bay, in the Bristol Channel. The parish comprises but a small tract of land, of which little more than half is inclosed and cultivated. The rocks on the coast below the church rise with majestic grandeur from the shore, and have a strikingly imposing appearance; one of them, called the Tor, after attaining a considerable elevation, terminates nearly in a point. Another remarkable rock, termed the "Three Cliffs," situated about a quarter of a mile to the east of the Great Tor, extends three or four hundred yards from east to west, and in the centre is a large perforation, designated the "Arch," through which at low water people occasionally pass on horseback, but through which at flood-tide the sea rushes with great violence. Over the arch the rock is divided into three distinct points, similar to the Needles in the Isle of Wight; and altogether this work of nature forms an interesting object when passing from Penmaen church towards Penrice Castle. The smooth and firm sands likewise present an opportunity for a most pleasing ride of three miles in front of the sea, from the Great Tor to the village of Oxwich. About six miles to the west of the church is the small hamlet of Paviland, belonging to this parish, from which place one of its churchwardens and one of its overseers are invariably chosen. The living is a discharged rectory, rated in the king's books at £4. 10., endowed with £200 private benefaction, and £200 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Crown; present net income, £210; with a glebe-house. In the hamlet of Paviland is a small meeting-house, built by Lady Barham. A school is held in a building connected with the chancel of the church, and erected by the incumbent for the purpose of increasing its accommodation; his lady superintends the school on Sundays, aided by a person to whom a yearly salary is given.

PENMAEN, a township, in the parish of Llanvawr, hundred of Penllyn, county of Merioneth, North Wales: the population is included in the return for the parish.

PENMARK (PEN-MARK), a parish, in the union of Cardiff, hundred of Dinas-Powys, county of Glamorgan, South Wales, 6 miles (s. e.) from Cowbridge; containing 486 inhabitants. The name, signifying literally "Mark's Head," is supposed to have been originally derived from the preservation of a human skull in the churchyard, which, according to some monkish legend, was said to be that of St. Mark, to whom the church is dedicated, and which was consequently regarded for many years with religious veneration. The place was distinguished at an early period by the erection of two castles, called respectively Penmark and Fonmon, both belonging to the followers of Fitz-Hamon, and built for the protection of a portion of the territories which, upon the conquest of this part of the princi-

pality, that nobleman divided among the knights who attended him in his expedition. Penmark Castle, which was the property of Gilbert Humphreville, continued a place of strength till the reign of Henry IV., when it was destroyed by Owain Glyndwr, in one of his incursions into the borders, and is now in ruins. Fonmon Castle originally belonged to Sir John St. John de Blesto, and continued in his family till the reign of Charles I., when, during the interregnum, it was given by the parliamentarian party to Colonel John Jones, an active and zealous supporter of their interests, whose descendant is the present proprietor; the ancient building has undergone various repairs and alterations, and now forms a venerable castellated mansion.

The parish, situated in the south-eastern part of the county, and on the Bristol Channel, which bounds it on the south, is surrounded on the other sides by those of Llancarvan, Porthkerry, and St. Athan. The village occupies the summit of an eminence overlooking a romantic dell; and the entire parish comprises a considerable tract of land, which has been inclosed from an early period, and is in a good state of cultivation. The surface is generally flat, but intersected by small wooded valleys, among which elm and ash are the prevailing timber. Strong loam and clay, resting on a lias limestone, which is used for all building purposes, are the principal ingredients of the soil, producing wheat and barley, with a large proportion of turnips; and numerous sheep are likewise reared and fed on the pasturage. The rivers Thaw and Kenson, the latter falling into the former, bound the parish for a part of their extent, and on them are two water-mills. The surrounding scenery is pleasingly diversified and highly picturesque; and the views over the adjacent country, which is extremely fertile and richly cultivated, are extensive, and embrace many interesting objects, among which the castellated mansion of Fonmon Castle is most conspicuous. A fair is held on the 15th of April. The living is a vicarage, rated in the king's books at £8. 13. 4.; patrons, Dean and Chapter of Gloucester. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £558. 0. 3., of which a sum of £347. 5. is payable to the Dean and Chapter, with a glebe of 13 acres, valued at £16 per annum, the whole subject to rates, averaging £55. 2. 6. annually; and £210. 15. 3., subject to rates that average £28. 7., are payable to the vicar, who has likewise a glebe of 100*a*. 2*r*. 26*p*., valued at £135. 10., and a house. The church, dedicated to St. Mark, is a substantial and well-built edifice, but not distinguished by any architectural details of importance; it is 60 feet long by 23 wide, exclusively of the chancel, which is 33 by 17; and contains 60 pew sittings and 152 free seats. The chapels of East Aberthaw and Rhôs, anciently dependent on the mother church, have long since fallen into decay. There are places of worship for Independents and Calvinistic Methodists. A school, attended by about 35 children daily, and by 20 on Sundays, is supported partly by subscriptions from the vicar and a few others, and partly by payments from the children; and there is also a Sunday school, appertaining to Welsh Methodists, and affording gratuitous instruction to 20 children and adults. Several charitable donations and bequests, consisting of two houses; two acres of land at Sufton, yielding a rent of £7 per annum, the gift of William Jones, of Blacton, in 1713; and about £60 in money, principally by unknown donors, have been made for the benefit of the poor, the produce of which is on Good Friday distributed among them.

PENMON (PEN-MON), a parish, in the union of Bangor and Beaumaris, hundred of Tyndaethwy, county of Anglesey, North Wales, 4 miles (n. e. by n.) from Beaumaris; containing 228 inhabitants. The name of this place, signifying "the head of Mona," is derived from its situation in the eastern end of the Isle of Anglesey (anciently called Mona), on a promontory boldly projecting into the Irish Sea, at the northern entrance to the Menai strait, and having at its extremity the small island of Priestholme. This and the surrounding country were desolated by the Danes, in 969, and again shortly afterwards, in common with the whole of Anglesey. The parish is not of very great extent, but comprises nearly equal portions of arable and pasture land, in a tolerable state of cultivation; the houses are widely scattered. The surrounding scenery is not remarkable for features either of rural or picturesque beauty; and the views, though comprising some objects of romantic character, derive their chief interest from the expanse of waters composed of the Irish Sea and the Menai strait. The only metallic mineral found is pyrites of iron; but the parish abounds with beautiful grey-coloured marble, clouded with an almost endless variety of shades, and susceptible of a high polish. This marble has been long in estimation for ornamental purposes, and for the construction of mantel-pieces, tablets, &c., but its excellent qualities as a solid and durable material for buildings of superior strength and importance has been only recently brought into notice, by its being selected for the construction of the piers and buttresses of the grand suspension bridge over the Menai strait. The pier and quays of Holyhead, the piers of Aberconway bridge, Penrhyn Castle, and many other public and private buildings, have also been constructed of marble from the quarries here; and the town-hall of Birmingham, for the erection of which upon a magnificent scale the proprietor generously gave a sufficient quantity of marble, was built with this valuable material. The quarries, which are very extensive, have been worked for a considerable period with great success, and their favourable situation on the shores of the Menai strait on the east, and of the Irish Sea on the north and north-east, greatly facilitates the conveyance of their produce to its destina-

tion. A great number of men were constantly employed in them, and several vessels, which can come in and load at all times of the tide, are regularly engaged in transporting the marble to various parts of the kingdom. Part of the parish is included within the limits of the borough of Beaumaris.

The LIVING is a perpetual curacy, annexed to that of Llanvaes, and endowed with £400 private benefaction, £800 royal bounty, and £600 parliamentary grant. The church, dedicated to St. Seiriol, and formerly the conventual church of a priory situated here, was originally a spacious cruciform structure, in the Norman style of architecture, with a square tower in the centre, but the nave and choir are all that remain of the ancient building; the former is in a state of great dilapidation, and the latter, which is appropriately fitted up for the performance of divine service, is embellished with some of the richest details of the most finished period of the Norman style. There are places of worship for Calvinistic and Wesleyan Methodists, with the former of whom a Sunday school is connected, containing about 55 males and females, who are gratuitously taught, a few pence only being collected. The parish is entitled to receive every alternate year a sum of £3. 13. for apprenticing a boy, arising from the charity of William Wynne in the parish of Llangoed, and charged on the lands of Friddodd, in Bethgelart; and the interest of a benefaction of £17. 10. by Richard Owen, at a period unknown, is distributed in small sums among the poor at Christmas. A gift of £10 by Hugh Davis has been lost.

The PRIORY, according to some historians, was originally founded in the sixth century, by Maelgwyn Gwynedd, and subsequently enlarged by Grufydd ab Cynan, who appointed his son Idwal prior, in 1140. Llewelyn ab Iorwerth, in 1220, made considerable additions to its revenue, and placed in it monks of the Benedictine order, in whose possession it remained till the dissolution, at which time its revenue was estimated at £49. 12. 2. The site, with the park and other appurtenances, was granted, in the 6th of Elizabeth, to John More, Esq. The principal remains of this ancient establishment are, besides the present church, the refectory, and part of the prior's house and dovecote, exhibiting massive pillars and semicircular arches, richly ornamented with zig-zag and other mouldings. In the park is a very old stone cross, ten feet high, the shaft of which is curiously sculptured with knots and other ornaments; and on the south side are the figures of a saint, and two other persons, now very much defaced. Among the Plâs Gwŷn manuscripts is preserved the grant of a free pardon to Robert ab Johns, with a fragment of the seal of the priory, bearing the upper part of figures of the Virgin and Child, with the legend PENMONA + SIG. About a mile to the south of the priory are the remains of *Castell Aber Llienawg*, built by Hugh Lupus, Earl of Chester, and Hugh the Red, Earl of Shrewsbury, in 1098, when they jointly invaded the Isle of Anglesey, and committed the most cruel outrages on the inhabitants: the castle, which occupies the summit of an artificial mount, surrounded by a moat, consists of four walls, inclosing a quadrangular area, with a small circular tower at each angle, and was evidently intended to defend the pass of the adjoining valley. Nearer the shore is a circular mound of earth, which was connected with the castle, and most probably thrown up to command the landing-place near the mouth of a small rivulet that runs into the strait. On the estate of Trôsyr Avon, in the parish, is a copious *spring*, the water of which holds in solution a sulphate of lime, and contains a considerable portion of fixed air; it is much resorted to, and held in high estimation for its efficacy in chronic diseases.

Within the limits of the parish is the small island of PRIESTHOLME, anciently called Ynys Seiriol, and now commonly Puffin Island, from the number of those birds by which it is frequented. This island, which is situated in the Irish Sea, about a mile to the east of the shore, was originally occupied as a place of devotional retirement; and St. Seiriol, to whom the priory church is dedicated, is said to have built a hermitage here, which afterwards became a cell to that establishment. Considerable uncertainty prevails among the old historians with respect to this place: Giraldus appears to have regarded the island as the site of the priory of Penmon, probably from the brethren being styled "*Canonici de Insulâ Glannauch*," by which name it was occasionally designated; and the remains of a square tower, and the foundations of three others, between which there seems not the slightest connexion, have been supposed to be the ruins of the ancient conventual buildings. Perhaps the cell founded here by Seiriol, and resorted to only as a place of more austere seclusion by some of the brethren, may have led other historians to confound it with the principal establishment; for the nature of the island, consisting entirely of barren rock, of which the surface is but thinly covered with loose sand drifted by the winds, renders it impossible that any number of men could exist in a state of society on so sterile a spot, incapable of producing any vegetable, and cut off many weeks together from any communication with the main land. The only appearances of building now are the remains of a square tower, serving as a landmark; the foundations of several similar buildings destroyed by the violence of the northern gales, to which the island is particularly exposed; and a hut inhabited by a man who attends a signal staff, erected here in 1826, in connexion with Llandudno on the east, and Llaneilian on the west, and forming a link in the telegraphic communication of Liverpool and Holyhead. About half-way between the main land and the island is a piece of rock, displaying itself above the surface at

low water, from which, in a southerly direction, stretches a causeway, constructed with large fragments of rock on each side, and having the interval filled up with smaller stones and cement. It is in a very perfect state, and extends for a considerable distance into the channel, where its termination is marked by a red buoy. It is traditionally said to have been a road leading across the channel of the Menai strait, which anciently was here very shallow, to the main land on the opposite shore, forming a communication between this place and the coast of Carnarvonshire, now nine miles distant. By whom or at what time this causeway was originally made, is not known; but it may probably have been a work of the Romans, to facilitate the landing or shipping of troops or merchandise, as the remains of a paved Roman road may be traced leading through Penmon towards Llaniestyn. Near this spot the Rothsay Castle steam-vessel, between Liverpool and Bangor, was wrecked, in August 1831, when more than a hundred passengers perished.

The island is about a mile in length, of very great elevation, and forming on all sides abrupt precipices, except towards Penmon, where the ascent, though not precipitous, is very steep: the surface affords only scanty pasturage for a few sheep and rabbits; but the island is the resort of various sea fowl during the breeding season, more particularly of puffins or puffin-auks, which congregate here in such numbers as to have given name to the island. Some of the inhabitants of the parish are engaged in the fisheries on the coast; and the large oysters found in extensive beds in the sound, which are highly esteemed, after being pickled and packed in casks, are exported to various distant places as "Penmon oysters." Here is also an abundance of crabs, and a great variety of beautiful shells are taken in the dredges of the oyster-men between Priestholme Island and Beaumaris. The sound or channel between the main land and Priestholme, which is of great depth, forms the common passage for ships to and from the roads of Beaumaris; and on the eastern side of the island is another passage into the same roads, which is little more than a quarter of a mile in breadth, and navigable only for vessels of very small burthen. Maelgwyn Gwynedd, Prince of North Wales, the original founder of the ancient priory, is said to have been buried in Priestholme.

PENMORVA (PEN-MORFA), a parish, in the union of Festiniog, hundred of Eivionydd, county of Carnarvon, North Wales, 1½ mile (w. n. w.) from Trêmadoc; containing 1099 inhabitants. The parish is situated in the south-eastern part of the county, and the village stands upon a gentle eminence beneath craggy mountains of considerable elevation, and on the turnpike-road from Trêmadoc to Carnarvon. The surrounding scenery is rather of bold and rugged character than of pleasing or picturesque appearance; and the views of the adjacent country, though comprehending some romantic features, are neither interesting nor extensive. The rateable annual value has been returned at £2387. 18. 6. Clenenny, the family seat of the Owens, is an ancient mansion, distinguished as the birth-place and residence of that independent royalist Sir John Owen, Bart., who commanded the king's forces in this part of the principality during the civil war in the reign of Charles I. He was defeated and taken prisoner near Bangor, in 1648, in the last effort which was made by the Welsh in that monarch's cause, and was conveyed to Windsor, where, being tried, he was, with the Duke of Hamilton and others, condemned to death; but, through the intercession of some of the parliamentary commanders, he received a pardon, and returned to his patrimonial estate, where he died in 1666. Considerable deposites of copper-ore have been found in the parish, and several spirited attempts have been made, and large sums of money expended, in working them; but the ore, when found, was so mixed with iron, that the difficulty and expense of separating it, and the depression in the price of the metal, induced the proprietors to discontinue their works, and the mines are for the present abandoned. Fairs are held in the village on March 6th, May 14th, August 20th, September 25th, and November 12th.

The living is a discharged rectory, with the perpetual curacy of Dôlbenmaen annexed, rated in the king's books at £9. 12. 6.; present net income, £300 with a glebe-house; patron, Bishop of Bangor. The tithes of Penmorva have been commuted for a rent-charge of £200; and there is a glebe of 4 acres, which, with a house, is valued at £27 per annum. The church, dedicated to St. Beuno, is a small neat edifice, not distinguished by any architectural details; it contains a monument to the memory of Sir John Owen. There are places of worship for Calvinistic and Wesleyan Methodists; and four Sunday schools, gratuitously conducted by dissenters of different denominations, afford instruction to about 360 males and females. Mrs. Jane Owen bequeathed £60, Eleanor Owen, a rent-charge of £3, and Anne Lloyd, in 1783, £30 in money, to the poor; and there are also some smaller benefactions in money and land: the produce of the whole, amounting to £10. 10., is annually distributed according to the will of the testators. On Bwlch Craigwen are the remains of an extensive Druidical circle, consisting of forty-one upright stones, several of which are more than seven feet high; and near the church is a smaller circle, some of the stones composing which have been broken and used as materials in constructing or repairing the neighbouring fences. In 1829, a curious silver coin was dug up, in opening a grave in the churchyard; it was in good preservation, with the inscription, in rude ancient characters round the obverse, RADVLVS DEI GRA. DVX BVRG., and is supposed to be a coin of Rodolphus, Duke of Burgundy,

who flourished at the commencement of the ninth century, and was a celebrated collector of sacred reliques. Sir Hywel y Vwyall is supposed to have been born in the parish, the greater portion of which belonged to him.

PENMYNEDD (PEN-MYNYDD), a parish, in the union of BANGOR and BEAUMARIS, hundred of TYNDAETHWY, county of ANGLESEY, NORTH WALES, 2 miles (E.) from Llangevni, and 6 (W.) from Beaumaris; containing 611 inhabitants. The name of this place, signifying literally "the summit of the mountain," is derived from the situation of its church on a lofty eminence. The lordship originally belonged to the ancestors of Owain ab Meredydd ab Tudyr, husband of Catherine of France, Queen dowager of Henry V., and grandfather of Henry VII., who was born here in 1385. The mansion of that family, called Plâs Penmynydd, preserves many vestiges of its former owners, and some remains of its ancient grandeur; the great mantel-piece of the hall, some coats of arms, with dates of different parts of the building, and of successive repairs, are still in existence. The last male descendant of this house, from which sprang the Tudor line of English sovereigns, was Richard, sheriff of the county in 1657, on whose death the lordship or manor passed to Margaret, the sole heiress, who conveyed it by marriage to Coningsby Williams, Esq., of Glân-y-Gors, in this county, who held it during his life; it was afterwards sold to Lord Bulkeley, whose representative still continues in possession of it.

The parish, which is surrounded by those of Llansadwrn, Pentraeth, Llanfinnan, Llanvihangel-Ysceiviog, Llanddaniel, Llanvair-Pwllgwyngyll, and Llandysillio, is situated on the old Holyhead road, and comprises an extensive tract of land the whole, with the exception only of a very small portion, inclosed and cultivated. By admeasurement it contains 3000 acres, of which 2000 are arable and pasture, and about 1000 meadow and bog; the surface is elevated, with some eminences that command extensive views of mountain scenery; in other parts it is undulated. There are two small rivers, the Braint and the Ceint, the former discharging itself into the Menai strait, and the latter dividing the parish from that of Llanfinnan. There was a fair on Easter Monday, principally for hiring servants, but it has been discontinued for many years. This place constitutes a *prebend* in the Cathedral Church of Bangor, valued in the king's books at £8. 5. 7½., and in the gift of the Bishop. The *living* is a perpetual curacy, endowed with £450 royal bounty; net income, £86, with a glebe-house; patron and appropriator, the Prebendary. The *church*, dedicated to Credivael, a saint who flourished about the close of the fifth century, and first presided over the college of Tŷ Gwŷn, is a very ancient structure, thought to have been built in the year 900: it is 63 feet long by 24 broad, and contains a superb altar-tomb of white alabaster, without arms or inscription, removed hither on the dissolution of the abbey of Llanvaes, and supposed to have been erected to the memory of some of the Tudor family; it supports the effigies of two recumbent figures, one a warrior in complete armour, with a helmet of conical form, and the other a female in flowing robes and a square hood; the heads are supported by angels, and the feet rest upon lions. There are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, and Calvinistic Methodists.

A day school, appertaining to dissenters, is attended by about 30 children, who are paid for by their parents; and there are three Sunday schools, also connected with dissenters, in which 250 males and females are gratuitously taught. Ten *almshouses* which had been previously founded here under the will of Lewis Rogers, in 1617, were further endowed in 1623, by Lewis Owen, Esq., of Twickenham, in the county of Middlesex, with some tithes in Eglwys-Rhôs, which have long been held by the family of Mostyn, and are now possessed by the Hon. Edward Mostyn Lloyd Mostyn, whose agent pays £60 annually for the support of the 10 almspeople, who are selected from poor old men of this parish and Llanvihangel-Ysceiviog, Pentraeth and Llanfinnan. The almshouses consist of ten rooms on a ground-floor, all under one roof, and each has a small garden well cultivated; they are repaired by public subscription. The churchwardens of the respective places on every vacancy select a candidate for the approval of the trustees, who is subsequently appointed by the Bishop. The parish of Penmynedd is also entitled to send a poor man to the almshouse at Bangor, under the will of Bishop Rowlands. A sum of £6 per annum is received from the Rev. Robert Wynne's charity at Llantrisaint; a part to buy bread for 12 women on every alternate Sunday, and the residue, together with a rent-charge of 6*s.* 8*d.* charged upon the tenement of March Ynys, to be distributed among the poor generally. Two other sums of £22. 10. and £19. 10. were given by unknown donors for the use of the poor, but of the disposal of the first no account can be given, and with the last, two cottages were erected or purchased, in which 3 widows reside rent-free, put in by the parish.

PENNAL, a parish, comprising the Upper and Lower divisions, in the union of MACHYNLLETH, hundred of ESTIMANER, county of MERIONETH, NORTH WALES, 4 miles (W.) from Machynlleth, and 14 (E. N. E.) from Aberystwith; containing 678 inhabitants, of whom 264 are in the Upper, and 414 in the Lower, division. This parish, which is situated on the rivers Dovey and Dulas, and is intersected by the turnpike-road from Machynlleth to Aberdovey and Towyn, comprises a tract of hilly and rocky ground, extending in a curve for about 7½ miles in length (5 of which are along the banks of the Dulas), and 3½ in breadth. The soil is thin and poor, but in some of the lower grounds, not altoge-

ther unproductive; the declivities of the hills afford only a scanty pasturage for sheep and young cattle; peat, which forms the principal fuel of the inhabitants, is found in various parts. The village is small, and presents rather a picturesque appearance; the petty-sessions for the hundred are held here every alternate month. The living is a perpetual curacy, endowed with £200 royal bounty, and £1400 parliamentary grant, the last sum now invested in £1584, three per cent. reduced Bank annuities; net income, £75; patron and impropriator, Bishop of Lichfield, whose tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £225. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, was rebuilt about sixty years ago, with the materials of an ancient Roman fortress, called Cevn Caer; but, as the edifice is entirely covered with stucco, the old Roman bricks are not discernible: it is situated near the western extremity of the parish, and is attended by many families from the contiguous one of Towyn. There are places of worship for Calvinistic and Wesleyan Methodists.

A day school affords instruction to about 40 children, at the expense of their parents; and three Sunday schools, containing from 120 to 150 males and females, are supported by dissenters. In 1774, Margaret Carr bequeathed £20, the interest of which is annually distributed among the poor. Of the Roman fortress of *Cevn Caer* nothing but the site is remaining. Several coins of Domitian, Augustus, and Tiberius, have been dug up in the spot; and in a turbary at no great distance from it was found a spear head, evidently of Roman construction. From this situation is obtained a fine view of the river Dovey to its mouth, and of Cardigan bay, with the Cardiganshire coast, and the parts adjacent. At Esgair-Llyverin, in the parish, are preserved the bed and furniture for the reception of Charles I., when on his way through the country to Chester, which was removed to this place from an ancient mansion still remaining in the parish of Machynlleth. In the grounds of Pant-y-Lludw is a remarkably fine yew-tree of amazing growth; the trunk being thirty-two feet in girth, at the height of six inches from the ground, and forty-eight feet in height; and the largest branch nine feet in girth, and forty-four in length.

PENNANT, or PENNANT MELANGELL, a parish, in the union and upper division of the hundred of LLANVYLLIN, county of MONTGOMERY, NORTH WALES, 10 miles (N. W. by W.) from Llanvyllin; containing 795 inhabitants. This village derives its name, signifying "the head of the brook," from its situation near the source of the river Tanat, which rises in the parish, and falls into the Vyrnwy near Llanymynech, on the confines of Shropshire. The adjunct to the name, by which it is distinguished from other localities of the same appellation, is derived from St. Monacella, by the Welsh called Melangell, the daughter of an Irish monarch, who, having devoted herself to a life of celibacy, retired from her father's dominions to this place, where she spent her time in seclusion. St. Monacella had passed fifteen years in devotional retirement here, in a small cell among the rocks near the present church, when Brochwel Yscythrog, Prince of Powys, gave her some lands, to which he added the privilege of sanctuary to all who fled thither for protection. Iorwerth Drwyndwn, or "Edward with the broken nose," eldest son of Owain Gwynedd, Prince of North Wales, being deprived of his succession on account of that natural deformity, fled to this place for shelter, when his younger brother Davydd ascended the throne, and was, not long afterwards, killed at Bwlchcroes Iorwerth, at no great distance from the spot.

The parish is remarkable for the irregularity of its boundaries; some portions of it being separated from others by the intervention of the parishes of Llangynog, Llanrhaiadr, and Hîrnant. It comprises some rich arable and pasture land, inclosed and in a high state of cultivation; and the rateable annual value is returned at £3001. The surrounding scenery is finely diversified, and in many parts highly picturesque; and the views over the adjacent country abound with objects of interest and features of romantic beauty. The village, consisting only of the church and four or five houses, is beautifully situated in a valley, inclosed on all sides by hills, except at the entrance, and watered by the small river Tanat. Half a mile below the church the vale divides into two branches, the extremities of which are bounded by two lofty precipices, separated from each other by the vast and rugged promontory called Moel Dimmor, which stretches into the vale; down each of the precipices, at certain times, rushes an impetuous torrent, descending from a considerable height, and forming an imposing and picturesque cascade.

The living consists of a rectory and a vicarage: the rectory, which is a sinecure, is rated in the king's books at £11. 16. 10½., and annexed to the bishopric of St. Asaph; and the vicarage, which is discharged, is rated at £5. 16. 5½., and endowed with £200 royal bounty, and £200 parliamentary grant. The tithes of the parish have been commuted for a rent-charge of £405, of which a sum of £298 is payable to the bishop, who has also a glebe of 10 acres, valued at £15 per annum, £100 to the vicar, and £7 to the parish-clerk; and the tithes of one-half of the township of Bryn, in Llanyblodwell, near Oswestry, belong, three-fourths to the rector, and one-fourth to the vicar, of Pennant. The vicarage is in the gift of the bishop, and the net income payable to the incumbent amounts in the whole to about £200 per annum, of which £75 a year were lately assigned as an augmentation by the bishop. The church is an ancient structure, dedicated to St. Monacella, whose history is sculptured on the front of

the gallery, and of whom several reliques are still preserved: her tomb was in a small chapel or oratory adjoining the church, now used as a vestry-room; but her remains have been removed and deposited in the churchyard, under a stone on which is a recumbent figure of the saint, sculptured in freestone with the arms crossed. There is also a stone, with the figure of an armed man, which once covered the grave of Iorwerth Drwyndwn; on his shield, bearing a lion rampant, is inscribed the legend "*Hic jacet Etwart.*" There are places of worship for Independents and Wesleyans. In the parish is a day school, containing from twenty to thirty young children, instructed at their parents' expense; and there are four Sunday schools, gratuitously conducted. The produce of some trifling charitable donations and bequests, amounting altogether to £6. 10. 6. per annum, is divided among the poor of the lower division on Easter Monday and St. Thomas's-day, in sums varying from 6*d.* to 2*s.*, the largest benefaction being a bequest of £30, by Ellis Jones, of Peniarth Issa, in 1802. On the mountain between Llanwddyn and this parish, is a circular inclosure surrounded by a wall, called "Hên Eglwys," supposed to be a Druidical relic, or probably the remains of an ancient cemetery; and near Plâs Dû, in the lower division of the parish, are some vestiges of a British encampment. On the mountain between Bala and this place was found, some time since, a large bone named the Giant's Rib, perhaps the bone of some fish, and now kept in the church. In the left branch of the valley in which the village is situated is a large stone, under which were found, a few years ago, several coins, rings, and other relics of antiquity. It is said that a Roman road passed near the place, towards Aberystwith; and in many of the narrow passes between the hills that confine the vale are vestiges of intrenchments, apparently thrown up for defence.

PENNARTH, or PENNARD (PENARTH), a parish, in the union and hundred of Swansea, county of Glamorgan, South Wales, 7½ miles (w. s. w.) from Swansea; containing 372 inhabitants. The name of this parish, signifying "the bear's head," is supposed to be derived from the peculiar form which this part of the coast assumes in its projection into the Bristol Channel. Pennarth is thought to have been once of more importance and of much greater extent than at present; and the remains of a castle, which appears to have been a structure of some magnificence, the ruins of the ancient church, and the foundations of numerous buildings, now covered with sands, afford striking evidences in support of this opinion. By whom or at what time the castle was originally erected has not been satisfactorily ascertained: its foundation has by some writers been ascribed to the Earl of Warwick, who brought this territory under his dominion in the reign of Henry I.; and by others its erection is attributed to an earlier period. A town is supposed to have existed where the sands now are: to the south of them is a small village, which still retains the name of Southgate, and to the north is a farm preserving the original name of Norton, or North-town.

The parish is situated in the south-western part of the county, and is separated from that of Penmaen by a small rivulet called Pennarth Pill; the coast is lined with rocks that extend from this place to Pwll Dû Point, forming the eastern side of Oxwich bay. The lands, with the exception of a very large portion which has been covered with sand and rendered incapable of tillage, are inclosed and cultivated. The surrounding scenery is of rugged and dreary character; and the views, though combining some romantic features, derive their principal interest from the contiguity of the Bristol Channel. Kilvrough House, a seat here, is a handsome mansion, the grounds around which have undergone considerable improvement, and are laid out with great taste and judgment, forming an interesting feature in the scenery of the place. Mr. Penrice has built a respectable and commodious house of entertainment, called the Gower Inn, for the accommodation of tourists, or persons on business, who, previously to its erection, were deterred from visiting this place, or the neighbouring country. The parish abounds with limestone of excellent quality, and extensive quarries have been opened, much of the produce of which is shipped to the counties of Cornwall and Devon.

The living is a discharged vicarage, rated in the king's books at £3. 16. 8., and endowed with £600 royal bounty; present net income, £79; patrons and impropriators, Warden and Fellows of All Souls' College, Oxford. The present church, dedicated to St. Mary, and erected about two centuries since, occupies a situation on the summit of a hill, about half a mile from that of the more ancient structure. There is a place of worship for Welsh Calvinistic Methodists, erected by the late Lady Barham. A day school, containing from thirty to fifty children, is supported principally by Mr. Penrice, who built the school-house, and a cottage for the mistress, whom he allows nearly half an acre of land for a garden, in addition to which she receives donations from some of the more wealthy farmers; books are partly supplied by Mr. Penrice, but chiefly by the parents of the children. Sarah Bennett, in 1735, left £15, for the benefit of widows not receiving parochial relief; but though stated in 1786 to be in the hands of a Gabriel Powell, no trace can now be discovered how the sum was disposed of. The remains of the ancient castle occupy a site a few hundred yards above the mouth of the Pennarth Pill, and consist principally of the gateway entrance, which is nearly perfect, and in a good style of architecture; they are surrounded with sand hills of considerable elevation, and present a very singular appearance. In the

limestone rocks along the southern boundary of the parish are two remarkable caverns, in which have been found bones of animals of various kinds; one, called Bacon's Hole, is inaccessible from the sea at any state of the tide, and is entered only by a steep narrow path from the summit of the cliff.

PENPONT (PEN-PONT), a hamlet, in the parish of Llanspythid, hundred of Devynock, union and county of Brecknock, 5 miles (w. by n.) from Brecknock; containing 133 inhabitants. This place, though containing what is called Capel Bettws, is more generally known under the name of Penpont, and is pleasantly situated on the river Usk, near the influx of the Camlais, and on the road from London, through Brecknock, to Milford. The surrounding scenery is richly diversified and highly picturesque, and the views from the higher grounds, though partially obstructed by the intervention of luxuriantly wooded hills, embrace many objects of pleasing character, and features of romantic beauty. Penpont is a handsome and substantially built mansion, recently modernized, and beautifully situated in extensive park-like grounds, comprehending a variety of finely varied scenery; the grounds, which are tastefully laid out, are enlivened by the windings of the river Usk, on the bank of which a beautiful walk has been constructed, leading through them to Abercamlais; the margin of the river is finely shaded by lofty oaks throughout the whole of this walk, and its waters, rolling over their rocky bed beneath, give to the whole a highly picturesque appearance. The grounds are almost surrounded by hills richly clothed with wood to their very summits; and within them the chapel of Penpont, otherwise called Capel Bettws, with its fine ample cemetery, forms a strikingly interesting object. In the house is preserved a portrait of Anne Boleyn, second wife of Henry VIII., and mother of Queen Elizabeth, from whose family, of French origin, that of Williams, owners of Penpont, is descended. Abercamlais, the seat of a branch of the same family, is also a good mansion of more ancient appearance, situated in grounds which, though pleasingly disposed, are not distinguished by any strikingly picturesque scenery. Aberbrân, formerly the seat of another branch, has been converted into a farm-house. All these houses are situated on the south bank of the Usk, within a mile of each other; and there is a bridge over the river nearly adjacent to each. The rateable annual value of the hamlet has been returned at £1193. The living is a perpetual curacy, endowed with £1000 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the parishioners residing within the township; net income, £80: the tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £110, of which £55 are payable to the archdeacon of Brecon, £36. 13. 4. to the impropriator, and £18. 6. 8. to the vicar of Llanspythid. The chapel is a very small neat edifice, with a cupola at the west end, pleasantly situated in the grounds of Penpont, close to the turnpike-road, in an extensive cemetery, inclosed within a ring fence, and surrounded with some venerable yews of luxuriant growth, intermixed with other trees; being much dilapidated, it was rebuilt about half a century since, and its general appearance greatly improved, at the sole expense of the late Mr. Philip Williams; here is the place of interment for the family of Williams. Forty twopenny loaves of bread, arising from the bequest of Mrs. Catherine Games, in 1721, are distributed every fourth Sunday, among the poorest inhabitants. On a hill called the Gaer are some remains of an ancient British encampment.

PENRHÔS (PEN-RHÔS), a parish, in the union of Pwllheli, hundred of Gaflogion, Lleyn division of the county of Carnarvon, North Wales, 2 miles (w. s. w.) from Pwllheli; containing 106 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated on the western shore of Cardigan bay, is of moderate extent, comprising only a small portion of arable and pasture, with some common; in many parts the soil is poor and sandy, and a considerable portion of the land will scarcely repay the labour and expense of cultivation. The rateable annual value is returned at £348. 7. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the vicarage of Abereirch: the tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £62. 10., of which £55 are payable to the impropriator, and £7. 10. to the incumbent. The church, dedicated to St. Cynwyl, is a handsome and neat building, erected on the site of the old edifice, in 1842. There is a Sunday school, in which about fifty males and females are gratuitously taught by Calvinistic Methodists.

PENRHÔS-LLIGWY, a parish, in the hundred of Twrcelyn, union and county of Anglesey, North Wales, 5 miles (e. n. e.) from Llanerchymedd; containing 524 persons. This parish, situated near the shore of the Irish Sea, is of very considerable extent, and is principally distinguished for the fine quarries of Mona marble with which it abounds, and in the procuring of which several of its inhabitants find constant employment. A small creek running up from Dulas bay affords every facility for conveying the produce to the shipping-place there, from which great quantities are sent to London and Liverpool. At a short distance from the mouth of the bay, which forms a very commodious harbour, is a little island called Ynys Gadarn, a lofty rock of marble, on which is placed a beacon, lately enlarged by Colonel Hughes, of Llŷsdulas, to direct mariners in their navigation of these dangerous coasts, and to point out an object that has often proved fatal to those unacquainted with this part of the shore. A part of the population is also engaged in carding and spinning wool, of which a small manufactory is carried on in the parish. The living is a perpetual curacy, endowed with £200 private benefaction, £800 royal bounty, and £500 parliamentary grant; net income, £75; patron and impropriator,

Lord Boston. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a neat modern structure; in the churchyard are two ancient sepulchral stones, with inscriptions in very rude and antique characters, of which one is noticed by the author of the "*Mona Antiqua Restaurata*," as covering the grave of Mechell, or Macutus, grandson of one of the lords of Gloucester, Bishop of St. Maloes, and founder of the church of Llanvechell, in this county, who was massacred at Stonehenge. There is a day school, in which about 20 males and females are instructed at their parents' expense; also a Sunday school in the church, where from 100 to 120 males and females are gratuitously taught to read the Welsh language. Owen Lloyd, Esq., merchant, of London, in 1665, bequeathed a farm in the parochial chapelry of Iscoed, near Wrexham, consisting of about sixty-one acres, directing the income to be applied to the apprenticing of poor boys of this parish to some trade or calling in London; the same gentleman left also £400 to be laid out in the purchase of land for the endowment of two exhibitions in the University of Oxford, for one boy a native of this place, and one a native of any part of the Isle of Anglesey. The rental of the farm is now £70 per annum, which is applied to the apprenticing of three boys with premiums of £10 each; the exhibitioners, who receive £20. 16. per annum, are appointed by Mr. Meyrick, of Bôdorgan. There are also some small charitable donations and bequests for distribution among the poor, the principal of which is a rent-charge of £3, payable out of a farm called Prys-dolphin, the property of Lord Boston. Of other benefactions, amounting to £8, the greater portion was stolen out of the parish chest about twenty-five years since, and the residue was expended towards erecting a cottage on the common, now occupied by a family rent-free.

Lligwy, in the parish, the ancient seat of the family of Llwyd, and now the property of Lord Boston, has been a venerable mansion celebrated for the extensive woods surrounding it, of which at present there are but very small remains, the woodlands being now covered only with small brushwood and brambles, and the mansion almost in ruins. On the same estate are some vestiges of an ancient chapel, situated on an eminence overlooking the bay of Llŷsdulas; the architecture, which is of the very rudest kind, bears testimony to its great antiquity; it is said to have been a private chapel belonging to the mansion, or a chapel of ease to Llaneugrad and Llanallgo. On digging out a fox that had taken shelter in the ruins of the building, a large square vault was discovered, containing several human skeletons, which, on exposure to the air, crumbled into dust; and, on searching further into the interior, the ground that it inclosed was found to consist of a large mass of human bones, several feet in depth, and protected only by a covering of plaster, which formed the floor of the chapel. About a quarter of a mile to the south of these ruins is a very large cromlech, said to be the largest in the island; the table-stone is nearly eighteen feet in length and sixteen feet in breadth, and is supported on five low upright stones, having one end resting upon a rock; the relic is called by the country people Arthur's Quoit. Lewis Morris, an eminent antiquary, poet, and man of science, was born in the parish, in 1702: he was employed by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to make a survey of the coast of Wales, which was completed and printed in 1748; and he also left a work which he called the "Celtic Remains," still unpublished, with an immense number of manuscripts, of which eighty volumes are deposited in the library of the Welsh charity school in Gray's Inn Lane, London. Richard, his brother, distinguished himself as a Welsh critic and poet of considerable talent; he spent the greatest part of his life as first clerk in the Navy Office, during which time he superintended the printing of two valuable editions of the Welsh Bible.

PENRICE, or PEN-RHŶS, a parish, in the union and hundred of SWANSEA, county of GLAMORGAN, SOUTH WALES, 13 miles (W. S. W.) from Swansea; containing 381 inhabitants. This place is thought to have derived its name, signifying, "the head of Rhŷs," from the circumstance of Rhŷs ab Caradoc ab Iestyn having been defeated and slain here, in defending his territories from the aggression of a party of Norman invaders. According to other authorities, the place is said to have obtained its name from the family of Penrice, who accompanied William the Conqueror into England, and afterwards effected a settlement in Gower, in the reign of Edward I. The ancient castle, of which there are still some remains, is supposed to have been originally one of the fortresses raised by the Earl of Warwick, for the defence of the territory of Gower, which he had subjected to his authority, and to have been conveyed, together with the lordship, by marriage with Isabel, daughter and heiress of Sir John Penrice, to Sir Hugh Mansel, in the time of Henry V. The property remained in the possession of this family till the year 1750, when, in default of heirs male, it passed to the second son of Mary, youngest daughter of Sir Thomas, afterwards Lord Mansel, who had been married to John Ivery Talbot, Esq., of Laycock Abbey, in the county of Wilts.

The parish is situated on the western shore of Oxwich bay, in the Bristol Channel, and comprises a moderate portion of arable and pasture land, the latter of which has been for the greater part recovered from the sea. The village is neatly built, and of prepossessing appearance; the surrounding scenery is pleasingly diversified, and enriched with wood; and the views over the bay and the adjacent country are not destitute of interest. Near the remains of the ancient castle stands the modern villa called Penrice Castle, a handsome edifice,

erected by the late Mr. Talbot, with stone brought from the quarries of Margam; the grounds, which are laid out with great taste, and ornamented with a large artificial sheet of water, well stocked with fish, comprehend a variety of pleasing scenery. At the distance of about half a mile from the house is Oxwich marsh, an extensive tract, partly in the parish of Penrice, and partly in those of Oxwich and Nicholaston adjoining: it was formerly overflowed by the sea at high water, but was reclaimed by means of an embankment, constructed at the expense and under the superintendence of Mr. Talbot; it was also drained by a broad ditch cut on the north side, which empties itself by floodgates into a rivulet or pill communicating with the sea. This land, which is more than two hundred acres in extent, affords excellent pasturage for cattle and horses, but the sheep that feed in it are now invariably subject to the rot, from which they were always free previously to the exclusion of the sea-water. A market was formerly held, and there are remains of the old market-place in the present village; fairs still occur on May 17th, June 20th, July 17th, and September 17th.

The living is a perpetual curacy, endowed with £800 royal bounty; net income, £53; patron and impropriator, the Earl of Jersey. The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, and situated on the summit of a hill, is an ancient structure with a lofty tower, which being partly mantled with ivy, is both a conspicuous and picturesque object, as viewed from the sea, and from the grounds of Penrice Castle. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists at Horton. Two Sunday schools, in which are about 55 males and females, who attend the Established Church, are maintained by ladies; and a Sunday school appertaining to Wesleyans, and containing 75 males and females, is supported by an annual collection. Sarah Bennet, in 1735, bequeathed £15 to the poor; but though it is stated in 1786 that this sum was then vested in the representatives of Thomas Hancorne, no interest has been received for many years. The remains of Penrice Castle occupy the summit of a high rock commanding Oxwich bay, and from its ruins it appears to have been of great strength and magnificence. Near the village are vestiges of an intrenchment; and at a short distance is an old house, called the Sanctuary, which is said to have belonged to the manor of Millwood, or St. John's, the property of the knights of St. John of Jerusalem. Several Saxon coins have recently been found.

PENRIETH (PEN-RHŶDD), a parish, in the union of Newcastle-Emlyn, hundred of Kîlgerran, county of Pembroke, South Wales, 7 miles (s. s. e.) from Cardigan; containing, with the chapelry of Castellan, 390 inhabitants. This parish is situated in a mountainous district in the north-eastern part of the county, and comprises a moderate portion of arable and pasture land, which, though light and poor, is inclosed and cultivated, and a considerable tract of uninclosed moor, not susceptible of profitable culture: the rateable annual value is £597. The lofty mountain called Vrenni-Vawr, which, with only one exception, is the highest in the county, is comprehended within the limits of the parish. The surrounding scenery is bold and striking, but contains few features either of pleasing or picturesque beauty. The living is a discharged rectory, rated in the king's books at £4, endowed with £400 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Crown; present net income, £100: the tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £107, of which £71 are payable to the rector, and £36 to the impropriator of Castellan, the latter portion subject to rates, averaging £3 per annum. The church, dedicated to St. Cristiolus, is not remarkable for any architectural peculiarities. Within the parish is a chapel called Castellan, now in ruins, on account of which the incumbent receives one guinea per annum from the impropriator, Sir R. B. P. Phillips, of Picton Castle, Bart. There is a day school, in which 35 children are instructed at their parents' expense; also a Sunday school, where about 130 males and females are gratuitously taught by Particular Baptists.

PENSTRYWED (PEN-Y-STROWED), a parish, in the union of Newtown and Llanidloes, lower division of the hundred of Llanidloes, county of Montgomery, North Wales, 3 miles (w.) from Newtown; containing 133 inhabitants. This place, situated in the southern part of the county, and on the right bank of the river Severn, which nearly surrounds it, dividing it from the parishes of Aberhavesp and Llanllwchaiarn, is bounded on the east and south by those of Newtown, Moughtrey, and Llandinam, and intersected by the road leading from Newtown to Llanidloes. It contains by admeasurement 1800 acres, of which 800 are pasture, 500 arable, and the same quantity woodland; the soil of the arable portion, chiefly in the upper grounds, is gravelly, producing wheat, barley, and turnips, but that of the beautiful meadow lands near the Severn is a rich loam. The banks of the river are thickly studded with ornamental hedge-row trees, the meandering yet bold and majestic stream often appearing, gleaming through the foliage; indeed, the whole scenery of the parish is strikingly and beautifully diversified, hills crowned with timber, being pleasingly contrasted with fertile meadows. The prevailing timber is oak, and there are some splendid trees of this description, scarcely to be equalled, now standing in the parish; an excellent stone quarry also, admirably adapted for building purposes, is worked to a considerable extent, many thousand tons being annually produced, and a church at Newtown was recently built of materials extracted from the quarry. The annual value of the parish is £630. The living is a discharged rectory, rated in the king's books at £5. 0. 10.; patron, Bishop of Bangor: the tithes

have been commuted for a rent-charge of £110; and the glebe consists of 17¾ acres, with a house. The church, dedicated to St. George, is an ancient structure, in the early style of English architecture, appropriately fitted up, and is 40 feet long by 20 broad, containing 12 pews and 20 free sittings. A portion of the Roman road leading from Caer-Sws to the Gaer, near Montgomery, may be traced, for some part of its course, in the grounds of Glàn Havren, in the parish.

PENTIR, formerly a parish of itself, now merged in that of Bangor, to which it has become a hamlet, in the hundred of Isgorvai, county of Carnarvon, North Wales, 4 miles (s.) from Bangor, with which the population is returned. This place, which is situated among hills, after being repeatedly united to, and separated from, the parish of Bangor, was at length finally consolidated with it by the result of an action tried at Shrewsbury, in 1657, at the suit of Meredith *v.* Maurice. The living, once a vicarage not in charge, is now annexed to the benefice of Bangor; and the tithes belong to the vicars-choral of the cathedral of that city.

PENTRAETH (PEN-TRAETH), a parish, in the hundred of Tyndaethwy, union and county of Anglesey, North Wales, 5 miles (N. W.) from Beaumaris; containing 985 inhabitants. The name of this place, signifying "the head or point of the sands," is derived from its situation at the head of a small bay of the Irish Sea, called Traeth Côch, or "the Red Sands," and sometimes Red Wharf bay. The parish comprises a considerable tract of arable and grazing land, which is inclosed and cultivated, and a large portion of common, affording tolerable pasturage for sheep and young cattle. Several of the inhabitants are employed in the quarries of marble and limestone that are worked here, and as seamen on board the vessels engaged in conveying the produce of these quarries to its destination; there is also a small fulling-mill in the village, affording occupation to a few persons. The whole of the western side of the Traeth Côch, which is the place for shipping the marble and limestone found on this part of the island, is within the parish; and the sands on the shore of the bay, which are dry at low water, are so intermixed with sea-shells, as to form a substitute for lime, and to be used as manure for many miles round, even constituting a considerable article of export to the neighbouring coasts. The village, which is very neat and of prepossessing appearance, is pleasantly situated in a narrow sheltered vale, on the turnpike-road from Beaumaris to Llanerchymedd. Plâs Gwŷn, a seat here, is a spacious and handsome mansion, surrounded with thriving woods and plantations, and containing a valuable library, in which are ninety-one volumes of manuscripts, chiefly in the Welsh language, and which, during the life of the predecessor of the present occupier, was open to the literary portion of the community. Fairs are held on May 5th, June 24th, and September 20th.

The living forms part of the great rectory of Llanddyvnan, held *in commendam* since the year 1701 by the Bishops of Bangor, who appoint a curate to serve both churches: the tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £290. 11. 3.; and there is a glebe of about one and a half acre, valued at £1. 10. per annum. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a small neat edifice, put into a complete state of repair in 1821; it contains some good monuments to the memory of deceased members of the families of Plâs Gwŷn and Trevrŷ, and is one of the only two churches in the island noticed by the learned Grose, in his Antiquities of Great Britain. There are places of worship for Calvinistic and Wesleyan Methodists. A day school containing 12 boys is endowed with £4 per annum, arising from a bequest of £100 by Dr. John Jones, Dean of Bangor, in 1719; the master, who has the privilege of taking boarders, has a house rent-free to reside in; the school was erected by subscription about 35 years since, on ground given by the proprietor of Plâs Gwŷn, a short distance from the village of Pentraeth. In two other day schools about 50 children are instructed at the expense of their parents; and there are five Sunday schools, appertaining to various denominations of dissenters, in which about 210 males and the like number of females are gratuitously taught to read the Bible in their native tongue.

Anne Williams left £50, the interest of which, £2. 10., is paid to the poor by the owner of Plâs Gwŷn on Good Friday and St. Thomas's-day. In 1715, Rowland Jones left a messuage and land called Gors las, containing about 5¼ acres, for the use of the poor of this parish, and of that of Llansadwrn, to which half an acre was added on the inclosure of the common of Mynydd Llwydiarth, about 20 years since; the whole now paying a rent of £4. 10. per annum, a moiety of which is distributed on St. Thomas's-day; and under the same inclosure act six acres were assigned for fuel to the poor, which have been allotted to indigent families, who are allowed to possess the portions during their lives. Other sums for the relief of deserving objects are, 18*s.* charged by a mortgage deed upon lands in the parish, and commonly termed the poor's money; and 15*s.* divided among three widows of the parishes of Pentraeth, Llanddona, and Llandegvan, and payable by the proprietor of Plâs Gwŷn; and poor men from the parish are entitled to share in the advantages of a residence in the almshouse at Penmynedd. Towards the repairs of the church there is a rent-charge of 20*s.* upon a farm of 20 acres named Tŷ'n-y-Lôn; and two payments of 8*d.* and 4*d.* are received out of small parcels of land called glebe-lands. A charity of £4. 10. has been lost by the insolvency of the parties who had been entrusted with the money. Dr. Jones, Dean of Bangor, who bequeathed many extensive benefactions to various places, principally for educating children, was born at Plâs Gwŷn, in

the parish; he left his valuable library to the Cathedral Church of Bangor.

PENTRE-HOBYN, or PENTROBIN, a township, in the parish of HAWARDEN, hundred of MOLD, county of FLINT, NORTH WALES, 1½ mile (s.) from Hawarden; containing 987 inhabitants. It comprises what may be considered the southern suburbs of the town of Hawarden, and is chiefly noted for its manufacture of fire-bricks, tiles, coarse earthenware, &c., of which large quantities are exported; the clay for the purpose being procured in the immediate neighbourhood. A part of the Warren mountain, in the hamlet, was inclosed by an act of parliament in 1798. Pentre Hobyn House is a fine mansion, erected in the year 1540.

PENTRE-VOELAS, a parochial chapelry, in the union of LLANRWST, hundred of ISALED, county of DENBIGH, NORTH WALES, on the road from London to Holyhead, 14 miles (s. w.) from Denbigh; containing 611 inhabitants. This chapelry, situated in the eastern part of the county, and on the right bank of the river Conway, which here separates the shires of Denbigh and Carnarvon, is surrounded on the other sides by the parishes of Cerrig-y-Druidion, Yspytty-Ivan, and Llanrwst, and comprises a portion of the most mountainous and sterile moorlands of the district, together with some boggy patches, and wood, the prevailing timber being larch; barley and oats are the principal produce. Besides the Conway on the west, there are two brooks named Nug and Merddwr, which here unite with that river; the most elevated mountain is called Garn: Voelas Hall is the seat of C. W. G. Wynne, Esq., who is the sole landed proprietor, and lord of the manor. The Holyhead road passes through the village, consisting of only 13 houses, at which a post-office has been established, and where fairs are held on March 18th, May 12th, August 14th, and November 20th. An excellent road has recently been constructed from this place to Denbigh, across the mountains, which is intended to be continued to Festiniog, thus forming a direct line of communication between the Vale of Clwyd and the slate quarries of Merioneth and Carnarvonshire. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in agriculture: the rateable annual value of the chapelry is returned at £1591.

The living is a perpetual curacy; net income, £200; patron, C. W. G. Wynne, Esq. The chapel, a small edifice, in good repair, was erected in 1760, and with the exception of two pews, is free to all the tenantry. There are places of worship for Baptists and Calvinistic Methodists. A day school contains about fifty children, twenty of whom are instructed by aid of a salary of £20 per annum, allowed by Mr. and Mrs. Wynne, and the rest are paid for by their parents; Mr. Wynne furnishes most of the books for the scholars taught at his expense. There are also five Sunday schools, gratuitously conducted; one contains about seventy males and females, who attend the Established Church, and for whom books are also found by Mr. Wynne; in the other four, appertaining to dissenters, are about 140 males and 135 females, books being purchased by aid of collections. Within a short distance of the chapel is an extensive earthwork, once the site of Castell Côch, a fortress which was taken and destroyed by Llewelyn the Great; and in a plantation near the ruins of Voelas Hall stands a lofty columnar stone, bearing an inscription in Latin and Welsh, supposed to have been erected over the grave of Llewelyn ab Seisyllt, Prince of Wales, who was slain in the year 1021. There is a mineral spring in the chapelry, strongly impregnated with iron.

PENTRÊV-CWN, a hamlet, in that part of the parish of LLANDILO-VAWR which is in the hundred of ISCENNEN, county of CARMARTHEN, SOUTH WALES, 2½ miles (w. s. w.) from Llandilo-Vawr; containing 315 inhabitants. It is situated in the valley of the Towy, and on the left bank of that river, immediately opposite to Dynevor Castle, and contains several agreeable residences. There is a Sunday school, in which 80 males and females are gratuitously taught by Independents.

PENTYRCH, a parish, in the union of CARDIFF, hundred of MISKIN, county of GLAMORGAN, SOUTH WALES, 7 miles (N. W. by W.) from Cardiff; containing 1248 inhabitants. This parish is situated on the western bank of the river Tâf, here crossed by an iron bridge, the passengers over which are subject to a toll, and is divided into Garth and Castle hamlets. Messrs. Richard Blakemore and Co., of the Melin Grufydd Works, two miles southward, have an extensive establishment here also: at the upper works is a blast furnace, and pig-iron and finers' metal are there manufactured, which are rolled into charcoal bar-iron at the lower works; the metal thus completed is conveyed by a tram-road to Melin Grufydd, for the manufacture of tin and sheet-iron: the number of persons employed, including colliers and miners, is about a hundred and seventy. In one part of the parish the iron-ore is found in parallel strata; in another, in patches, indiscriminately blended with limestone: there is also an abundance of good coal, which is actively worked. The living is a discharged vicarage, rated in the king's books at £8. 3. 1½., and endowed with £200 royal bounty; present net income, £113; patrons and appropriators, Archdeacon and Chapter of Llandaf. The church is dedicated to St. Cadocus; and there are places of worship for Baptists and Calvinistic Methodists. A National school, partly supported by subscription and partly by small payments from the parents, contains 50 children; and in another day school, appertaining to Independents, about 30 are instructed wholly at their parents' expense. There are also three Sunday schools, gratuitously conducted by dissenters, and consisting of about 200 males and females; in one, the books are furnished by the

Sunday School Society. Mary Matthew, in 1729, gave by will the sum of £300, for the benefit of the poor, which was laid out either in a mortgage or the purchase of a rent-charge on an estate in the parish of Llangonoyd, now the property of Sir Digby Mackworth, Bart., £12 being annually paid in respect of the charity, which, with £15, a voluntary yearly gift from Lord Dynevor, is expended in the purchase of cloth and flannel, which are distributed on the 1st of January among the most deserving poor not receiving parochial relief. An old mansion in the parish, called "Castell-y-Mynach," now belonging to Lord Dynevor, and occupied by a farmer, was formerly a religious house, but nothing is known of its history.

PEN-Y-BONT, county of RADNOR, SOUTH WALES.—See LLANBADARN-VAWR.

PETERSTON super ELY, a parish, in the union of CARDIFF, hundred of DINAS-POWYS, county of GLAMORGAN, SOUTH WALES, 7 miles (W.) from Cardiff; containing 223 inhabitants. This parish, which derives its name from the dedication of its church to St. Peter, and its distinguishing adjunct from its situation on the bank of the river Ely, lies in the south-eastern part of the county, and comprises a moderate portion of arable and pasture land, in a good state of cultivation. Limestone is found in most parts of the parish, and the procuring of it affords employment to a portion of the inhabitants. The living is a rectory, rated in the king's books at £7. 12. 8½.; present net income, £228; patrons, Sir T. D. Aubrey and Col. Wood. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is not distinguished by any architectural details. A day and Sunday school affords instruction to about twenty children; the day school is partly supported by subscriptions from the rector and curate, and partly by small payments from the parents; the Sunday school is maintained wholly by the rector and curate. There are in the parish the remains of an ancient castle, which has been long in ruins; but nothing satisfactory is known of its original foundation.

PETERSTON super MONTEM, a chapelry, in the parish of COYCHURCH, union of BRIDGEND and COWBRIDGE, hundred of NEWCASTLE, county of GLAMORGAN, SOUTH WALES, 8 miles (N. E. by E.) from Bridgend; containing 166 inhabitants. It is in Welsh called Llanbedr-ar-Vynydd, "the church of St. Peter on the mountain," and is situated on the confines of the hundreds of Ogmore and Cowbridge, at some distance from the mother church. It occupies the southern declivity of the mountain called Mynydd-y-Rhiw, and the inhabitants are exclusively engaged in agriculture; the river Ely partly bounds it on the north. The chapel is dedicated to St. Peter, and annexed to the rectory of Coychurch: the tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £75, subject to rates, averaging £9. 1. 8. There is a day school, in which thirty-five children are instructed at their parents' expense; and a Sunday school contains forty males and females, who are gratuitously taught. A sum of £15 has been left to the poor of the chapelry; besides which, twenty-five shillings per annum, the interest of a bequest of £25 by Mrs. Ann Thomas, in 1700, are distributed among those not receiving parochial relief.

PETROX (ST.), a parish, in the hundred of CASTLEMARTIN, union and county of PEMBROKE, SOUTH WALES, 3 miles (S. W.) from Pembroke; containing 92 inhabitants. This parish, which is also called Llan Bedrog, derives its name from the dedication of its church to Pedrog, a British saint, who flourished about the commencement of the seventh century. It comprises but a very moderate tract of arable and pasture land, and is chiefly distinguished for the salubrity of the air, and the longevity of its inhabitants; the surface is varied, and the soil fertile; and the rateable annual value of property has been returned at £898. 13. 4. The living is a discharged rectory, rated in the king's books at £7. 3. 9.; net income, £154; patron, Earl Cawdor: the tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £116; of which £70 are payable to the impropriator, and £46 to the rector, who has also a glebe of 46¼ acres, valued at £68 per annum. The benefice was united in 1839 to the rectory of Stackpool-Elidur; and a portion of the tithes has been taken to increase the living of Castlemartin, under an act of parliament. The church, dedicated to St. Pedrog, is a neat edifice, with a handsome square tower, and is situated on an eminence commanding a good view over the adjacent country. Attached to the living is a comfortable glebe-house, pleasantly situated and in good repair.

PICKHILL, a township, in that part of the parish of BANGOR-ISCOED which is in the hundred of BROMFIELD, union of WREXHAM, county of DENBIGH, NORTH WALES, 4½ miles (E. S. E.) from Wrexham; containing 178 inhabitants. It is situated on the western bank of the Dee, and has a few handsome residences overlooking that river, among which Pickhill Hall is the most conspicuous. There are benefactions amounting to £6. 13. 4. per annum, for teaching children; and a Sunday school, containing about seventy males and females, is gratuitously conducted by Calvinistic Methodists. The rateable annual value is returned at £1800.

PILLETH, a parish, in the union of PRESTEIGN, hundred of KEVENLLEECE, county of RADNOR, SOUTH WALES, 3¾ miles (S. W.) from Knighton; containing 73 inhabitants. This place is distinguished as the scene of a memorable engagement that occurred between the army of Owain Glyndwr and the forces under the command of Sir Edward Mortimer, in which the latter was taken prisoner, with the loss of eleven hundred of his men. This battle, which is noticed by Shakspeare in his play of Henry IV., was fought on the 22nd of June, 1402,

on a hilly common about half a mile to the north of the church, called Brŷnglâs. The parish is situated on the river Lug, and extends for about three miles in length, and a mile and a half in breadth; the greater portion of the land is inclosed, and in a tolerable state of cultivation; the surface is boldly undulated; and the soil, especially in the lower grounds, is fertile and productive. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to Llangunllo, and endowed with £800 royal bounty; present net income, £59; patron, Bishop of St. David's; impropriator, Prebendary of Llangunllo in the Collegiate Church of Brecknock. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient structure, consisting only of a nave and chancel, with a low tower, and not remarkable for any architectural details. The poor children of the parish are entitled to gratuitous instruction in the school erected and founded at Whitton, by Lady Child, of this place, who endowed it with £500, with which have been purchased lands now producing a rent of more than £100, and under the provisions of whose will a child of Pilleth is annually apprenticed, with a premium of £8. On a common in the northern part of the parish are a few scattered houses, forming a place called Hêndre'r Genau. In the churchyard is a well, the water of which is said to be peculiarly efficacious in the cure of all diseases of the eye.

PIPTON, a township, in the parish of Glâsbury, union of Hay, hundred of Tàlgarth, county of Brecknock, South Wales, 4½ miles (s. w.) from Hay; containing 129 inhabitants. This township is situated on the south bank of the Wye, and between that river and the Llynvi: the rateable annual value is returned at £1260. The road from Hay to Builth passes through it, and the surrounding country is fertile and pleasing. There was formerly a chapel of ease to the mother church of Glâsbury, now demolished. A benefaction of £1 per annum was left for the use of the poor, in 1753, by Mrs. Sybil Williams, of Trêvithel, in the adjacent parish of Bronllŷs.

PISTILL (PISTYLL), a parish, in the union of Pwllheli, hundred of Dinllaen, county of Carnarvon, North Wales, 7 miles (n. by w.) from Pwllheli; containing 514 inhabitants. This parish, situated on the shore of Carnarvon bay, comprises a small mountainous district, the entire surface of which is dreary, rugged, and barren; and the scenery derives the little interest it possesses from the vicinity of the bay. There is no village, the houses being entirely scattered. Near the church is a modern farm-house, built upon the site of an ancient mansion: the proprietor of this farm, comprising two hundred acres of land, pays only one shilling modus for tithes, in consideration of the smallness of which charge he is compelled to provide bread and cheese, with good ale, or mead, for all persons who shall have crossed the pass leading through the mountains of Yr Eivl, on their way to the market-town of Nevin. The return of the rateable annual value of the parish amounts to £1128. 3. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the rectory of Edern: the tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £142. The church, in which divine service is performed only on every third Sunday, is a small edifice, situated under a high rock, and upon the verge of a precipice overlooking the sea. There are two places of worship for Calvinistic Methodists; one at a place called Llithvaen, and the other, to which a school is attached, near the church. A day school affords instruction to about 45 children at the expense of their parents; and about 70 males and females are gratuitously taught in a Sunday school. To the east of the church is a vale called Nant Gwrtheirn, or "the Vale of Vortigern," to which that prince is said to have retreated for shelter from his infuriated subjects, and where he built a castle, which is reported to have been destroyed by lightning. This narrow vale lies between Craig-y-Llan and Yr Eivl, and is accessible only by sea; the sides are bounded by barren and rugged rocks, on which not a blade of vegetation is seen. At one extremity rises the loftiest peak of Yr Eivl, and the only opening is towards the sea, by which it is bounded on the north; the sole agricultural produce of the vale is oats. Near the shore is a verdant mound, said to have been the site of Vortigern's castle; and near it was formerly a tumulus, designated Bedd Gwrtheirn, or "Vortigern's Grave," in which was found a stone coffin, containing human bones. No traces of these relics are now visible, but the spot is still pointed out where that unfortunate prince, who met his death in this retired spot, in 464, was interred.

PONTVAEN (PONT-FAEN), a parish, in the union of Haverfordwest, hundred of Kemmes, county of Pembroke, South Wales, 5 miles (s. e.) from Fishguard; containing 52 inhabitants. The parish is on the turnpike-road leading from Haverfordwest to Newport, and has a diversified surface, enlivened by the river Gwayn, which runs through it. Pontvaen House, formerly the residence of the Laugharnes, and now by purchase, together with the estate, including the whole of the parish, the property of Henry Rees, Esq., is a handsome mansion, pleasantly situated, and surrounded with thriving plantations. The neighbourhood is supposed to afford some of the best grouse-shooting in the county. The soil is in general fertile; the substratum is slate, which, however, has not yet been worked. Of the rateable annual value, the return made amounts to £353. 3. The living is a perpetual curacy, rated in the king's books at £3. 6. 8., and endowed with £1200 royal bounty, and £400 parliamentary grant; present net income, £72; patron and impropriator, Mr. Rees. The church, dedicated to St. Bernard, is not remarkable for any architectural details of importance.

POOL, county of MONTGOMERY, NORTH WALES.—See WELSHPOOL.

PORT-DINORWIG, a small port, in the parish of LLANVAIRISGAER, hundred of ISGORVAI, county of CARNARVON, NORTH WALES, 3½ miles (N.N.E.) from Carnarvon: the population is returned with the parish. This place, anciently called "Aber Pwll," is situated on the Menai strait, and has a commodious harbour, accessible at high water to vessels of a hundred tons' burthen. It forms a convenient shipping-place for the produce of the slate mines in the parish of Llandeiniolen, from which a railroad, seven miles in length, extending from the quarries to this place, was constructed in 1824, for the conveyance of the slates, of which not less than twenty thousand tons are annually shipped. The harbour, which has been recently enlarged, is capable of accommodating thirty vessels, which may lie here in safety while waiting for their freight, and the quay has been greatly improved.

PORT-EYNON (PORTH-EINION), a parish, in the union and hundred of SWANSEA, county of GLAMORGAN, SOUTH WALES, 15 miles (W. S. W.) from Swansea; containing 380 inhabitants. It is situated on the Bristol Channel, and is inclosed and in a good state of cultivation; the village, which occupies a pleasant situation on the west, forms an agreeable feature in the picturesque scenery with which the environs abound. There is an extensive oyster-fishery on the coast, which, with the exportation of its produce, affords a lucrative employment during the season to a large proportion of the inhabitants. There are from fifteen to twenty vessels, varying in burthen from thirty to sixty tons, engaged in this and the limestone trade, the oysters, when obtained in sufficient quantity, being shipped off to Bristol. The parish abounds with limestone, which is procured in large quantities for exportation, and also for the supply of the neighbouring districts; on that which is exported a toll of two-pence per ton, called "cliffage," is paid to the lord of the manor, and frequently amounts to £40 per month. The living is a rectory, rated in the king's books at £9. 5. 10., and in the patronage of the Crown; present net income, £121, with a glebe-house. The church is dedicated to St. Cadocus. A National day school, containing 50 children, is supported partly by an annual donation of £10 from C. R. M. Talbot, Esq., and partly by payments from the parents, the master instructing 10 poor children gratuitously. Mr. Talbot gave the ground for the erection of the school, which was completed in 1817, at an expense of £67. 2., of which £40 was a bequest of Frances Gibbs, in 1794, remaining in the hands of the churchwardens and overseers, and the residue was made up by subscriptions. A Sunday school for 60 persons, also, is maintained by voluntary contributions. Mr. John Clement, in 1784, left the sum of £14. 9. 6., directing the interest to be laid out in bread for distribution on Christmas-day, among the poor not receiving parochial relief.

PORTHKERRY (PORTH-CERI), a parish, in the union of CARDIFF, hundred of DINAS-POWYS, county of GLAMORGAN, SOUTH WALES, 9 miles (S. E.) from Cowbridge; containing 120 inhabitants. The place derives its name, signifying the port of Ceri, from its situation on a small bay of the Bristol Channel, which is entered by vessels of inconsiderable burthen, for the purpose of shipping the limestone of which the beach is composed. Ceri, from whom the harbour received its name, was the great-grandfather of the celebrated Carodog, or Caractacus; but in what respect that chieftain was connected with this place does not appear. The manor formed part of the allotment of Sir John St. John, of Fonmon Castle, one of Fitz-Hamon's knights, and, after passing through various hands, was ultimately purchased by the late Sir Samuel Romilly, whose sons are the present proprietors. The parish comprises but a very small tract of land, the whole of which is inclosed and in a good state of cultivation. It is bounded on the south by the Bristol Channel, and on its other sides by the parishes of Penmark and Barry; the surface is undulated, with a southern inclination, and is well wooded and watered, the prevailing timber being oak and yew, and the scenery beautiful: the soil is of a tenacious quality, producing chiefly wheat. The limestone above mentioned, which is lias, is peculiar for its hardness, and for the property that the lime made from it possesses of binding under water; it has been used in constructing several of the docks at Liverpool, and some of the piers of Scotland. There are two small villages, named Porthkerry and Rhoose, with a villa in the Italian style, occupied by Edward Romilly, Esq., one of the sons of Sir Samuel. The living, to which the rectory of Barry has lately been united, is a discharged rectory, rated in the king's books at £7. 8. 1½., and in the patronage of the sons of Sir S. Romilly: the tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £123. 13., subject to rates, averaging £16; and there is a glebe of 60 acres, valued at £65 per annum. The church, dedicated to St. Curig, is in the early English style, and is 70 feet long by 20 broad, containing about 100 sittings, of which 70 are free: in the churchyard is a handsome cross, in tolerably good preservation. There is a rectory-house just finished; and a school has been lately established, which is entirely maintained at the expense of Messrs. Romilly. A charitable bequest to the poor of £16, by an unknown benefactor, was lost by the party to whom it was lent becoming insolvent.

PORT-PENRHYN, a sea-port, in the parish of LLANDEGAI, hundred of LLÊCHWEDD UCHÂV, county of CARNARVON, NORTH WALES, half a mile (E.) from Bangor: the population is returned with the parish. The village, which is of recent origin,

owes its existence to the late Lord Penrhyn, by whom it was selected as the shipping-place for the slates from his very extensive quarries in the Vale of Nantfrancon, in the parish. It is very conveniently situated for that purpose on the Menai strait, closely adjoining the city of Bangor. About the year 1790, his lordship constructed a commodious wharf at the mouth of the river Cegin, which here falls into the strait, and in proportion to the extension and increased production of the quarries have been the subsequent improvements of this port. Large quays, accessible at all states of the tide to vessels of considerable tonnage, and additional wharfs, have been constructed, several sluices made, and spacious warehouses erected, for depositing the produce of the quarries. A railway, six miles in length, has been formed from the quarries to the port, and every possible accommodation has been provided for facilitating the business here transacted. The only article shipped is the slate, of which immense quantities are sent coastwise, and several cargoes of roofing-slates are annually exported to America. The business transacted at the port affords constant employment to more than two hundred men, making, with the number engaged in the quarries, nearly two thousand four hundred persons occupied in these very extensive and important works. Port Penrhyn, for representative purposes, is included within the new limits of the borough of Bangor.

PORTSCYBORVAWR (PORTH SCYBOR, or YSGUBOR, FAWR), with KITPLOITH, a hamlet, in the parish of LLANDEVEYLOG, hundred of KIDWELLY, county of CARMARTHEN, SOUTH WALES, 1½ mile (s.) from Carmarthen: the population is returned with Kitploith. The name of this place is derived from *Porth*, a gateway, *Yscybor*, a barn, and *Fawr*, large. It lies on the left bank of the Towy, by the side of which is a causeway to the town of Carmarthen; and several respectable residences are situated near the river, as well as on the banks of the stream Pibwr, which flows through the hamlet to its junction with the Towy. Over a chasm along which this stream takes its course is a remarkable bridge, on the road from Carmarthen to Llandarog. A Roman road from Kidwelly to Carmarthen passed through the hamlet.

PREES-UCHÂ, county of DENBIGH, NORTH WALES.—See TRÊV-BRŶS.

PRENDERGAST, a parish, in the union of HAVERFORDWEST, hundred of DUNGLEDDY, county of PEMBROKE, SOUTH WALES, adjoining to and including part of the borough of Haverfordwest; and containing 1531 inhabitants. This place derives its appellation from an ancient family of the same name, to whom the whole parish formerly belonged, and of whose mansion some remains may still be traced. The last member of that family who enjoyed the property was Maurice de Prendergast, who accompanied Strongbow, Earl of Clare, into Ireland, in which kingdom he finally settled. The lands afterwards came into the possession of the Stepneys, who resided here till their removal into the county of Carmarthen, when the seat, being deserted, soon fell into decay. The parish is situated between the rivers Hiog and Cleddy, and, near its south-western extremity, is connected with the town of Haverfordwest by a bridge across the latter, from which the village extends chiefly along the road to Cardigan, with a branch street southward; the whole forming an extensive and important suburb of Haverfordwest, returned of the rateable annual value of £3370. A small tract at this angle of the parish, comprising a part of the village lying nearest to the town, is within the ancient limits of the town and county of the town of Haverfordwest, the electoral boundaries of which were extended in 1832, so as to include the whole village, together with the south-western portion of the parish, which contains about fifty houses rated sufficiently high to qualify the tenants as voters for the borough. The petty-sessions for the hundred are held in the village. The living is a discharged rectory, rated in the king's books at £9. 14. 9., endowed with £200 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Crown; present net income, £183. The church, dedicated to St. David, is an ancient and venerable structure, in the early style of English architecture, and in good repair. There is a place of worship for Primitive Methodists: four day schools afford instruction to about 100 children, at the cost of their parents; and 14 girls are taught in an infants' school, also at their parents' expense.

PRESTATYN, with NANT, a township, in the parish of MELIDEN, union of ST. ASAPH, hundred of PRESTATYN, county of FLINT, NORTH WALES, 6 miles (N. N. E.) from St. Asaph: the population is returned with the parish. This place, from which the hundred derives its name, was once a lordship, and had a castle, which is supposed to have been erected at a very early period by the native British inhabitants of the district. This fortress was wrested from its ancient owners, in the reign of Henry II., by the English, who had possession of it in the year 1167, when it was destroyed by Owain Gwynedd, Cadwaladr, and Rhŷs, Prince of South Wales, who then reduced the whole of Tegengle to the power of Owain. The lordship was granted by Richard I. to Robert Banaster, who kept it for nearly four years, and built a town, which was afterwards burnt by Owain Gwynedd. In the seventh of Edward I. Robert de Crevecœur laid claim to it, in right of his ancestor Banaster, and, on an inquisition taking place, it was determined in his favour. From the Crevecœurs the lordship passed by marriage to the Conways of Bôdrhyddan, and on the division of the family estates, after the death of Sir John Conway, it fell, in right of his mother, to the Rev. Richard Williams of Vron, who disposed of it to his brother-

in-law, Richard Wilding, Esq. Of the ancient castle there are still some small vestiges, consisting of portions of the foundation, on an elevated spot called Plâs Prestatyn, in a meadow below the mill; and likewise traces of the fosse by which it was surrounded, at some distance. The township is situated on the shore of the Irish Sea, in a flat district, which is highly cultivated and richly productive of all kinds of grain, but more especially of excellent wheat, for the growth of which the soil is peculiarly favourable. From the shore, which is a fine sandy beach, extends for a distance of four miles, in a westerly direction, a sand-bank termed Chester Bar, which is dry at low water; and other extensive banks are observable at a greater distance from the coast, projecting into the sea, and occupying the mouth of the estuary of the Dee: at the distance of half a mile from the shore the water varies from one to two fathoms in depth.

PRESTEIGN (called in Welsh LLANANDRAS), a parish, and head of a union, partly in the hundred of WIGMORE, county of HEREFORD, and partly in the hundred and county of RADNOR, SOUTH WALES, in which latter portion it comprises the township of Presteign (including the market and assize town of that name), and the chapelry of Discoed, 8 miles (E. N. E.) from New Radnor, and 152 (W. N. W.) from London: the whole contains 2217 inhabitants, there being in that part of it in the county of Radnor 1522, of whom 1407 are in the township of Presteign, which includes the whole of the town, together with an extensive tract of land surrounding it on the east, south, and west. This PLACE, of which the Welsh name is derived from the dedication of its church to St. Andrew, appears to have remained in obscurity till towards the close of the thirteenth century, and to have first risen into importance during the prelacy of David Martin, Bishop of St. David's, who was raised to that see in the year 1293. This prelate, who continued to preside over the diocese till 1328, was a munificent benefactor to it, having obtained from the inhabitants the privilege of holding a weekly market, which, according to Leland, was in his time celebrated for its corn, and frequented by the people of the cantrêv of Maelienydd, the central and northern portion of the county. Either from its retired situation, or its want of local importance, it appears to have been altogether unconnected with any of the military events that so often disturbed the internal tranquillity of the principality, or made the marches the scene of havoc and slaughter. During the parliamentary war in the reign of Charles I., that monarch, retreating before Cromwell, then in the neighbourhood of Hereford, appears, from an entry in an old parish register, to have passed two nights at the house of Nicholas Taylor, Esq., who lived at the Lower Heath, near "the King's Turning," probably so called from the circumstance of the king having turned thence over the hills to Newtown, in Montgomeryshire, from which place he proceeded to Chester.

The TOWN, which is now the principal one in the county of Radnor, is pleasantly situated in the western end of a fertile vale, surrounded by hills, of which some are richly wooded; and is separated from that part of the parish in Herefordshire only by the river Lug, which here forms a boundary between the two counties, and is crossed by an ancient bridge of three small arches. It consists of one main thoroughfare, called High-street, leading north-westward through the town from Leominster towards Knighton and Rhaiadr; from which two smaller streets, named Broad-street and St. David's-street, diverge north-eastern nearly at right angles, and parallel with each other, in a direction towards the river; the more southern of the two leading over the bridge towards Ludlow through Wigmore. Though of an irregular form, it has an air of neatness and respectability superior to most of the towns in this part of the principality; and the houses, though in general small, are well built and of neat appearance, and are interspersed with several of larger size, inhabited by respectable families and professional individuals. The streets are partially paved, though not lighted; and the inhabitants are amply supplied with water, by means of pumps and open wells. The surrounding scenery is finely varied, and in many points highly picturesque; and from the hills by which the vale is surrounded are some interesting and extensive views over the country adjacent. A low eminence called Warden, a little to the west of the town, formerly the site of an ancient castle, of which there are no remains, was presented to the inhabitants by the Earl of Oxford, and has been laid out in agreeable walks, forming a pleasant promenade, which is a favourite resort of the inhabitants; it commands a very delightful prospect, embracing a fine tract of highly cultivated country, embellished with pleasingly diversified scenery, and enlivened with numerous gentlemen's seats, among which Boultibrook and Norton House, elegant mansions situated in beautifully disposed grounds, form conspicuous objects. The river Lug is celebrated for its trout and graylings, which are taken here of superior quality.

A woollen manufacture was once carried on, but it has been for some time abandoned, and the town has now no branch of manufacture: the trade is principally in malt, of which a great quantity is made, the soil in the neighbourhood being favourable to the growth of barley; and some business is also transacted in timber, which is brought from the counties of Hereford and Radnor, and in coal, conveyed by land-carriage from the Clee Hill, in Shropshire, and also from Monmouthshire, by a railroad to Kington, in Herefordshire, and thence by land-carriage to this town. A portion of traffic arises also

from its situation on the turnpike-roads leading from New Radnor to Leominster, and from Knighton to Kington; and the neighbourhood for five miles round is chiefly supplied with grocery, drapery, iron-work, and shop goods in general, from this place, which has become a central depôt for those articles. The market was until lately on Saturday, but in May 1841, the time was altered to Tuesday; and fairs are held on February 8th, May 9th, June 20th, October 13th, and December 11th: a fair was some years ago attempted to be established, but without success, on the 20th of June, being the day on which a celebrated wake occurs upon the neighbouring eminence of Warden.

This place is a BOROUGH by prescription; and there is a crown manor, styled "the Lordship, Manor, and Borough of Presteign," comprising the township of Presteign and the chapelry of Discoed. It has a bailiff and two constables, the former appointed annually at the court leet of the crown, but exercising no magisterial authority. The township is divided into the wards of High-street, St. David's-street, Broad-street, and Hereford-street, of which the two first and the two last collect their poor's rates jointly, and the whole are united for the maintenance of the poor. The borough formerly demanded to be contributory to New Radnor, in the return of a member to parliament; but this claim to exercise the *elective franchise* was rejected by the House of Commons, in 1690, on the assertion of the right, from which, according to the prevailing tradition among the inhabitants, they had been previously excluded, on refusing to assist in supporting their representative. But under the "Reform Act" of 1832, the township of Presteign, and the chapelry of Discoed, comprehending all that part of the parish situated within the county of Radnor, together with a small tract of the Herefordshire portion of it, on the banks of the Lug, immediately opposite the town, of which it contains a small suburb, called Frog-street, form a contributory borough with those of Kevenlleece, Knighton, Cnwclas, and Rhaiadr, in returning a member for the town of Radnor. There being no freemen, the right of election is vested exclusively in every person of full age, occupying, either as owner or as tenant under the same landlord, a house or other premises of the annual value of not less than ten pounds, provided he be capable of registering as the act directs: the limits of the borough are minutely defined in the Appendix; the number of voters within the Radnorshire portion is a hundred and forty.

In the 35th and 36th of Henry VIII. a statute was passed, ordaining that the *county courts*, which had been previously held alternately at New Radnor and at Rhaiadr, should be thereafter held alternately at New Radnor and at Presteign, in consequence of a sheriff having been resisted in the execution of his duty, and killed in a tumult at Rhaiadr; and it was subsequently arranged that the courtsof assize should be held invariably at this place, where also the quarter-sessions are held. The sheriff's courts are held here alternately with New Radnor. Presteign is likewise, by the 2nd and 3rd of William IV., c. 64, constituted a polling-station for the election of the county representative. The *shire-hall*, erected in 1829, at an expense of £5000, defrayed by the county, is a handsome and commodious edifice of brick and stone, with a stuccoed front; and consists of a centre and two wings, the former ornamented with four equidistant pilasters of the Tuscan order, supporting an entablature and cornice, and the latter having each a receding portico, supported by three Tuscan columns. The centre comprises the court for holding the assizes and sessions, which is conveniently arranged; the north wing contains an apartment for the grand jury, a withdrawing-room for the petty jury, offices for the clerk of the peace, and apartments for the housekeeper; and the south wing includes a suite of apartments intended for the accommodation of the judges, consisting of two bed-rooms, with dressing-rooms attached, a dining-room and a drawing-room, each thirty feet long, twenty wide, and sixteen in height. But the recent alteration in the Welsh judicature has rendered these preparations less necessary, as the judges seldom protract their stay in the town beyond two days, and the apartments, which have not been yet furnished, are not likely to be occupied for that purpose. The *county gaol*, comprising also the house of correction for the county, was built in 1820, on the east side of the town, at an expense of £3500, and contains three wards for the classification of prisoners, and, including the apartments for debtors, thirty-five sleeping cells, four day-rooms, and four airing-yards; the prisoners sentenced to hard labour are employed in breaking stones, there being no tread-wheel; the whole is inclosed within a wall eighteen feet high, and the entrance is between two massive three-quarter columns, supporting an entablature.

The LIVING is a rectory, with the chapelry of Discoed annexed, rated in the king's books at £20; present net income, £795, with a glebe-house; patron, Earl of Oxford. The impropriate tithes having been forfeited to the crown by the feoffees of St. Antholine's, London, in the 15th of Charles I., in consequence of their purchasing impropriations for the purpose of maintaining "factious and seditious lectures," were granted by that monarch to the Rev. John Scull, B.D., rector of this parish, and to his successors for ever; the gift was revoked after the decapitation of that sovereign, but was confirmed by Charles II., in the first year of his reign. The *church*, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a spacious and handsome structure, partly in the decorated, and partly in the later style of English architecture, with a square western tower, strengthened with buttresses at the angles, and surmounted by a turret at one of them, and by pinnacles at the other three. The in-

terior consists of a nave, chancel, and two aisles, the south aisle extending the whole length of the building, and forming a second chancel, which is claimed by the parishioners as their property; the nave is separated from the aisles by a series of six pointed arches on each side, resting upon octagonal pillars. The altar-piece is embellished with some fine tapestry, representing the entry of our Saviour into Jerusalem, the colours of which, though not vivid, harmonize well, and the whole is in a state of good preservation; above it is an inscription, recording the name of the donor, *Richard de Brampton Parva, in hac parochia Arm.*, 1737; this was Richard Owen, who also gave two silver salvers, to hold the bread at the communion. There are four small galleries, and in that at the west end is an organ, presented, in 1819, by the late Robert Edwards, of the town. In the chancel are some handsome monuments to the memory of several deceased members of the families of Owen, Price, and Davies. There are places of worship for Baptists and Wesleyan Methodists.

The *Free grammar school* was founded in 1565, in the reign of Elizabeth, by John Beddoes, formerly a clothier of the town, who endowed it with some houses, and with seventy-seven acres of land, in the township of Presteign, now producing £130 per annum, and vested in trustees. The school-house is situated in David's-street, and capable of containing above 60 children, that number being at present instructed; and to the rear is a piece of ground occupied, with other portions of the charity land, by the master, who has the whole proceeds and management of the property. There are four *day* schools, containing about 75 children, instructed at their parents' expense; and in two Sunday schools, supported by subscription, about 108 males and females are taught. Numerous charitable donations and bequests for the relief of the poor, and for various other purposes, exist, of which the following are the principal. *Nicholas Taylor, Sen., Esq.*, gave £30 for apprenticing a boy or girl, to which £20 were afterwards added by his son, who also bequeathed £30 to buy clothing for the poor. *Ambrose Meredith*, of Napleton, in 1640, gave one-half of two parcels of land, and a cottage with a garden, for apprenticing children, and the other half to the poor generally; but this charity has been lost. *Sir Thomas Street*, of Worcestershire, one of the judges on the circuit, gave £20, forfeited by William Whitcomb, high sheriff of Radnorshire, for his non-appearance at the assizes, towards apprenticing seven children. *Margaret Price*, of Pilleth, left £36. 18. 6., in 1667, the interest for apprenticing a boy, and for purchasing clothing to be given to two poor people annually; and this sum, together with bequests of £50 by *Mary Lewis;* £30, in 1775, by *Richard Carter;* £50, in 1774, by *Edward Price, Esq.*, of Aylesbury; and £20, in 1800, by the *Rev. James Bull;* has been invested in the Radnorshire turnpike trust, producing £9. 8. 5. per annum, which is distributed about Easter in bread or money among the poor generally. *Ellen Harris*, of London, in 1630, left the yearly sum of £4, of which four marks were to be paid for four sermons, one mark to be distributed among the poor on the days those sermons were delivered, and one mark to the churchwardens of the parish, who, however, bestow their share upon the poor. *John Matthews*, of Clerkenwell, London, bequeathed £50 to be lent without interest, for two years, to five or six tradesmen; £2. 12. per annum to be given in bread to the poor; and a fund for the distribution of six coats and six Bibles to children: the loan fund has been lost, but the other charities, charged upon nine freehold houses in Clerkenwell Close, and amounting to £5, are equally divided between the Radnor and Hereford districts of the parish. *John Eccleston, Esq.*, of the town, gave £50 for the erection of some small houses, as rent-free residences for the poor. *Thomas Cornwall*, Baron Burford, and lord of Stapleton and Lugharnes, gave several sums of money forfeited to him as lord of the manor, and amounting to £8. 12.; and *Nicholas Scarlet*, of the town, gave a rent-charge of £2 to the poor. *Jane Price*, in 1774, bequeathed a rent-charge of £10. 8., which, according to her directions, is expended in distributing 24 twopenny loaves of bread every Sunday morning among as many indigent women. *Littleton Powell, Esq.*, of Stanage, one of the six clerks in Chancery, gave a large silver flagon for holding the sacramental wine, weighing seventy-four ounces three drachms, and valued at £25, to the church. *Giles Whitehall, Esq.*, of the Moor, gave to the township of Presteign an engine with twelve leathern buckets, for extinguishing fires in the town; and also, in 1736, a rent-charge of £3, of which £1 was to be paid to the minister for preaching a sermon on every 31st of March, and the residue expended in bread among such poor as attended; but the whole is now disposed of in that manner, the minister declining to take any portion. The *poor law union*, of which this town is the head, was formed November 8th, 1836, and comprises the following 16 parishes and townships; namely, Presteign, Discoed, part of Cascob, Whitton, Norton, and Pilleth, in the county of Radnor; and Coombe, Litton with part of Cascob, Rod with Nash and Little Brampton, Stapleton with Frog-street, Willey, Byton, Lingen, Knill, and Upper and Lower Kinsham, in the county of Hereford: it is under the superintendence of 17 guardians, and the Radnorshire portion contains a population of 2837. *Dr. Richard Lucas*, master of the free grammar school at Abergavenny, and subsequently vicar of St. Stephen's, Coleman-street, London, and lecturer of St. Olave's, Southwark, a popular preacher of his time, was born in this town. A curious custom prevails here on Shrove-Tuesday, which is observed by one party pulling a rope upwards, and another downwards, to the river, the successful party retaining the

rope in token of victory; and it is predicted, that if the party pulling the rope upward prevail, grain will be cheap that year, but, if it go down, it will be dear.

PRIESTHOLME ISLAND, county of Anglesey, North Wales.—See Penmon.

PRION, with Cliciedig, a hamlet, in the parish of Llanrhaiadr-in-Kinmerch, hundred of Isaled, county of Denbigh, North Wales, 3 miles (s. s. w.) from Denbigh: the population is included in the return for the parish. This hamlet was formerly assessed with those of Cliciedig Isâv and Uchâv, for the joint maintenance of the poor, but now there is a general assessment for the parish. A river rises in the hilly part of it, from two sources, after the union of the waters from which it sinks under ground, and does not appear again, until it bursts forth in a copious stream from a limestone rock at the well of St. Dyvnog, near the parochial church.

PRISK (PRYSC), with Carvan, a township, in the parish of Llandewy-Brevi, union of Trêgaron, upper division of the hundred of Penarth, county of Cardigan, South Wales; containing 150 inhabitants. These names signify a coppice on the ridge of an eminence, in allusion to the situation of the township. The population is exclusively agricultural; the tithes, payable to impropriators, have been commuted for a rent-charge of £70, subject to rates, averaging £7 per annum. There is a Sunday school supported by voluntary contributions, and containing thirty-two males and females.

PRYSG (Y PRYSG), with Killey, a parcel, in the parish of Llangattock, hundred of Crickhowel, county of Brecknock, South Wales, 2¼ miles (s. w.) from Crickhowel: the population, which has much increased within the last twenty years, is included in the return for the parish. This place is situated on the right bank of the river Usk, and one of the roads from Abergavenny to Crickhowel passes through it. The Brecknock canal intersects it in a line parallel with the river, and the neighbourhood contains some pleasing residences, whereof the principal is Dan-y-Park, to which was formerly attached an extensive demesne, now partly divided into cultivated inclosures. There are numerous limestone quarries, and much of their produce is burned into lime, which is conveyed by the Brecknock canal to various places along its banks. At the south-western extremity of the district, on the banks of the Ebbwy Vawr stream, which separates it from Monmouthshire, are situated the Beaufort iron-works, from which railways diverge across the mountains to the Gilvâch coal-pits and to the Brecknock canal.

PUNCHESTON, a parish, in the union of Haverfordwest, hundred of Kemmes, county of Pembroke, South Wales, 12 miles (n. n. e.) from Haverfordwest; containing 255 inhabitants. This parish is also called "Castell Mael," probably from an ancient encampment, of which there are still some vestiges, comprises a considerable tract of arable and pasture land, the greater portion inclosed and in a good state of cultivation. The surface is boldly undulated, in some parts rising into mountainous elevations; and the soil is various, but in the low grounds fertile and productive: of the rateable annual value the return made amounts to £858. 1. 9. The living is a discharged rectory, rated in the king's books at £5. 6. 8.; present net income, £101, with a glebe-house; patron, Rev. James Williams James. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is not remarkable for any architectural details. There are meeting-houses for Baptists and Calvinistic Methodists; and the Society of Friends had formerly a place of interment. Two Sunday schools, containing about 200 males and females, are gratuitously conducted by dissenters; books are furnished sometimes by the Sunday School Society, and sometimes by collections. In this parish was Martel, the ancient seat of the family of Symmons, before their removal to Llanstinan, of which nothing now exists but the site. The remains of the encampment above noticed occupy the summit of a rocky eminence, inaccessible on one side by the precipitous steepness of the acclivity, and defended on the other sides by a deep intrenchment. The Rev. Mr. Gambold, father of the bishop of that name, and the compiler of a Welsh, Latin, and English Dictionary, was for some years rector.

PWLLCROCHON (PWLL-CROCHAN), a parish, in the hundred of Castlemartin, union and county of Pembroke, South Wales, 5½ miles (w. by n.) from Pembroke; containing 212 inhabitants. This parish is situated on the south side of Milford Haven, which encircles a considerable portion of it; and is bounded on the east and south-east by the parish of Monkton, and on the west and south-west by that of Rhôscrowther. It contains by admeasurement 1600 acres, of which about 1200 are in pasture and meadow, 300 arable, and 100 under furze; the soil is of a red clayey quality, and the chief agricultural produce consists of barley, wheat, and oats. Limestone is found, and two small quarries are worked, chiefly for private use; a small creek of Milford Haven affords great facility for conveying the produce to its destination. The return made of the rateable annual value of the parish amounts to £1119. 3. The living is a rectory, rated in the king's books at £9. 12. 11., and in the patronage of the Crown: the amount of rent-charge in lieu of tithes is £175; and there is a glebe of 9 acres, valued at £9. 9. per annum; also a glebe-house. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a venerable structure, in the decorated style of English architecture, erected in the fourteenth century by Radulph Beneger, then incumbent of the parish, who was interred in the south aisle, where his effigy is placed in a recess, with the inscription in old Norman characters, *Hic jacet Radulphus Beneger, Hujus ecclesiæ rector.*

On a tablet inserted in the wall is also a complimentary tribute in Latin verse; and in the outer angle of the north transept is the inscription, also Norman, *A. D.* 1342, *Erat ista Ecclesia constructa de novo, cum capella ista, per Radulphum Beneger, qui rexit ecclesiam per annos* . . . . In the churchyard a skirmish took place in 1648, during the civil war in the reign of Charles I., between the royalist and parliamentary forces. There is a place of worship for Welsh Calvinistic Methodists. George Meares, Esq., of West Pennar, in the parish, in 1765, endowed a day school with £12 per annum, payable out of the West Pennar estate, and a house, piece of meadow land, and garden, rent-free, for the instruction of twelve children of the neighbourhood, in addition to which number, a few are taught at their parents' expense; the school-house, containing two rooms below and two above, which had been previously built by the above-named gentleman, is kept in repair by the present proprietor of West Pennar, John Mirehouse, Esq., the common-sergeant, London, who has the nomination of the master and children. Two pounds of the endowment are reserved for providing books. There is also a Sunday school, in which are thirty males and females, supported at the sole cost of the rector.

PWLLHELI, a borough, sea-port, and market-town, and the head of a union, in the parish of Denio, hundred of Gaflogion, county of Carnarvon, North Wales, 20 miles (s. s.w.) from Carnarvon, and, through that town, 271 (w. n. w.) from London: the population, amounting to 2355, is returned as that of the parish of Denio, with the limits of which those of the ancient borough are co-extensive. This place derives its name, signifying literally the "Salt Pool," from the small bay on the eastern side of the great promontory of Lleyn, on the shore of which it is situated, and which forms the estuary of several streams, that pour their waters through it into the northern part of the wide and stormy bay of Cardigan. Edward the Black Prince granted this place, together with Nevin, to Nigel de Lohareyn, in consideration of his numerous services, particularly as a reward for his fidelity and valour at the battle of Poictiers; and by charter dated at Carnarvon, in the fifteenth year after his accession to the principality of Wales, he incorporated the inhabitants, upon whom he conferred all the privileges of a free borough, with exemption from toll in England and Wales, and the right of a mercatorial guild, a market, and two annual fairs, stipulating that they should pay to Nigel not less than £14 per annum; all which immunities were subsequently confirmed by Edward III., in the 33rd year of his reign.

The town is well built, amply supplied with water, paved, and lighted. The surrounding scenery comprehends many features of grandeur and of beauty; and the view from the town, embracing the whole extent of the Snowdon mountains, the Merionethshire hills, and Cardigan bay, is truly magnificent. The waste lands in this and the adjoining parishes were inclosed pursuant to an act of parliament obtained for that purpose in the 48th of George III., under the authority of which two embankments were constructed, one on each side of the town, at an expense of £10,000, by means of which three thousand acres have been recovered from the sea, and are now under cultivation. The situation of the town is well adapted for carrying on an extensive commerce with Liverpool, South Wales, and Dublin; but it has now only a small coasting trade. The harbour, which is entered by a high round rock, called Carreg-yr-Imbill, or "the rock of the Gimlet," and accessible to vessels of one hundred tons' burthen at all states of the tide, has been in some degree injured by the embankments above noticed, and from neglect is nearly choked up. The commerce consists entirely in the importation of coal and of shop goods from Liverpool, for the supply of which to the surrounding country Pwllheli forms a great depôt, and is thus, though small, rendered a flourishing place. The market, on Wednesday, is well supplied with fish, poultry, eggs, butchers' meat, and all other kinds of provisions, which are cheaper here than in any other town on the coast of North Wales; and, there being no other market near, it is resorted to even by persons living at the furthest extremity of the promontory of Lleyn, a distance of twenty miles. Fairs are held on March 5th, May 13th, June 28th, Aug. 19th, Sept. 24th, and Nov. 11th.

The government, by the charter of Edward the Black Prince, confirmed by Edward III., Henry IV., V., and VI., Edward IV., Richard III., Henry VII. and VIII., Edward VI., and by Mary, and Elizabeth, was vested in a mayor, recorder, two bailiffs, and an indefinite number of burgesses, assisted by a town steward, a sergeant-at-mace, and other officers. The mayor, who held his office for life, and the senior bailiff, who was chosen annually on the 29th of September, were appointed by the burgesses at large, who also nominated the junior bailiff, and elected annually to all the other offices; but the nomination of the junior bailiff was subject to the approval of the mayor, who also chose the recorder. By the act of the 5th and 6th of William IV., c. 76, the corporation is now styled the "Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses," and consists of a mayor, four aldermen, and twelve councillors, forming the council of the borough, of which the municipal and parliamentary boundaries are the same. The council elect the mayor annually on November 9th from among the aldermen or councillors; and the aldermen triennially out of the councillors, or persons qualified as such, one-third going out of office every three years, but re-eligible: the councillors are chosen, on November 1st, by and out of the enrolled burgesses. The aldermen and councillors must have each a property qualification of £500, or be rated at £15 an-

nual value. The burgesses consist of the occupiers of houses and shops who have been rated for three years to the relief of the poor, if resident householders within seven miles; and a valid title to be a burgess is acquirable by descent, marriage, marriage-settlement, devise, or promotion to any benefice or office, in which case the occupancy and payment of rates by the predecessor may be reckoned. Two auditors and two assessors are elected annually on March 1st by and from among the burgesses; and the council appoint a town-clerk, treasurer, and other officers on November 9th.

This is one of the contributory boroughs which, with Carnarvon, return a member to parliament; the elective franchise was conferred in the 27th of Henry VIII. The right of election was formerly in the burgesses at large, a hundred in number, but is now vested in the resident ones only (of whom there are seventy within a distance of seven miles), if duly qualified according to the provisions of the act; and in every person of full age occupying, either as owner or as tenant under the same landlord, a house or other premises of the annual value of at least ten pounds, provided he be capable of registering as the act directs: the number of tenements of this value, within the limits of the borough, which have been altered by the late act, and are minutely detailed in the Appendix, is a hundred and fifteen. A court is held every alternate Saturday, for the determination of all pleas and recovery of debts under 40*s.*; and petty-sessions are held here by the county magistrates. By the act of 1832, for "Amending the Representation," Pwllheli has been constituted a polling-place for the election of the knight of the shire. The town-hall, erected in 1818, is a neat substantial edifice, the lower part appropriated on the market days as shambles, and the upper part containing an excellent assembly-room, and a room in which the petty-sessions are held. The borough and county prison, with two cells, was built a few years since at an expense of about £240, of which £200 were contributed by the shire, and £40 by the corporation, on whose ground the house stands. Previously to the passing of the inclosure act already noticed, the corporation possessed a very valuable tract of land, their private property, which, however, being waste, was under that act taken by the commissioners and sold, the borough receiving in lieu only a trifling allotment called the Gimlet rock. The land thus inclosed, designated the Great Marsh, was used by the inhabitants for depasturing sheep, cows, horses, &c., and was of much advantage to the poorer classes; and that it was the legitimate possession of the corporation is evident from the fact that leases have been granted by them of parts of it at various periods, as the old books of the town clearly show.

The parochial *church*, situated about half a mile to the north of the town, being very small and much dilapidated, a new edifice has been erected in the town, at an expense of £1800, though funerals nevertheless continue to be solemnized at the old church of Denio. There are places of worship for Independents, Calvinistic and Wesleyan Methodists, and Presbyterians. The Rev. Hugh Jones, in 1695, bequeathed to Griffith Vaughan £1000 in trust, to appropriate £200 of that sum to the erection of a house in such place in either of the counties of Anglesey, Carnarvon, or Merioneth, as he should think fit, and to vest the remaining £800 in the purchase of land for the endowment of a school for the gratuitous instruction of all poor boys of either of those counties. The school-house was built at Pwllheli; but the money, never having been applied to the purchase of land, still remains in the hands of his descendant, the Hon. Edward Mostyn Lloyd Mostyn, who appoints the master, and pays the interest of the sum as a salary; there are at present 45 boys in the establishment. The rent of some land in the parish, which was bequeathed to the poor, is annually distributed among them at Christmas. The *poor law union*, of which this town is the head, was formed June 3rd, 1837, and comprises the following 32 parishes and townships; namely, Aberdaron, Bôdverin, Brŷncroes, Llandegwining, Llanengan, Llanvaelrhŷs, Llangwnadl, Meylltyrn, Penllêch, Rhiw, Abereirch, Bôdvaen, Ceidio, Edern, Llandudwen, Llaniestyn, Llannor, Nevin, Pistill, Tydweiliog, Criccieth, Llanarmon, Llangybi, Llanystyndwy, Bottwnog, Carngiwch, Denio, Llanbedrog, Llanvihangel-Bâchelleth, Llangian, Penrhôs, and Llanelhaiarn. It is under the superintendence of 41 guardians, and contains a population of 21,609.

PWLLYWRACH (PWLL-Y-WRACH), a hamlet, in the parish and hundred of Tàlgarth, county of Brecknock, South Wales, 4 miles (s. e. by s.) from Tàlgarth; containing 171 inhabitants. This hamlet, the name of which signifies "the hag's pool," lies in a deep valley, formed by the Tàlgarth mountain on the east, and that of Mynydd Troed on the west, and at the source of the Rhiangoll stream, which afterwards pursues its course into the Vale of Llanvihangel-Cwm-dû. The rateable annual value has been returned at £947: the commutation of the tithes of the hamlet is included in one made for the borough of Tàlgarth, and the hamlets of Trevecca and Forest.

PYLE, with Kenvig, a parish, in the union of Bridgend and Cowbridge, hundred of Newcastle, county of Glamorgan, South Wales, 11½ miles (s. s. e.) from Neath; containing, exclusively of Kenvig, 803 inhabitants. It was originally a chapelry attached to the parish of Kenvig, but since the devastation of that town and the destruction of its church by an inundation of the sea, as noticed in the article thereon, the parishes have been united, the livings consolidated into one vicarage, and the chapel of Pyle has become the parochial church. The two places are nearly of equal extent. Through

Pyle now runs the turnpike-road from Cardiff to Swansea, which formerly passed through Kenvig, but was diverted from its original course after the devastation of the borough. The village, though small, has a neat and pleasing appearance, and contains a handsome and capacious inn erected by the late J. M. Talbot, Esq. Near the church, on the estate of C. R. M. Talbot, Esq., is a quarry of excellent building-stone, from which that employed in the erection of the spacious mansion in Margam Park, belonging to Mr. Talbot, was taken. The living is a discharged vicarage, rated in the king's books at £4. 8. 11½., and in the patronage of the Crown; present net income, £95; impropriator, Mr. Talbot. The church, dedicated to St. James the Apostle, is a handsome structure, appropriately fitted up for the accommodation of the parishioners. There is a place of worship for Calvinistic Methodists; and about 35 children daily (chiefly boys), and from 60 to 70 on Sundays, are instructed at the expense of their parents in a school appertaining to that denomination. Mr. Thomas Lougher, in 1744, bequeathed £50, and Mr. John Waters, in 1515, left £20, which sums with other monies have been invested in the purchase of land producing £8. 4. 11. per annum, which is distributed at Christmas among the poor. Near the church is a spring called Collwyn Well, the water of which has been long celebrated for its medicinal properties.

Q

QUARTER-MAWR, with GWYDRE, a hamlet, in the parish of LLANTHOYSAINT, lower division of the hundred of PERVETH, county of CARMARTHEN, SOUTH WALES: the population is returned with the parish. It lies on the borders of the Black Mountains, which separate Carmarthenshire from Brecknockshire.

R

ARMS.

RADNOR (NEW), or MAESYVED, a borough and parish, in the union of KINGTON, having exclusive jurisdiction, and formerly of sufficient importance to have given its name to the county of RADNOR, SOUTH WALES, 8 miles (w. s. w.) from Presteign, and 157 (w. N. w.) from London; containing 478 inhabitants. Its Welsh name, signifying "the imbibing meadow," is supposed by some persons to have been derived from the circumstance of the little river Somergill sinking into the earth in its vicinity, and pursuing a subterraneous course for a considerable distance. Others, however, consider that the original appellation was Maes Hyvaidd, and that the district was so called from having belonged to Hyvaidd, son of Caradoc Vraichvras, the prince of the country. Though at present little more than an inconsiderable village, it was anciently a place of some importance, and most probably owed its origin to the erection of a castle here by the Mortimers, for the protection of the territories they had acquired in this part of the principality. This castle, which was of considerable strength, occupied an eminence northward above the town, commanding the passage from the mountains into the open country, and, from its situation on the border, the town was fortified with walls having four strong gates, and surrounded by a deep moat. In 1188, Baldwin, archbishop of Canterbury, accompanied by Giraldus Cambrensis, on his mission to preach the crusades throughout Wales, began his labours at this place, to which he was attended by Ranulph de Glanville, justiciary of England, and where he was received by Rhŷs ab Grufydd, Prince of South Wales, and several other Welsh chieftains; and at this town commences Giraldus' Itinerary. In the following year, Rhŷs ab Grufydd, having made a formidable incursion into the English marches, assaulted and took possession of the castle, which he resolutely defended against Sir Roger Mortimer, who came to its relief with a considerable body of well-armed veteran forces. All the efforts of Sir Roger to retake the fortress proved unavailing; and the troops of Rhŷs, sallying from the castle, entered into close action with the English forces, whom they ultimately drove from the field after an obstinate and sanguinary conflict. In 1217, King John, in resentment of Llewelyn ab Iorwerth's abandonment of his interests, laid siege to the castle, which he demolished; but it was soon afterwards rebuilt by the English, from whom it was taken by Llewelyn in 1231. It was besieged, in 1263, by the confederate forces of Llewelyn ab Grufydd, Prince of North Wales, and the two sons of the celebrated Simon de Montfort, and, being taken, was burnt to the ground; but, though no further account of it occurs in the mean time, it was probably rebuilt, for its final destruction, together with laying the town in ruins, is stated, in the charter granted by Queen Elizabeth, to have been effected by Owain Glyndwr, who, in 1401, having posted himself on Plinlimmon hill, thence despatched his forces on plundering excursions, during which they destroyed the abbey of Cwm Hîr, in Radnorshire, and took the castle of Radnor, causing the whole garrison, to the number of sixty men, to be beheaded on the brink of the castle yard.

By an act of the 27th of Henry VIII., New Radnor was constituted the shire town of the newly

erected county of Radnor; and the assizes and quarter-sessions were appointed to be held alternately here and at Rhaiadr; but, by subsequent acts of the 35th and 36th of the same reign, these courts were ordered to be held alternately here and at Presteign, to which latter town the assizes were subsequently wholly removed, and still invariably take place there. Leland, describing New Radnor in the time of Henry VIII., states that the ruins of the four gates were then remaining in the walls; that the castle was in ruins, with the exception of part of the gate, which had been repaired; that there was an old church near the castle, then used as a chapel; and that not far from it was a new parochial church, built by William Bachefield and Flory his wife. According to Speed's map, in 1610, the town appears to have had at that time three principal streets, extending parallel with each other, in a direction from east to west, and four smaller streets, intersecting them at right angles, exclusively of four short streets leading from the upper street to the church and castle. Since that period, however, it has dwindled into an insignificant village. "In times past," says Camden, "it was firmly fenced with a wall and castle, but after that Owen Glendwrdwy (that notable rebel) had burnt it, it began by little and little to decrease and grow to decay, tasting of the same fortune as the mother thereof did before (I mean Old Radnor), which in the reign of King John, Rhys ap Gryffyn did set on fire." Indeed, its sole importance depended upon its existence as a border fortress; when it ceased to be such, Kington and Presteign soon surpassed it as market-towns.

The present TOWN is situated on the banks of the small river Somergill, near its descent from the mountains into the Vale of Radnor, and consists only of a few houses, built of a perishable slaty stone, and of very mean appearance: the names of some of its ancient streets are still preserved, though others no longer exist; vestiges of them, however, may still be traced among the gardens, but most have become merely footpaths. With the exception of a few maltsters and handicraftsmen, the entire population is engaged in agriculture. The market, formerly held on Tuesday, after several ineffectual attempts to revive it, has altogether fallen into disuse: fairs take place on the Tuesday before Holy Thursday, the Tuesday after Trinity Sunday, August 14th, and October 28th and 29th, which last is very numerously attended. The town was a BOROUGH by prescription till the reign of Elizabeth, who, in her 4th year, granted the inhabitants a charter of incorporation, with many privileges, an extensive manor, and an exclusive jurisdiction over a district nearly thirty miles in circumference. Under this charter, confirmed and extended by one of George II., in the 12th of his reign, which not only recites it, but likewise mentions others "by divers lords of the marches," the government is vested in a bailiff, two aldermen, and twenty-five capital burgesses, assisted by a recorder, coroner, town-clerk, two chamberlains, two serjeants-at-mace, and other officers; and the style of the corporation is "The Bailiff, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the borough of New Radnor." The bailiff and aldermen are annually elected from the capital burgesses by a majority of that body, on the Monday after the feast of the Holy Cross; the recorder, who holds his office for life, and all the other officers of the corporation, are also appointed by the capital burgesses. The capital burgesses must be chosen from among the burgesses living within the borough, and lose their privileges on becoming non-resident; no person who is non-resident can be made a burgess.

The corporation formerly possessed considerable *revenues*. By the charter of Elizabeth extensive grants were made, as already noticed; and by that of George II., the borough of New Radnor and the manor of Radnor Foren, with certain tenements, rents, &c., were bestowed, subject to a fee-farm rent of £37. 8. 1½., payable to the crown. But the corporation do not appear to have ever derived any benefit of much importance from this property; and as owners of the waste lands in the manor, the only emolument they receive is that arising from an allotment not exceeding ten acres, under an inclosure act of 1814, for the township of Llanvihangel-Nant-Melan, and another allotment of sixty acres, assigned agreeably with the provisions of an act for inclosing the common land in the parish of New Radnor. Several houses and tenements, also, independently of what is recited in the charter, were once held by the corporation; and fee-farm rents, which amounted, about half a century since, to not less than £40 per annum in the whole, were received: but no income is now obtained from either of these sources. Indeed, the only available revenue, that of the tolls, is absorbed in partially providing for the annual payment of the above-mentioned charge of £37. 8. 1½., which is now the property of a private party, having been alienated by the crown. In the time of George II., this rent-charge was in the possession of the Duke of Leeds, in whose family it continued till about the year 1812, when it was sold for £1000, to the Right Hon. Thomas Frankland Lewis, the present owner, who, consequently, and on account of large arrears, is entitled to the proceeds of the trifling property which the corporation still retain in their hands.

New Radnor, in conjunction with Kevenlleece, Knighton, Cnwclas, and Rhaiadr (to which Presteign was added, by the act passed in 1832, to "Amend the Representation"), returns a member to parliament. The right of election, heretofore vested in the burgesses generally, is now, by the act, extended to every male person of full age occupying, either as owner or as tenant under the same landlord, a house or other premises of the annual value of not less than ten pounds, provided he be capable

of registering as the act demands; and the present number of houses of this value, within the limits of the borough (which were not altered by the Boundary Act), is a hundred and seventy: the bailiff is the returning officer. The recorder, bailiff, and aldermen, and also the bailiff and aldermen for the preceding year, are justices of the peace for the borough, the jurisdiction of which extends exclusively over the whole of the parishes of New Radnor, Old Radnor, and Llanvihangel-Nant-Melan, and parts of those of Cascob and Llandegley. The corporation hold quarterly courts of session for the borough, on the Monday after the quarter-sessions for the county; on every Monday a court of petty-sessions, in which the bailiff presides, assisted by the town-clerk; and a court for the recovery of debts and the determination of pleas under the amount of forty shillings. The sheriff's court, for the recovery of debts not exceeding forty shillings, is held every month, alternately here and at Presteign. The court for the election of the knight of the shire may be held here, though it has not been so for nearly half a century: this is, also, under the Boundary Act, one of the polling-places. The town-hall, in which the various courts are held, and the public business of the corporation transacted, is situated in the principal street; and opposite to it was a small prison for the borough, consisting of two rooms and an airing-yard, instead of which a more commodious one has been lately built behind it.

The parish comprises from two thousand five hundred to three thousand acres: 1150 are rich loamy pasture land, and a fertile tract capable of producing good crops of corn, the whole inclosed; and about 990 are in allotments: the upper part comprehends a portion of the mountain range of the forest of Radnor, consisting of about 360 acres, which is hilly; but the lower part of the parish is partly flat and partly undulated. The LIVING is a rectory, rated in the king's books at £13. 10. 10., and in the patronage of the Crown; net income, £304, with a glebe of three acres in the parish, and twelve of hilly ground allotted under an inclosure act. The *church*, dedicated to St. Mary, and situated on the declivity of a lofty hill to the north of the town, is an ancient structure, roofed with tiles, with a handsome square tower, strengthened by buttresses, and containing five bells; the body consists of a nave, chancel, and aisle, but is in rather a dilapidated condition; part appears to rest on the foundation of a more ancient building: the old church mentioned by Leland is no longer in existence. In 1788, *Mr. John Green*, of Hereford, bequeathed £300, for the purpose of raising a fund of £10 per annum as a salary for a schoolmaster, to teach fifteen boys of this parish and five of that of Glâscomb, and £3 for buying bread for industrious housekeepers, to be distributed on the first Sunday in every month; the residue, if any, to be applied to purchasing cloths for the pulpit, desk, and altar, fine linen for the communion table, and a hearse and pall for those willing to use the same. After the testator's death the bequest was lent on mortgage, and in 1817 was called in and laid out in the purchase of £498. 19. 2. three per cent. consols; and the interest accruing is £14. 19. 4., of which £10 are paid to a master for instructing 20 children, he being also allowed to take pay scholars, the whole of whom are taught on the ground-floor of the town-hall; £3 are distributed in 15 fourpenny loaves among 15 aged widows and men; and the residue, £1. 19. 4., is left to accumulate in the banker's hands, until a sufficient fund be formed to buy the hearse and other articles specified in the will. There is a *day* school, which contains 35 children, of whom 20 are taught by aid of Mr. Green's endowment, five by aid of a subscription of £5, from R. Price, Esq., and the rest are paid for by their parents; and a *Sunday* school of about 65 males and females, conducted chiefly by gratuitous teachers, is supported by contributions amounting to £6. 10. per annum, which are given to the mistress, who also superintends a small school held thrice a week to teach girls needlework, spelling, &c. An estate named Longney, in the county of Gloucester, was devised to the parish by *Mr. Henry Smith*, of London, in 1627, the proceeds of which are distributed among the poor: being subject to the inundations of the river Severn, it varies greatly in its value, which fluctuates from £7 to £15 per annum. A bequest of £50, by an unknown donor, was allowed to accumulate, with its interest, in consequence of a suit in the Court of Exchequer, until it amounted to £104. 7. three per cent. consols, the interest of which, £3. 2. 6., after three or four years' addition, is expended in the purchase of fuel, which is distributed among the settled poor. Among the lost charities may be enumerated one of £40, by *John Bedward*, in 1668, and called the Vron charity, from a supposed rent-charge bought on that property with the amount; and another of £5, by *Thomas Eccleston*, in the same year, which is thought to have been distributed soon after the testator's death.

Of the ancient *castle*, which occupied the summit of a lofty eminence to the north-east of the town, there are only some inconsiderable vestiges. The walls of the structure, which was of great strength, comprised a quadrilateral area, divided into an outer and an inner ward; and at the north-eastern and north-western angles were square massive towers; the entrance, which was on the south side, was defended by a similar tower at the south-western angle; and to the east were two circular towers of smaller dimensions. Some workmen digging on the site, in 1773, discovered six or seven arches of good masonry, which appeared to have supported a range of the principal buildings; the outer intrenchments are still in good preservation. The course of the *walls* by which the town was surrounded may be easily traced by the remains of their foundations, and of

the deep moat on the outside. About a mile from the town, and near the western extremity of the parish, the vale of the small river Somergill is intersected by an intrenched *dyke;* and in a narrow defile, about two miles to the west of the town, and in the parish of Llanvihangel-Nant-Melan, is a curious and interesting *cascade*, called "Water break its neck." Immediately to the north of the town is the high mountainous tract forming the forest of Radnor, on which numerous flocks of sheep are bred, and from one of the summits of which, named *Wimble*, is a view of great extent over several of the adjoining counties, embracing some pleasing scenery in the neighbourhood of the town, with several gentlemen's seats, encircled by plantations and pleasure grounds, and forming ornamental features in the landscape. *Downton House*, the property of the late Percival Lewis, Esq., and now the residence of Sir W. S. R. Cockburn, only son of the late General Sir William Cockburn, Bart., is an elegant mansion, situated in beautiful grounds and surrounded with interesting and varied scenery. Radnor gives the title of earl to the family of Bouverie.

RADNOR (OLD), or MAESYVED HÊN, a parish, comprising the townships of Ednol, Evenjobb with Bareland, Harpton, Kinnarton with Badland, Old Radnor, and Walton, in the liberties of the borough of New Radnor, union of Kington, county of Radnor, South Wales, 3 miles (E. S. E.) from New Radnor; containing 1421 inhabitants. This place by the Welsh is also called Pencraig, which name it derives from the situation of its church on the summit of a rock. It was anciently of some importance, and had a castle, which Sir Richard Colt Hoare identifies, but not satisfactorily, with that mentioned by Giraldus Cambrensis, under the appellation of "Cruker," but of which no vestiges can be discovered. In the Iter Carolinum it is noted that, "on 6th August, 1645, Charles I. went from Brecon to Gwernevit, the house of Sir H. Williams, to dinner; he supped at Old Radnor, at a yeoman's house, the court being dispersed; on the 7th he proceeded to Ludlow." The house here which gave temporary refuge to that unfortunate monarch is called "The Stones," and stands about half a mile to the west of the church. The *parish*, which is of very great extent, comprising by computation about 7160 acres, whereof 6020 are inclosed, and 1140 allotments of common, mountains, and woods, is intersected by a stream called Somergill, and also by the Hendwell, a brook issuing from a small lake of that name, which abounds with excellent trout and eels. The surface is principally flat, though partly undulated, and in some places rising into hills of considerable elevation; the lands, with the exception of some tracts of common and some wood, are in a good state of cultivation; and the soil is in general a fertile loam, well adapted for the growth of corn, and affording pasturage for sheep and cattle. In the southern part of the parish exists an extensive deposite of transition limestone, from which a very valuable supply of lime is obtained. The parish is intersected by the turnpike-road from Hereford through Kington to Aberystwith. The surrounding scenery is agreeably diversified; and the parish is enlivened with several gentlemen's seats, among which are, Harpton Court, the residence of the Right Hon. Thomas Frankland Lewis, a handsome mansion, in grounds tastefully laid out; Evenjobb, Womaston, and Newcastle Court, all good houses pleasantly situated, and forming interesting features in the scenery of the place.

The *living* is a vicarage, with the chapel of Kinnerton annexed, rated in the king's books at £35. 1. 0½., and in the gift of the Dean and Chapter of Worcester. It was originally a rectory, but was made a vicarage in 1534, when the rectorial tithes and patronage were given to the Dean and Chapter, who at present are in possession of all the tithes of the parish, and pay a small stipend to the vicar, who is further supported by the interest of £800 parliamentary grant, and whose net annual income, returned in 1835 at £108, was augmented by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, in 1841, with £63 per annum, out of the fund raised by the suspension of certain canonries and prebends. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £1330, (embracing a portion of Herefordshire,) payable to the Dean and Chapter, and subject to rates, averaging £125; and there is a glebe of three acres, valued at £5 annually. The *church*, dedicated to St. Stephen, is a spacious and venerable structure, with a lofty square tower, containing six bells, and consists of a nave, with north and south aisles, and a chancel, separated from the rest by a screen of richly carved oak, which extends across the nave and both the aisles; the font is of large dimensions, rudely carved out of a single stone; and on the north side of the chancel stand the remains of a singular organ case, of large size, elaborately, though somewhat roughly, carved in oak: there are some handsome monuments of modern erection to the family of Lewis, of Harpton. At Ednol and Kinnerton are chapels of ease to the mother church; in the former of which, however, divine service has for many years been discontinued. There is a place of worship for Independents. Lady Joan Hartstongue bequeathed a house and 59 acres of land at Weythel, in the parish, for the foundation of a *school* for the gratuitous instruction of children of Old Radnor, Llanvihangel-Nant-Melan, and Gladestry, and the annual income arising from the endowment, which is £32, exclusive of repairs, rates, &c., is regularly appropriated to the support of a school of about 60 children, 54 of whom are educated gratuitously, and the rest paid for by their parents; a new school-room has been recently erected, the expense of which was defrayed by the sale of the timber and copse wood on the estate. There are

also three other day schools, one of which contains about 35 children, of whom from six to ten are paid for by subscription, and the rest by their parents; and in the other two about 45 are taught wholly at their parents' cost. A Sunday school of about 45 males and females is maintained by a yearly subscription of £5 from a lady. A farm named the Wolfpits, now producing £14 per annum, and a rent-charge of £1 on another, designated Barland, were bequeathed by unknown benefactors to the poor; and Mrs. Cassandra Davis, in 1744, left to those not receiving parochial relief, some land called Broken Bank, of which the proportion for this parish produces £2 per annum, which is regularly paid, together with a bequest of forty shillings per annum, charged on an estate called the Callenders, a grant of Edward Hughes, in 1680. Among the charities lost, or in abeyance, is a bequest, in 1777, by Thomas Lewis, of Harpton, who directed his executors to purchase stock to secure an annuity for preaching two annual sermons, for which the minister was to receive £1. 1., the clerk 10*s*., and the sexton 5*s*.; and also that £2 should be distributed among the deserving poor: he likewise in a codicil bequeathed £50, annually, to be divided among the poor inhabitants, to be paid out of his India Bonds.

Near the church is the site of an ancient house, supposed to have been a nunnery, or more probably the rectory-house; the moat by which it was surrounded is still plainly visible. Within the limits of the parish, and nearly in the centre of the Vale of Radnor, is a singular relic of antiquity, generally thought to be Druidical; it consists of four stones placed at the angles of a square, each stone being of such vast dimensions that it is difficult to conjecture by what means or for what purpose they were placed there. Their position corresponds precisely with the cardinal points of the compass, the largest being to the south, and the smallest to the north; and they are ranged symmetrically, as far as their rude shapes will allow. A stone tablet is by some considered to have covered the whole; but the unequal height of the stones, and their distance from each other, render the supposition improbable. Whatever may have been the object of this monument of a rude age, its destruction is said by Camden to have taken place in the reign of John, when the district was ravaged by Rhŷs ab Grufydd.

RADNORSHIRE, an inland county of South Wales, bounded on the north by the county of Montgomery (in North Wales), on the west by Cardiganshire, on the south-west and south by Brecknockshire, on the east by the English county of Hereford, and on the north-east by that of Salop. It extends from 52° 2′ to 52° 27′ (N. Lat.), and from 2° 59′ to 3° 45′ (W. Lon.), and comprises an area, according to Mr. Carey's Communications to the Board of Agriculture, of three hundred and ninety square miles, or two hundred and forty-nine thousand six hundred statute acres. It contains 4687 inhabited houses, 234 uninhabited, and 19 in course of erection; and the population, in 1841, was 25,186, of which number, 12,738 are males, and 12,448, females.

As this district never contained any large or important town within its limits, or formed of itself a separate community until by the act of Henry VIII. it was raised to the rank of a county, it does not appear to have taken any signal or prominent part in the events which mark the troubled history of Wales. At the period of the invasion of Britain by the Romans, it was included in the territory of the *Silures*, who so greatly distinguished themselves by their resolute opposition to the progress of the Roman arms. After their subjugation, which was partly effected by Ostorius Scapula, and completed by Julius Frontinus, it contained a Roman station at Cwm, on the western bank of the river Ithon, between one and two miles to the north-east of Llandrindod Wells, and was traversed by several vicinal ways. Upon the abandonment of Britain by the Romans, it became part of the territory of Ferregs, between the rivers Severn and Wye, and was subjected to Caradog Vraichvras, or "Caradoc with the Brawny Arm," ruler of Brecknock, who flourished about the commencement of the sixth century, and is celebrated in Welsh story, as one of Arthur's knights. The derivation of the present Welsh name of the county, *Maesyved* or *Maes-Hyved* (which has been noticed under the head of New Radnor), is by some persons deduced from *Hyvaidd*, the name of one of the sons of Caradog Vraichvras, for whom his father formed this portion of his lands into a separate lordship. Offa, King of Mercia, having expelled the Britons from nearly the whole of the fertile province of Ferregs, introduced into the eastern part of this district a Saxon population, and constructed the celebrated line of demarcation still called Offa's Dyke, which, however, included within the Saxon territory only the easternmost extremity of the present county of Radnor.

In the division of the sovereignty of Wales by Roderic the Great, among his three sons, the territory forming the present county of Radnor is thought, but on slight grounds, to have been included in the kingdom of Powys. The scene of the great battle which was fought about the year 1088, between Rhŷs ab Tewdwr and the sons of Bleddin ab Cynvyn, for the sovereignty of South Wales, and which terminated in favour of the former, has been generally laid at Llêchrŷd, in the parish of Disserth, near the banks of the Wye, in this county; but it is now, with more probability, considered to have been at Llêchrŷd, on the Teivy, near Cardigan. After the Norman conquest of England, the territory of Maesyved became the prey of the Norman adventurers who successfully attacked the adjoining districts of Brecknockshire and Herefordshire: the families of

de Breos and the Mortimers had the most extensive domains in it. In 1189, Rhŷs ab Grufydd, Prince of South Wales, invading the marches, took the castles of Radnor and Painscastle in Elvel, in this county. Trahaern Vychan, a Welshman of great influence in the territory of Brecknock, having been treacherously and barbarously murdered, in 1196, by William de Breos, Lord of Brecknock and Abergavenny, Gwenwynwyn, Prince of Powys, who was related to Trahaern by marriage, marched a body of troops into de Breos' territories, in Radnorshire, and laid siege to Painscastle, of which that baron had repossessed himself, declaring that, after he had gained that fortress, he would devastate with fire the whole country as far as the Severn, a sacrifice which he owed to the manes of Trahaern Vychan, his kinsman. The Welsh chieftain, however, having no means of destroying the fortifications, lay for three weeks before the castle without capturing it, which gave time for William de Breos to receive reinforcements from England, under Geoffry Fitz-Peter, the justiciary, and from several of the lords marcher, who came to his assistance. But as the issue of hostilities might be uncertain, he proposed terms of peace to Gwenwynwyn, which the latter indignantly refused, the Welsh declaring their firm resolution of avenging, in this enterprise, the past wrongs of their country. The English then released from confinement Grufydd, son of the late Rhŷs ab Grufydd, between whom and Gwenwynwyn they knew that a deadly feud subsisted; and being joined by the Welsh forces immediately raised by that chieftain, they advanced to the relief of Painscastle. Gwenwynwyn, confident in his strength, deviated from the wary system of warfare generally pursued by his nation, and opposed the English in an open plain, where he was defeated, with the loss of three thousand men slain, besides a great number of prisoners, among whom were many of considerable note.

In the year 1282, Llewelyn, the last native sovereign of Wales, marched with his little army to Aberedwy, or Aberedow, where he had a castle or mansion, on the Radnorshire side of the Wye, three miles below Builth, in expectation of there holding a conference with some of his friends; but his object having been treacherously communicated to the enemy, he was surprised by the approach of a superior force from Herefordshire, under the command of Edmund Mortimer and John Gifford. The unfortunate prince then endeavoured to effect his escape, and arrived at the bridge over the Wye in time to cross and break it down, before his pursuers came up. Thus baffled in their object, the English returned downwards to a ford known to some of the party, about eight miles below, near a ferry, at that time and still called Caban Twm Bâch, or "Little Tom's ferry boat," where they crossed, and thus ceased the movements of the two parties in this county: the sequel of this melancholy transaction is described in the article on Aberedw. During the war waged by Owain Glyndwr against Henry IV., the former, in the year 1401, destroyed the abbey of Cwm Hîr, in this county, and took the castle of Radnor, causing the garrison, amounting to threescore men, to be beheaded on the brink of the castle yard. After this event, Owain, by his continued successes, excited so much alarm in Henry, that the latter resolved to march against him in person. He issued writs to the lieutenants of thirty-four counties, requiring them to assemble their respective forces, and attend him at Lichfield, on the 7th of July, 1402; but before his army could be collected Owain had advanced with his troops to the borders of South Wales, in the direction of Herefordshire, carrying fire and sword into the lands of his opponents. Of these none suffered so severely as the vassals and tenants of Edward Mortimer, Earl of March, a child of ten years of age, whose uncle, Sir Edmund Mortimer, collected a large body of his nephew's tenants and retainers, as well in Herefordshire as from the district of Maelienydd, in Radnorshire, and with these marched to resist the invader. The two armies met on Bryn Glâs, a mountain near Pilleth, a little to the south-west of Knighton, where victory declared in favour of Owain. Eleven hundred men fell on the side of Mortimer; and, as the loss fell chiefly on the people of Herefordshire, there seems reason to believe that March's Welsh retainers were not hearty in his cause. It is to this battle, and to some "shameful villanie," as Holinshed calls it, "used towards the dead carcases," that Shakspeare finely and mysteriously alludes, in the first part of Henry IV. When the conflicts had ceased, which "the irregular and wild Glendower" had excited, this district seems to have sunk into repose; but under the rule of the lords marcher (a singular compound of hostility and government), Wales, though sometimes composed, was never pacified. It was not until, by the act of the 27th of Henry VIII., cap. 26, the rights and privileges of English subjects were extended to Wales, that peace, order, and obedience were established; by that act Radnorshire was included amongst the newly established counties.

The county is partly in the *diocese* of Hereford, and partly in that of St. David's, and is wholly in the province of Canterbury: the portion included in the former diocese, (consisting of the parishes of Presteign, Old and New Radnor, Norton, Knighton, and Michael Church on Arrow,) is comprised in the archdeaconry of Hereford, and deanery of Leominster; and that in the latter, in the archdeaconry of Brecknock, and deaneries of Upper and Lower Elvel, and Melenith *sub* Ithon and *ultra* Ithon: the total number of parishes is fifty-three, of which fourteen are rectories, sixteen vicarages, and the rest perpetual curacies. For purposes of *civil government* it is divided into the six hundreds of Colwyn, Kevenlleece or Cevnllŷs,

Knighton, Painscastle, Radnor, and Rhaiadr. It returns to parliament one knight for the shire, and one member for the borough of New Radnor and the contributory boroughs of Presteign, Knighton, Rhaiadr, Cnwclas, and Kevenlleece. The assizes and quarter-sessions for the county are held at Presteign, where the gaol and house of correction are situated, and where the chief business of the county is transacted. The county elections are usually held there, though they may be held at New Radnor, where the member for the boroughs must be chosen. The polling-places appointed by the act of 1832, to "Amend the Representation," are Colwyn, Knighton, Painscastle, Pen-y-Bont, Presteign, Radnor, and Rhaiadr. Presteign, Knighton, and Rhaiadr, are the principal market-towns: New Radnor has the privilege of a market, but none is held there. The county comprises nearly the whole of the union of Rhaiadr, and parts of those of Hay, Builth, Kington, Presteign, and Knighton.

Radnorshire is one of the most regularly shaped counties in the principality, being a trapezium, the mean dimensions of which are about twenty-two miles by twenty. Its SURFACE throughout is hilly; in many places the mountains attain to a considerable elevation, the summit of the Forest of Radnor being two thousand one hundred and sixty-three feet above the level of the sea: the hills have generally a regular outline, with gradual slopes and rounded summits, though in many parts abrupt declivities and deep ravines relieve the monotony of the scenery. It contains several small lakes worthy of mention, *viz.*, one in the vicinity of Rhaiadr, near the road leading from that town to Aberystwith, the most picturesque and interesting within its limits; Llŷn Gwŷn, a piece of water of considerable size, situated within a few miles of Rhaiadr, in the opposite direction; Llŷn Llanillin, about a mile in circumference, of considerable depth, and containing abundance of fish, singularly situated near Llanvihangel-Nant-Melan, in an elevated mountain valley; and Llŷn Bychllyn, in the vicinity of Painscastle.

Of the superficial area of the county, about one-third is supposed to be inclosed, and of this inclosed portion not more than a fourth part is under the plough at the same time. In the vicinity of market-towns, and on farms where the soil is good, the cultivation of GRAIN for sale prevails to a considerable extent; but, as regards the whole of the county, it must be observed, that the distance from large corn markets, the high price of lime, and the roughness and moisture of the climate, operate as great discouragements to the growth of grain; and the chief object of most of the farmers is to grow only what is sufficient for their own consumption, viewing their stock of sheep, cattle, and horses, as the main sources of their profit. It is a common practice to plough a piece of sward (which is sometimes pared and burnt for a crop of wheat), and to take, in the first instance, one or two crops of oats; then to summer fallow the land, giving it all the manure of the farm, and what lime can be procured, for a crop of wheat: after this the land is generally thought capable of bearing a crop of barley, with which the better sort of farmers sow clover and grass seeds; the crop is mown the first year, and afterwards the land is suffered to rest, whilst some other portion of the farm undergoes the same process. Rye and a mixture of rye and wheat (called Monks' corn) were formerly much grown, but are now seldom seen. Potatoes, as a field crop, are extensively and successfully cultivated; peas, though precarious and unprofitable, are sometimes sown; and flax, for domestic purposes, rather than for sale.

In the mode of cultivation there is little that is peculiar; the implements are cheap and imperfect, though much improved. A light cart, drawn by three small stout horses, is in general use; waggons also are common. A ground sledge, with two wheels in front, called a wheel-car, is found useful in drawing heavy weights down steep declivities; and a rude car without any wheels is still used for purposes for which the former may not be convenient. The ploughs in general use have a bent iron mould-board, similar to those in Herefordshire; but the Scotch plough, drawn by two horses abreast, is gradually advancing into use throughout the county. The fertile districts which are found in the vales of Wye, Lug, and Teme (to which may also be added the Vale of Radnor), are subject to a better system of cultivation: in these tracts turnips are grown to a considerable extent, being drilled on ridges, in imitation of the Scotch practice. On the red soils of Glâsbury and Clyro the two favourite objects of Herefordshire husbandry, namely the hop and the apple, might be cultivated with advantage. Throughout the whole county irrigation is successfully, though somewhat rudely and unskilfully, practised: the rapid fall of the brooks facilitates the construction of new water courses, which are not unfrequently conducted in long continued lines along the steep sides of the valleys: the purest water, issuing at once from the clay slate rocks, often produces most fertilizing effects, in cases, where no deposit of earthy matter can be discerned by the eye. The assistance thus obtained from various mountain streams enables the farmers to mow annually considerable tracts of land, the produce of which chiefly supports their cattle and horses during the winter. Such land as cannot be irrigated, and which may be also either too steep and rugged, or at too great a distance from the farm-yard, to be advantageously ploughed, is usually devoted to the pasturage of cattle and horses, both of which are reared in considerable numbers.

The black *cattle*, which still prevail in the adjoining county of Cardigan, have not for many years been much bred in Radnorshire, having given place to a coarse hardy variety of the long-horned breed,

introduced from Shropshire, which are generally of a brindled colour, and give much milk: some of these still remain, but they have in a great measure been superseded by the Herefordshire breed, which, being found to be sufficiently hardy to endure the scanty food and rough climate, have the advantage of growing to a larger size, and possess a greater aptitude to fatten. The draught *horse* in general use is rather small, but capable of enduring great fatigue. The original Welsh *ponies* are still bred in the mountains, and their price in the markets has of late years increased: of their activity, courage, and patience, and of their strength, as compared with their size and the little sustenance they require, it is difficult to dilate in terms too favourable. Where so large a portion of the surface is uninclosed, the pasturage of the commons necessarily forms an object of interest to the farmers: on the lower ranges of commons the young cattle of the farm, of every kind, are frequently depastured; but for the most part cattle are found to require more attendance and care than can well be afforded them on commons. Accordingly, throughout the entire county the breeding of *sheep* is the primary object of the farmers occupying farms adjoining the open lands. On the western side of it a small active breed prevails, mostly without horns, with white faces and legs, and having long, open, coarse wool, abounding with kemps. But in the forest of Radnor, and on the lower hills on the north and south of that elevated range, a breed has been produced by the introduction of rams from Shropshire: these sheep are well covered with a fleece of thick close wool, and have larger carcases than those just described: they are, however, less hardy, and can only be maintained by farmers who can afford some shelter to their stock during the winter, which is done either by depasturing them in their own inclosures, or tacking them out in the adjoining counties of Hereford and Salop. Throughout the county it is the practice to take the ewes into the inclosed grounds in October, and, if possible, the lambs of the preceding spring also; the wether sheep, for the most part, brave the climate of the hills during the whole of the year. These sheep, when fat, usually weigh from nine to fourteen pounds per quarter, and their fleeces average from two to three pounds: vast numbers of them are annually driven into Essex and Hertfordshire, where the superior quality of the mutton ensures for them a ready sale. Large quantities of *butter* are still made in the county, though it is chiefly an object to the smaller farmers: it is salted during the summer, and placed with great care and cleanliness in tubs, in which it was thus formerly carried to the fairs in Herefordshire and Shropshire: some of this article of produce, however, has of late years been sold by the farmers at their own houses. Oxen, which were formerly much used in husbandry, are now sold at too early an age to be so employed, and almost the whole draught of the county is now executed by horses.

In a county of which nearly two-thirds are *uninclosed*, it may be presumed that there exists great capability of improvement, and the large tracts of low commons which are seen on passing through the centre of it tend to confirm this idea. Of late years, considerable encroachments have been made on the wastes both by cottagers and by farmers, and even this lawless process has tended much to improve the lands taken in. About six parishes have been submitted to the operation of inclosure acts, but the expense which attends the allotment of the land, and the still greater cost of maintaining the fences, discourage attempts of this sort: in the immediate vicinity of Rhaiadr, however, the most beneficial effects have resulted, the produce of a small common having been increased many hundredfold, to the great advantage of the inhabitants of that town. Many tracts still remain which are susceptible of almost equal improvement; but the rough surface of the pasture land throughout the greater part of the county, overgrown as it is, in many parts, with rushes, shows that, without an extensive and effectual system of drainage, the soil can never be brought to its utmost point of fertility. It is by this, rather than any other mode, that the reclaiming of the lowlands can be effected. On the hills the use of iron wire in fencing has been introduced to some extent, and is likely to enable the farmers to defend their lands from the mountain sheep, where no other means would avail.

Radnorshire was anciently distinguished for large *woods* and *forests*, but these, excepting a few scattered coppices of comparatively small extent, have disappeared. The forests of Radnor, Cnwclas, Colwyn, and Blethvaugh, continue such in name, and still suggest the idea of extensive wooded tracts; but if at any time they were covered with wood, except that of Blethvaugh, they have long ceased to be so in reality. The mountain sheep have been the chief destroyers of the woods; no ordinary fences can restrain them, and when once a wood has been felled, by browsing the young shoots in the spring, they have effectually prevented a renewed growth. On the estates of the principal landed proprietors thriving young plantations of forest trees are seen. The larch is likely to be grown to a considerable extent on the steep declivities of the mountains. This hardy plant, which pines in the moist and fertile plains of the South of England, thrives in this elevated district: its rapid growth, when young, enables it soon to lift its head beyond the reach of the sheep, which will not, except when pressed by severe hunger, either bark or browse on it. It is popular, too, because it foliates so early in spring, that it is clothed for weeks with the most vivid green, when no other tree has unfolded a bud; and again in autumn its golden

tint serves to enliven even the latter half of November.

The GEOLOGICAL structure of the county is but imperfectly known, there being no mineral productions sufficiently valuable to have hitherto attracted much attention to it. The great mass of the county consists of the same grey *wackè* slate which prevails through the whole of the principality: it emerges from beneath the old red sandstone of the counties of Hereford and Brecknock, a part of which fertile stratum is found on the northern side of the Wye, and constitutes the most productive tract within the county. The red soil prevails in the parishes of Glâsbury, Clyro, Llowes, Boughrood, and some others in the hundred of Painscastle. The upper beds of the grey *wackè*, or clay slate, very much resemble the lowest beds of the old red sandstone; insomuch that the produce of a quarry worked near the summit of the Forest of Radnor is of the same granular and micaceous texture as the tile of Clyro hill. But these beds soon disappear, and give place to a stratified lead-coloured rock, of rhomboidal fracture, so perishable as to be useless for roofing houses, and scarcely applicable either to masonry or the making of roads. It must be observed, however, that the lower beds of this formation are much harder and more durable than the upper; so that on the western verge of the county, in the neighbourhood of Rhaiadr, coarse durable slates of good colour, and very strong stones for building purposes, are obtained. The dip of the strata throughout the great slate formation will be found, on examination, to be extremely irregular: it has been disturbed by the contact of two very considerable and independent trap formations, which occur in different parts of the county; one has been described by Dr. Gilby, and has its western termination in the river Wye, about a mile above Builth, opposite to which town it rises in high, rugged, irregular masses, forming the ridges of the Carneddau hills, and, stretching northwards by Penkerrig and Llwynmadock, it passes Llandrindod and Kevenlleece, where one branch diverges, and terminates at Llandegley; the other passes to Llanbadarn-Vawr, near which it disappears, though an independent mass of the same formation occurs at some distance, called Baxter's Bank. This remarkable tract is perfectly irregular throughout, being neither columnar nor stratified: its mineralogical characters vary at almost every step; feldspar is probably the chief component part. Around its base mineral springs are found, which deservedly enjoy a very high reputation. At Llandrindod are a salt, a sulphur, and a steel water; at Builth are the same, though of a coarser quality: at Llandegley and Blaenedw the sulphur springs are also found. Round the edges of this formation the clay slate of the county is seen broken up, disturbed, and in some places evidently turned over; and both its colour and its texture have been so altered by the contact, that it has become black and friable, and is not unfrequently mistaken for coal, or at least is thought to indicate its presence.

The other trap formation mentioned above has not yet been described by any geologist: it occurs near Old Radnor, and is separated from the Llandegley formation by a distance of seven miles, and by high intervening hills composed wholly of clay slate. It consists of four considerable hills, of which those of Old Radnor and Stanner appear to be connected, both of them being in some degree independent of the two other hills, Hanter and Worsel. They are all wholly irregular and unstratified, and differ so much in mineralogical character from the Llandegley range as to suggest the probability of a different period of formation. Sienite and porphyry occur in many parts; and a coarse amygdaloidal trap is met with at the base of Old Radnor hill, near the church: the character of the whole bears some resemblance to granite, though neither feldspar nor mica prevails to any great extent. The hill at Old Radnor appears to have raised with it a considerable mass of grey stratified transition limestone, the strata of which lie round the base of the trap rock, dipping from it in every direction: on the north and east sides these beds have been nearly exhausted, but on the south and west vast and almost inexhaustible masses still remain. The stone emits a strong and disagreeable odour on being broken: it contains shells, though not in abundance, and corals, and has throughout a crystalline texture. As a manure for land, the lime obtained from it is more valuable than that produced by the carboniferous or mountain limestone, which is used so extensively in North and South Wales, the beneficial effects being greater and more durable; as a cement it is inferior, slacking more slowly and with greater difficulty, though it is extensively used for mortar, there being no stratum of limestone that can be worked between Old Radnor and the sea-coast of Cardiganshire.

As the four formations already described, namely, the old red sandstone of the hundred of Painscastle, the pervading grey *wackè* slate, the trap formations, and the limestone of Old Radnor, constitute and define the geological character of this county, no minerals of value can be looked for within its limits. Coal can scarcely exist to an extent worth working. Some narrow seams of lead have been found and worked near Llandrindod and Llandegley, and one is now being wrought near Cwm Elain. As connected with the geological structure of the county it may be observed, that wherever the soil consists of the wreck of the clay, or grey *wackè*, slate, it is porous and fertile, though of a less powerful and productive character than the soils which result from the old red sandstone. The soils which are composed of the detritus of the trap rocks are clayey and retentive of water, the surface for the most part being covered with a thin layer of peaty soil. It is

remarkable that the wreck of these rocks has been carried and deposited to the south and east of their positions, to a much greater extent than in any other direction. Their fertility, however, is greatly increased by the addition of lime, the supply of which from Old Radnor, and from a mass of similar rock which occurs at Nash, in Herefordshire, not far from Presteign, has been lately facilitated and augmented by the construction of a rail-road from the canal at Brecknock, by Hay and Kington, to Old Radnor. The total consumption of coal in the two districts of limestone rock is said to amount to about five thousand tons annually.

The chief *commerce* of Radnorshire consists in the sale of its agricultural produce at the public fairs and markets. The trade in manufactured goods and in foreign and colonial produce is small, little being sold excepting for immediate consumption. Until within the last few years the chief supply of these articles was introduced through Kington, either from the respective manufacturing districts or from Bristol; but the construction of an easy road from the canal at Newtown, in Montgomeryshire, through the centre of this county, to Builth, in Brecknockshire, has enabled the inhabitants to derive partially what is necessary for their use from the marts of Liverpool and Chester. Small manufactures of flannel exist at Rhaiadr, Maestreyloe near Presteign, and at Llanvihangel-Rhydithon. Considerable quantities of hides are tanned and dressed, and find a market out of the county. The rivers are none of them navigable, and no canal has been constructed within the limits of the county.

The principal RIVERS are the Wye, with some of its tributaries, and the Teme. The romantic and rapid *Wye*, the scenery on the banks of which has so frequently been the subject of the pencil and the pen, rises on the southern side of Plinlimmon mountain, in Montgomeryshire, about a mile from the source of the Severn, and, flowing first southward, then eastward, and again southward, for about eleven miles through desolate wastes, enters this county about four miles to the north of Rhaiadr, and crosses the north-western extremity of it, by that town, to its confluence with the Elain, where it becomes the boundary between Radnorshire and Brecknockshire, and so continues during the remainder of its course in the principality (a distance of thirty miles), excepting a short interval at Glâsbury, where a small portion of Radnorshire is situated on its southern banks. The *Elain* (*anglicé* the Roe), also affording many attractions to the admirers of the picturesque, is a powerful stream from the westward, which for several miles separates the north-western extremity of the county of Radnor from the northern part of Brecknockshire. With this accession of waters the Wye shapes its course south-south-eastward, until within a short distance of the town of Builth, in Brecknockshire, when it turns south-eastward: at the southernmost extremity of Radnorshire it winds north-eastward, and quits this county and Wales on entering the English county of Hereford at the town of Hay, in Brecknockshire, after a turbulent course of about forty-seven miles. The principal tributaries to the Wye from Radnorshire are, the *Ithon*, which descends from the mountains in the north-eastern extremity of the county, and on its junction with the Wye near Disserth, five miles from Bûilth, after a course of about twenty miles south-westward, is of nearly equal magnitude with that river itself; the romantic *Edw*, or Edwy, which joins it about four miles below Builth; and the gloomily picturesque *Mâchwy*, or Bâchwy, which falls into it a few miles lower. The *Teme* rises in the Kerry hills, in Montgomeryshire, and forms the entire boundary between this county and that of Salop, which it enters a little below the town of Knighton. The Lug, the Somergill, and the Arrow, are all tributary to the Wye, but do not join it in this county. The *Lug* has its source in the Llangunllo hills, and flows south-westward through the Vale of Llangunllo, into Herefordshire, which county it enters after forming the eastern boundary of Radnorshire for some distance below Presteign. The *Somergill* rises in the Forest of Radnor, and one of its tributary streams forms the cascade called "Water break its neck:" it soon enters the basin-like Vale of Radnor, by the dry gravelly soil of which it is wholly absorbed in dry summers: on reaching a bed of clay it re-appears, after flowing by New and Old Radnor, and enters Herefordshire after a course of about thirteen miles. The *Arrow* is a small stream which flows by New Church towards Kington, in Herefordshire.

In 1812, an act of parliament was obtained for the formation of a *rail-road* from the canal near the town of Brecknock, by Hay, to Kington, a branch of which is continued to the Weythel lime rocks near Old Radnor, between three and four miles to the west-north-west of Kington: this line of communication confers considerable benefit on the county, by supplying the south-eastern part of it with coal, and in return conveying agricultural produce to the mining districts of Brecknockshire and Glamorganshire. The *roads* which pass through the centre of the county have been much improved of late years, and are now remarkably good; but the cross roads are in general of an inferior kind. That from London to Radnor, by Hereford, enters the county from Kington: one of the roads to Presteign passes through Hereford. The road from London to Aberystwith, by Worcester, enters from Leominster, in Herefordshire, and passes through Kington, New Radnor, Pen-y-Bont, and Rhaiadr, into Cardiganshire: three miles beyond New Radnor, a branch of this road diverges to Builth, in Brecknockshire. Another road from London to Aberystwith, branches

from the foregoing at Leominster, runs through Presteign, Whitton, Blethvaugh, and Llanvihangel-Rhydithon, and joins the former at Pen-y-Bont. There is also a new and beautiful line from Rhaiadr to Aberystwith, which passes along the banks of the Wye for some miles from the former town, through Llangurig in Montgomeryshire, and is the general way of travelling.

Though there may be traced numberless intrenchments and mounds scattered over the county, which mark the ruins of former fortresses, the REMAINS of ANTIQUITY are upon the whole of minor interest: the name Castell Pren (or castle built of wood), which still exists in several instances, suggests the probability of many of these intrenchments having been fortified only with a stockade. The Roman station already mentioned may be distinctly traced on a farm called Cwm, about two miles to the north-east of Llandrindod Wells. This camp is a perfect square, including an area of about four acres, and appears to have been originally surrounded by a thick stone wall, the massive foundations of which are yet visible, with a deep fosse on the outside: at a short distance are vestiges of other military works and buildings. The vicinal roads from Carmarthen, and the *Gaer*, near Brecknock, to Chester, appear to have united at this station, from which a branch, passing through the centre of Radnorshire, is thought to have proceeded to Kenchester, in Herefordshire, but no traces of such a work have hitherto been discovered. In the parish of Llandewi-Ystradenny, about four miles above Pen-y-Bont, near the Vale of Ithon, is an ancient British encampment, called the Gaer, which is oval, and defended by two deep fosses. It occupies an eminence above the river; and on the opposite side of the valley is a large tumulus, or barrow, designated *Bedd Ygre*, or Ygre's Grave, on an estate belonging to J. C. Severn, Esq. In the vicinity of Rhaiadr are several remarkable tumuli, some of which are composed wholly of stones, and bear the descriptive name of *carneddau*: the largest is situated in the parish of Cwm-Toyddwr, and is styled *Tommen Saint Fraid*, or the tumulus of St. Bridget. There is also a large tumulus close to the churchyard of Aberedw.

Of the numerous buildings for *military defence* little can now be ascertained. Camden says, "there remain many footings of castles, to be seen here and there, but especially Kevenlleece and Timbod, which, standing upon a sharp poynted hill, Llewellin, Prince of South Wales, overthrew in the year 1260." The same author also reports, that the castle of Maud in Colwyn was very famous, and that Robert de Todeney, a noble Norman, was lord of it; it took its name from Maud of Saint Valeric, wife to William de Breos, who rebelled against King John; the castle being thrown down by the Welsh, was rebuilt in 1231 by Henry III., and called by him, in despite of Llewelyn, Prince of Wales, *Maugrè Llewellin*. The fortress at Rhaiadr owed its origin to other hands. The celebrated chief, Rhŷs ab Grufydd, had, in 1169, made peace with Henry III., and became attached to English interests. In 1176, he gave a feast in the castle of Cardigan, to which he invited many Normans and English: some of these visiters, however, in their way home, treacherously murdered his son-in-law, Einеon; and, to awe his enraged and revengeful opponents, Rhŷs is said to have "built the castle of Rhaiadr, on precipitous strong ground, (near the noted cataract of that name,) above the Wye," where the fosse and site of a considerable fortress may still be distinctly traced. There are small remains of the castle of Aberedw, or Aberedwy, at the junction of the Edw, or Edwy, with the Wye; of that of Bâchrhŷd, or Boughrood, lower down on the banks of the Wye; of that of New Radnor; of the castle of the Black Rock, overhanging the tremendous chasm through which runs the river Mâchwy, or Bâchwy, *anglicé* Little Wye; and of a small fortress on the banks of the Wye, about two miles above Builth. There are also vestiges of the town walls and ditch of New Radnor; of the moat of Castell Cymaron, near Llandewi-Ystradenny; of the foundations of Castell Glyn Ithon, at Kevenlleece; of those of Dinboeth, or Tynboeth, Castle, near the upper extremity of the Vale of Ithon; and of those of Painscastle. Offa's Dyke, entering on the north from Shropshire, is first seen in Radnorshire near the town of Knighton, to which it gives its Welsh name of Trêv-y-Clawdd, or "the Town on the Dyke," and whence, proceeding southward, it is easily traced between the parishes of Norton and Whitton to the vicinity of Beggar's Bush, where it inclines to the south-east, and enters Herefordshire at the parish of Knill. Burva Bank, a steep hill on the border of the county, near this place, is skirted on the west by this dyke, which is about fifty feet broad, and of great depth: on this hill are traces of an extensive camp, and strong intrenchments, which have induced the opinion that it was the site of one of the fortified places by which the great rampart was defended.

Of *ecclesiastical* buildings there have never been many worthy of much notice: the foundations of the abbey founded at Cwm Hîr, in 1143, by Cadwallon ab Madoc, for sixty monks of the Cistercian order (the only religious house existing in the county at the period of the Reformation), are yet visible in the valley of the little river Clywedog, a tributary to the Ithon. The names of Monachty, near Knighton, and Coed-y-Monach, near Rhaiadr, indicate a monkish connexion, of which little is known. The churches at Old Radnor and Presteign still remain, as proofs that the influence of that pious zeal by which Great Britain acquired such splendid places of public worship, was not wholly excluded from this portion of

Wales; but, with the exception of Clyro, Knighton, Nantmel, Glâsbury, and a few others, the churches throughout the county are of an inferior description. The principal gentlemen's residences are, Maesllwch Castle, Stanage Park, Harpton Court, Boultibrook, Boughrood Castle, Penkerrig, Wellfield House, Pen-y-Bont Hall, Downton House, Evenjobb House, Newcastle Court, Noyadd, Nantgwilt, Cwmelan, Nant-y-groes, Impton Hall, Rhydoldog, Ddrew, and Abbey-cwm-Hîr. There is a curious old house at Devanner Park, now the property of J. C. Severn, Esq.

The county contains a greater number of *mineral springs* than all the others of South Wales conjointly. Those at Llandrindod have for many years been held in great repute, and are much resorted to in the summer by valetudinarians: they are three in number, the waters of one of which are saline, containing Epsom salt, sea salt, and some earth; those of another sulphureous, containing hepatic air and sea salt; and those of the third powerfully chalybeate, containing a considerable portion of iron in a volatile acid, and probably a neutral salt. The first two are very near each other, and are situated within a short distance of the principal lodging-house for the accommodation of visiters; but the latter is about half a mile north-eastward from the others, in a little rocky valley on the contiguous waste. Llandegley Wells, near the public road between New Radnor and Rhaiadr, and Blaenedw Wells, distant therefrom about two miles south-eastward, which are all sulphureous, are of considerable note, and much frequented. Near Pen-y-Bont, on the Ithon, are two springs, one sulphureous, and the other chalybeate. The following springs are all sulphureous: *viz.*, Fynnon Ddewi, or St. David's Well, in the parish of Llanbadarn-Vynydd; New Well, in the parish of Llanano; and two springs in the parish of Llanbister, within ten yards of each other, one depositing a black, the other a reddish sediment, the latter of which turns copper white and silver yellow in a very short space of time. Several springs in the vicinity of those at Llanbister deposit a black sediment, and their waters are reputed to have great efficacy in the cure of scorbutic complaints. The most remarkable *waterfall* is that quaintly called "Water break its neck," situated in a narrow defile among the hills of Radnor Forest, about two miles to the west of New Radnor: its height is about one hundred and seventy feet. English is spoken in Radnorshire almost universally; so that it is rare to find a peasant who speaks Welsh, except in the north-western angle of the county beyond Rhaiadr, consisting of the parishes of St. Harmon and Cwm-Toyddwr, the inhabitants of which for the most part use the Welsh only; and in these two places alone is the church service now performed in that tongue. The Welsh language is, however, understood by persons in the adjoining parishes of Nantmel, and Abbey Cwm Hîr, although not much in use. By what means the inhabitants of the county have acquired the use of the tongue in which the laws are administered and knowledge is disseminated it is not easy to trace. The Saxon names of Norton, Whitton, Knighton, and many others on the eastern border, show that these places were wrested from the Welsh at an early period. In their immediate neighbourhood, however, the ancient language continued to be spoken till little more than a century ago; and in the church of Llanvihangel-Nant-Melan, within three miles of New Radnor, and in that of Cascob still more eastward, the Welsh Bibles still remain which were used in the service of those churches, though no Welsh is now spoken within twenty miles of them.

RADYR (RHAIADR), a parish, in the union of CARDIFF, hundred of KIBBOR, county of GLAMORGAN, SOUTH WALES, 3½ miles (N. W. by W.) from Cardiff; containing 279 inhabitants. This parish, whereof the name, signifying a cataract, is probably derived from the rushing waters of the river Tâf, on which it is situated, and by which it is bounded on the north-east, was formerly comprehended within the hundred of Miskin, from which it has been recently separated. It comprises about eleven hundred acres of arable and pasture land, inclosed and in a good state of cultivation; the surface is in some parts elevated and in others flat, but nowhere subject to inundation; the soil is a strong brown earth, favourable to the production of good crops of grain of all kinds, potatoes, and hay. The substratum is partly a hard brown stone, and partly limestone of very good quality. Radyr Court, formerly the seat of the family of Matthew, ancestors of the late Lord Llandaf, has been partially taken down, and the remainder has been modernized, and converted into a farm-house. The turnpike-road leading from Cardiff to Llantrissent passes a little to the south of the parish; and the tram-road from the Pentyrch works to the tin-mills at Melin Grufydd runs through it.

The living is a vicarage, endowed with £60 per annum private benefaction, and £200 royal bounty; net income, £59; patron and impropriator, Earl of Plymouth, who is lord of the manor: the tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £113. 9., of which a sum of £38. 9. is payable to his lordship, and £75 to the vicar, the latter subject to rates, averaging £5 per annum. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a neat plain edifice, with a curious turret at the west end. There is a place of worship for Calvinistic Methodists; and a Sunday school for gratuitous instruction is supported by subscription, and contains about 50 males and females, connected with dissenters. In the parish is a spring of very cold water, called Y Pistyll Goleu, "the bright water-spout," which issues from the side of a hill, under a considerable depth of earth over a limestone rock: it has by some writers been termed mineral, but

it is not known to possess any other properties than that of its extreme coldness, which renders it efficacious in curing sprains and weakness of the sinews.

RAKE, with MANOR, a township, in the parish of HAWARDEN, hundred of MOLD, county of FLINT, NORTH WALES: the population is included in the return for Manor.

REDBARTH (RYDBERTH), a parish, in the hundred of NARBERTH, union and county of PEMBROKE, SOUTH WALES, 4½ miles (N.W.) from Tenby; containing 117 inhabitants. This parish, of which the name was originally spelled Rhydbeith, from Rhyd, a ford, and Beith, a brake, is situated in the south-eastern part of the county, and bounded on the west by that of Carew, north by Jeffreston, north-east by Begelly, and south-east by St. Florence; and consists of about 300 acres, 50 of which are common land. The soil is clayey and not very fertile, but a little wheat, barley, and oats, are grown, the principal produce being potatoes; the rateable annual value is £261. 8. Some of the inhabitants are employed in a colliery in the adjoining parish of Begelly. The mail-coach road, from Carmarthen to Hobbs' Point, passes through the place, which was formerly a hamlet in the parish of Carew, from which it has been severed, and made distinct. The living is a perpetual curacy, endowed with £1200 royal bounty, and £200 parliamentary grant, and in the patronage of the Bishop of St. David's; net income, £66; the impropriation belongs to the Crown. The church having fallen into a very dilapidated condition, was recently rebuilt, and opened for divine service in August 1841, the expense, amounting to £200, part raised by rate, and part by public subscription and contributions, aided by the Church Building Society, which granted £20; it is in the early English style, in length 53 feet and breadth 24, and contains 200 sittings, including 110 free. There is a small place of worship for Wesleyans; and a large Sunday school is carried on, in which some of the adult population receive instruction as well as the children.

RESOLVEN (SOLFEN), a township, in the parish of LANTWIT LOWER, union and hundred of NEATH, county of GLAMORGAN, SOUTH WALES, 7 miles (N. E. by E.) from Neath; containing 501 inhabitants. This place is situated in the upper part of the parish, near the left bank of the river Neath, where the mountains are lofty and rugged, and their declivities and the glens well covered with timber. Solven hill is an elevated mountain in the hamlet, at the western base of which, overlooking the Neath, are the remains of Glyn Castle; the streams that flow into that river through the glens of the mountains form many pleasing cascades. Here is a chapel of ease to the parochial church; and two Sunday schools, containing about 50 children, are supported by subscription. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £70, of which £55 are payable to the impropriators, and £15 to the rector.

REYNOLDSTON, a parish, in the union and hundred of SWANSEA, county of GLAMORGAN, SOUTH WALES, 12 miles (W. by S.) from Swansea; containing 258 inhabitants. This place, which is situated in the peninsula of Gower, is supposed to derive its name from Reginald de Breos, who was lord of the manor, and is said to have been the founder of the church. The parish, which is of considerable extent, comprises some fine portions of arable and pasture land, inclosed and in a good state of cultivation, and a large tract of uncultivated and mountainous common, affording excellent pasturage for sheep, which are remarkable for the fineness of their wool, and the excellent quality of the mutton. The village, which contains several neat cottages, occupies a pleasant position under the southern declivity of the mountainous ridge called Cevn-y-Brŷn, from the summit of which a most magnificent view is obtained of the country on both sides. From this eminence the peninsula of Gower appears to be completely insulated; the river Burry hence forms a conspicuous and interesting object, with the town of Llanelly on the opposite bank, and at its extreme point the village of Penbre: the prospect embraces also the bay of Oxwich, with the parish church, and the woods of Penrice Castle, with the village and tower, while in intervening spaces are scattered the pleasing villages of Reynoldston, Knelston, and Llanddewi. Stout Hall, a seat here, is a handsome modern residence, in extensive grounds finely laid out, and comprehending much interesting scenery; and Fairy Hill, the residence of the late Lady Barham, to whose munificence the dissenters of Gower are indebted for the erection of four neat chapels in the peninsula, is also in the parish. Limestone abounds, and is procured in great quantities for the supply of the neighbourhood; the soil in the lower lands is fertile, and the air is remarkable for its purity.

The living is a discharged rectory, rated in the king's books at £5. 11. 0½., and in the gift of C. R. M. Talbot, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £102; and there is a glebe of 41*a.* 1*r.* 13*p.*, valued at £27. 5. per annum. The church, dedicated to St. George, is an ancient structure, not remarkable for any important architectural details. A National day school, containing 60 children, and a National Sunday school, containing about 20, are partly supported by a lady in the neighbourhood, and partly by payments from the parents. In Brŷn field, in the parish, are the remains of an encampment of small size, which, from the discovery of some broken urns in the fosse by which it was surrounded, is supposed to be of Roman origin; it is now nearly levelled. On the summit of Cevn-y-Brŷn, along which a good road was made by T. M. Talbot, Esq., affording a delightful ride, and commanding an extensive and beautiful prospect over the Bristol Channel to the coasts of Devon, Pembroke, and Carmarthen, are several large heaps of

stones, more especially on the eastern side, where is one called the Beacon; these are probably sepulchral mounds, and perhaps of Druidical origin. In the grounds of Stout Hall, and near a rustic bridge, is "Maen Gwŷr," a huge stone, of the same kind as Arthur's stone, about ten feet in length; and not far distant is a small circle of upright stones, placed there by Mr. Lucas, father of the present proprietor, and forming a miniature representation of Stonehenge. In the same grounds is one of the most extensive caverns in the kingdom, accidentally discovered by the late Mr. Lucas, who, perceiving a small aperture in the limestone rock, containing a very strong clay, proceeded to clear it out; and, finding the cavity expand inward, he fully explored the interior, by removing several thousand tons of clay, and occasionally blasting the rock. The bottom of the cavern is a plain surface, about forty feet below the level of the ground, and the roof, which is finely arched, varies from ten to thirty-six feet in height; it is capable of containing two thousand persons, and is entered in one part by a long flight of steps rudely formed, and in another by a gradual descent; the interior, which has an imposing grandeur of appearance, is tolerably lighted by some natural openings in the incumbent strata. On Cevn-y-Brŷn is a remarkable well, called Holy Well, a very copious spring included in a square inclosure of some antiquity. Near the church is a well dedicated to St. George, and at no great distance from it is another, called after the Blessed Virgin, and supposed to possess medicinal properties.

REYNOLDSTON, a parish, in the union and hundred of NARBERTH, county of PEMBROKE, SOUTH WALES, 4 miles (s. by w.) from Narberth; containing 103 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated in the south-eastern part of the county, and on the turnpike-road leading from Narberth to Pembroke, comprises a very small tract of arable and pasture land, inclosed and in a good state of cultivation; the return of rateable annual value amounting to £271. The village has every appearance of antiquity, and in all probability was originally inhabited by a portion of the Flemings, to whom Henry I. assigned territories in this part of the principality, with a view to strengthen his interests in the country, and for the greater security of the possessions which the Normans had usurped from the natives. Though now fallen almost into decay, some of the cottages have still the round chimneys that usually distinguish the Flemish dwellings. The place was formerly only a hamlet in the parish of Begelly. The living is a donative, endowed with £600 royal bounty, and £200 parliamentary grant; net income, £62; patron, Sir R. Phillips, Bart. The church is a small ancient edifice, with a low tower, and has recently been repaired. In a day school are 20 children, who are instructed at their parents' expense.

RHAIADR, RHAYADER, or RHAYDER, a borough, market-town, and parish, and the head of a union, in the hundred of RHAIADR, county of RADNOR, SOUTH WALES, 16 miles (w. n. w.) from New Radnor, 23 (w.) from Presteign, and 177 (w. n. w.) from London; containing 742 inhabitants. This place, the name of which signifies a cataract, is by the Welsh more commonly called "Rhaiadr Gwy," from its situation on the river Wye, the water of which, rushing with great violence over a ledge of rocks that obstructed its course, formed a cataract, of which the roaring might be heard at a considerable distance, till, on the erection of a stone bridge at this place, in the year 1780, a wider channel was opened for the stream, by clearing away the opposing rocks, since which time it has passed on in comparative tranquillity. The town is evidently of great antiquity; but at what time it was first inhabited is not precisely known. According to Caradoc of Llancarvân, a castle was erected here, in 1178, by Rhŷs ab Grufydd, Prince of South Wales, for the protection of his territories against the incursions of the Norman invaders, who at that time were making frequent irruptions into this part of the principality. In 1194, Rhŷs was surprised and made prisoner by his own sons, and, during his confinement, the castle of Rhaiadr was besieged by the sons of Cadwallon ab Madoc, lord of Maelienydd, who, having succeeded in obtaining possession of it, fortified it strongly for their own use. In 1231, Llewelyn, Prince of North Wales, after taking the castle of Montgomery, putting its garrison to the sword, and burning that town to the ground, advanced to this place, where he made similar devastations. Little further is recorded of the history of the castle, which existed till the civil war in the reign of Charles I., during which it was first dismantled and afterwards totally demolished. By an act of the 27th of Henry VIII., the assizes for the county were appointed to be held alternately here and at New Radnor; but, by a subsequent act of the same reign, they were ordered to be held alternately at New Radnor and at Presteign, in consequence of the inhabitants of this place having put to death the sheriff.

The TOWN is situated on the eastern bank of the river Wye, and on the turnpike-roads leading respectively from Worcester, through New Radnor, to Aberystwith, and from Builth, in Brecknockshire, to Llanidloes, in the county of Montgomery. It appears to have been originally of much greater extent than at present; for on Cevn Ceido there is a tract of land, about half a mile from the town, called Pant yr Eglwys, where, according to tradition, the church formerly stood, and to which the borough is said to have extended. The present town consists of four streets, diverging at right angles from the market-house in the centre, nearly in the direction of the cardinal points, from which they take their names; the houses are irregularly built, and mostly of rather mean appearance, though several respectable dwellings have been erected within the last few years;

the inhabitants are supplied with water by rivulets, which, descending from a spring a little above, flow through the town, which stands on ground rising gently from the banks of the Wye, and surrounded on all sides by lofty, wild, and barren hills, occasionally relieved with patches of plantations on their declivities, and by spots of cultivated ground at their bases. The woollen manufacture is carried on upon a small scale, there being one establishment in the town, and two in the suburb of Llansantfraid, on the opposite bank of the Wye, for the manufacture of flannel and coarse grey cloth, affording employment to about forty persons. A new road has been lately made to Aberystwith, and the inclosure of the waste land within the borough will, it is expected, add to the prosperity of the town, which is already considered to be in a flourishing state. The principal market is on Wednesday, and a smaller one, chiefly for butchers' meat and other provisions, is held on Saturday; great cattle markets take place on the four Wednesdays next after Old May day (May 12th); and there are fairs on August 6th and 27th, September 26th, October 14th, and December 23rd.

This place is a BOROUGH by prescription, and a bailiff is annually elected from among the resident burgesses at Michaelmas, at the court leet of the manor, which belongs to the crown; but he has no magisterial authority, and his power is confined to the receipt of tolls, under the authority of the bailiff of the borough of New Radnor. The burgesses are appointed by a town jury, and presented at the annual court leet: they have scarcely any other privilege than exemption from toll. Rhaiadr is one of the contributory boroughs which, with New Radnor, jointly return a member to parliament: the franchise was conferred by the 27th of Henry VIII., and confirmed by a determination of the House of Commons in 1690. The right of election has heretofore been vested in the burgesses generally, whether resident or not; the number of whom cannot be ascertained, many having omitted to enrol themselves after presentation, in order to avoid paying the customary fees. It is now, by the act of 1832, for "Amending the Representation," in the resident burgesses only, if duly qualified according to its provisions, and in every person of full age occupying, either as owner or as tenant under the same landlord, a house or other premises of the annual value of not less than ten pounds, provided he be capable of registering as the act directs. The number of tenements of this value within the limits of the borough, which have been extended, in order to include the village of Llansantfraid-Cwm-Toyddwr, forming a suburb on the opposite bank of the Wye, and are minutely described in the Appendix, is forty-five. The steward of the manor holds a court baron, once in every three weeks, for the recovery of debts under forty shillings. The town-hall is a commodious building, erected by public subscription in 1762, and situated in the centre of the town; the upper part contains rooms well adapted for the holding of the courts, and underneath it is an area in which the market is held. The site of the ancient prison is now partly occupied by a dissenters' meeting-house; and the place for the execution of criminals, when the assizes were held here, was at the north end of the town, near a house called Pen-y-Maes. By the Boundary Act, this was made one of the polling-places in the election of a knight for the shire.

Rhaiadr once formed part of the parish of Nantmel, from which it was severed, and was erected into a parish of itself, co-extensive with the borough, about the year 1735, when the first churchwarden was appointed. The LIVING is a perpetual curacy, endowed with £1000 royal bounty; net income, £75, with a glebe-house; patron, Vicar of Nantmel. The church, dedicated to St Clement, was rebuilt in 1733, and a low square embattled tower was added in 1783; it consists of a nave and chancel, and was thoroughly repaired in 1829, when a gallery, containing eighty free sittings, was erected at the west end by public subscription, aided by a grant of £30 from the Incorporated Society for building and enlarging churches and chapels. There are places of worship for Independents and Calvinistic and Wesleyan Methodists. A *grammar-school*, originally founded by an unknown benefactor, and which had been suffered to fall into disuse, was revived about the close of the last century, and a house adjoining the churchyard was erected at an expense of £88. 18., by public subscription, in 1793, in which twenty boys receive gratuitous education; there are also thirty other children in the school, whose education is paid for by their parents. The present endowment arises from the rents of two estates bequeathed by the Rev. Charles Price, subject to an annual charge of fifty shillings for five divinity lectures, and now producing about £50 per annum; from a rent-charge of £3 on lands in the parish by Charles Morgan, in 1720; and from the rent of a tenement in Disserth, left by Mr. Daniel Davis, in 1600, and now yielding £8, per annum. Previously to the establishment of the College of St. David's at Lampeter, in the county of Cardigan, candidates for holy orders were ordained from this institution. A free school is about to be revived at Llansantfraid-Cwm-Toyddwr, on which event the endowment of the Rev. Charles Price will be separated from this school and appropriated to the one in that parish. There are also four day schools, in which about 85 children are educated at their parents' expense: and three Sunday schools, one of which, appertaining to Wesleyans, contains about 85 males and females; another, to Independents, about 140; and in the third, connected with Calvinistic Methodists, are about 90 males and females: they are supported by the denominations to which they respectively belong.

The Rev. Henry Williams, in 1810, bequeathed £2000 in the three per cent. consolidated annuities, for the endowment of lectures in divinity, to be delivered in the parochial church by a clergyman appointed by the Chancellor and Scholars of the University of Oxford, preference being given to the nearest of kin to the founder; and the same gentleman left also the interest of £200 in the same stock for the clerk. A lending library, consisting of a hundred and twenty volumes, chiefly on divinity, was given to the clergy of the district, in 1810, by the Associates of the late Dr. Bray. The poor law union, of which this town is the head, was formed October 10th, 1836, and comprises the following 10 parishes and townships; namely, Rhaiadr, Abbey Cwm Hîr, Llanbadarn-Vawr, Llanvihangel-Helygen, Cwm-Toyddwr, Llanyre, Nantmel, St. Harmon, and Kevenlleece, in the county of Radnor; and Llanwrthwl, in the county of Brecknock: it is under the superintendence of 16 guardians, and contains a population of 6722. There are now no vestiges of the castle of Rhaiadr, except the fosse, which is partly filled up with fragments of rock: the site of the tower or citadel is indicated by a mount overlooking the river Wye, still called Tower Mount. The river, which on the west flowed immediately under its walls, was, by means of a deep trench cut in the solid rock, made upon cases of emergency to surround the fortress. Here was also a religious house belonging to the Dominicans, or Black friars, situated near the bridge, and which may probably have been a cell to the abbey of Strata-Florida, at no great distance, in the adjacent county of Cardigan. In the vicinity of the town are several cairns and barrows, the most remarkable of which is a small mound called Tommen Sant Fraid, encircled by cottages, and said to have communicated, by means of a subterraneous passage, with the castle, and also with an encampment on the opposite side of the river, in the parish of Cwm-Toyddwr. The Rev. Henry Williams, founder of the divinity lectures, was buried in the churchyard of the parish.

RHANDIR-ABBOT, a hamlet, in the parish of Llanvair-ar-y-Bryn, higher division of the hundred of Perveth, county of Carmarthen, South Wales, 7 miles (N.) from Llandovery; containing 594 inhabitants. It is situated on the eastern bank of the Towy, and at the foot of a mountain in which are extensive lead-mines belonging to Earl Cawdor, the working of which is now discontinued. The chapel of Nant-y-Bai is in this hamlet, having been re-erected here, instead of at Ystrad-Fin, where the original building stood. The living is a perpetual curacy, endowed with £200 private benefaction, and £1000 royal bounty, and in the patronage of Earl Cawdor. A day school, containing 25 children, is supported partly by his lordship, who allows the teacher £5 per annum, and partly by the parents; and there are also three Sunday schools, in which about 120 males and females are gratuitously taught. Nearly opposite Earl Cawdor's mansion of Nant-y-Mwyn, where the banks of the river are somewhat precipitous, is a picturesque foot bridge across the Towy, leading to Pwll Pradog.

RHANDIR-CANOL, a hamlet, in the parish of Llanvair-ar-y-Bryn, higher division of the hundred of Perveth, county of Carmarthen, South Wales, 5½ miles (N. E.) from Llandovery; containing 314 inhabitants. It forms, as the name implies, the middle division of the parish, and is situated on the left bank of the river Towy.

RHANDIR-ISÂV, a hamlet, in the parish of Llanvair-ar-y-Bryn, higher division of the hundred of Perveth, county of Carmarthen, South Wales, 3 miles (N. E. by N.) from Llandovery; containing 477 inhabitants. The romantic river Brân flows through it, and has a few pleasing residences on its banks, the principal of which is Glân Brân. The hamlet is well wooded, and the road from Llandovery to Builth here passes along the left bank of the river, and through the park of Glân Brân. A day school, connected with Independents, affords instruction to about 20 children at their parents' expense; and about 100 males and females are gratuitously taught in a Sunday school.

RHANDIR-UCHÂV, a hamlet, in the parish of Llanvair-ar-y-Bryn, higher division of the hundred of Perveth, county of Carmarthen, South Wales, 7 miles (N. E.) from Llandovery; containing 264 inhabitants. It is situated in a mountainous district, near the source of the river Brân, on the border of Brecknockshire.

RHIGOS (RHEGOES), a township, in the parish of Ystrad-Dyvodog, union of Merthyr-Tydvil, hundred of Miskin, county of Glamorgan, South Wales, 7½ miles (W.) from Merthyr-Tydvil; containing 615 inhabitants. It is situated on the border of Brecknockshire, near the Hîrwaun iron-works, and on the road from Neath to Merthyr-Tydvil. Hîrwaun common is a high and extensive tract to the west of this place, and contains some coal-pits, from which tram-roads proceed to the Hîrwaun works in Brecknockshire. Here is a day school, containing about 20 children, the master of which is paid 12*s.* weekly, raised by subscription, and in addition receives small payments from a few of the parents; also a Sunday school, in which about 40 males and females are gratuitously taught by Calvinists.

RHIW, a parish, in the union of Pwllheli, hundred of Commitmaen, Lleyn division of the county of Carnarvon, North Wales, 11 miles (W. S. W.) from Pwllheli; containing 371 inhabitants. This place derives its name, signifying the ascent of a hill, from its situation on the acclivity of Mynydd Rhiw, a lofty eminence that rises above the village to an elevation of one thousand and

thirteen feet above the level of the sea. The parish, which extends across the isthmus of Lleyn, is situated on the western shore of the bay called Porthnigel, in the great bay of Cardigan, and comprises about 900 acres of arable and pasture land, whereof about two-thirds are ancient inclosure, and the remainder, which is mountainous, was inclosed by an act for that purpose, in the year 1811. The soil, in the lower grounds, is a stiff clay, and in the higher lands gravelly, producing tolerable crops of barley and oats, and excellent grass; and the inclosed commons afford good pasturage for sheep and young cattle. The surrounding scenery is pleasingly diversified, and is somewhat enlivened by several small rivulets which run through the parish. From the summit of Mynydd Rhiw the prospect is strikingly beautiful, embracing the whole range of the mountains of Snowdon, and extending over Cardigan bay, St. George's Channel, and a great part of South Wales. Plâs Rhiw, for many generations the seat of the family of Lewis, and now the property and residence of Lewis Moor Bennet, Esq., is an ancient and handsome mansion, comprehending within the grounds some picturesque scenery. Manganese, of very superior quality, abounds in the parish: the vein in which it lies, first discovered in 1827, has been worked since that time with very great success, and about fifty persons are now employed in procuring it, the produce being principally sent to the Liverpool market. The rateable annual value of the parish has been returned at £646.

The living is a rectory, with the perpetual curacy of Llandudwen annexed, rated in the king's books at £6. 14. 9½., and endowed with £200 royal bounty; present net income £97; patron, Bishop of Bangor: there is a glebe-house, with six acres of land, besides eleven acres purchased with the Bounty money. The church, dedicated to St. Aelrhiw, is an ancient and spacious cruciform structure, in the early style of English architecture, and is in good repair; the length of the body of the edifice is 63 feet, the breadth 21 feet, and the transept measures 22 by 18. There is a place of worship for Independents, with a burial-ground attached. A school for the instruction of poor children was formerly held every fourth year in this parish, in rotation with that of Brŷncroes (in which the tenement is situated that forms the endowment), and those of Aberdaron and Llanvaelrhŷs; but it is now made permanent, and converted into a National school at Brŷncroes, containing about 30 children, and supported partly by the endowment and partly by payments from the parents. There are also three Sunday schools, gratuitously conducted: one consists of about 30 males and females, who attend the Established Church; and in the other two, which appertain to dissenters, are about 60. Some land in the parish, now producing £4 per annum, was bequeathed for keeping the church in repair.

RHIWLAS (RHIW-LLÂS) with TACH-LLEUAN, a hamlet, in that part of the parish of LLANDILO-VAWR which is in the lower division of the hundred of CAYO, county of CARMARTHEN, SOUTH WALES, 3 miles (N. N. W.) from Llandilo-Vawr; containing 165 inhabitants.

RHÔDOGEIDIO, county of ANGLESEA, NORTH WALES.—See CEIDIO.

RHÔSBEIRIO, or RHÔS-PEIRIO (RHÔSBEIRIO,) a parish, in the hundred of TWRCELYN, union and county of ANGLESEA, NORTH WALES, 3 miles (W. by S.) from Amlwch; containing 32 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated on the shore of the Irish Sea, is of very limited extent, and comprises only a small portion of arable and pasture land, in a tolerable state of cultivation. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the rectory of Llaneilian; and the tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £58. 10. The church, dedicated to St. Peirio, from whom the parish derives its name, is a small ancient structure, supposed to have been originally built about the year 605, and is situated in the centre of a level field, at some distance from the village; divine service is performed every third Sunday.

RHÔSCOLYN, a parish, in the hundred of MENAI, union and county of ANGLESEA, NORTH WALES, 5 miles (S. S. E.) from Holyhead; containing 498 inhabitants. The name of this parish is, by the author of the "*Mona Antiqua Restaurata*," derived from one of those columns which the Romans erected, both as commemorative of their victories, and to mark the extent of their conquests. The same authority states that Gwenvaen, daughter of Pawl Hên, had a religious house or cloister in this place, from which afterwards originated the parish church, called from the founder of that establishment, Llanwenvaen, or "the church of Gwenvaen," an appellation that for some time superseded the earlier term Rhôscolyn, or "the Moor of the Column." The site of the ancient cloister is still distinguishable by the number of human bones found whenever the ground is turned up by the spade or the plough. The parish forms the southern half of Holy Island, being connected with that of Holyhead, which forms the other half, by a narrow isthmus, along which runs the old London road to that place, and separated from the western coast of the main land of Anglesea only by a narrow, shallow, and sandy strait; its surface is chiefly cultivated, though much of it is rendered of poor quality by rocks and sands. Near Bôdior, an old mansion in the parish, is obtained in great abundance the variegated marble called verd antique, of which the specimens procured here, in the diversity and brilliancy of the colours, surpass those of Italy; and in the same quarries are found veins of beautiful asbestos, of soft silky texture, and of very superior quality.

The living is a discharged rectory, with Llanvair-

yn-Eubwll and Llanvihangel-ynhowyn annexed, rated in the king's books at £10. 5.; present net income £260, with a glebe-house; patron, Bishop of Bangor: the tithes of the parish have been commuted for a rent-charge of £169. 17. The church, dedicated to St. Gwenvaen, is a small edifice, supposed originally to have been erected about the year 630, and not distinguished by any remarkable architectural features. There are places of worship for Baptists and Calvinistic and Wesleyan Methodists. A day school is supported by aid of an endowment of £1. 16. per annum, bequeathed by the Rev. Dr. John Jones, Dean of Bangor, for teaching five children to read the Bible in their native language: and three Sunday schools are gratuitously conducted by dissenters, and consist of about 185 males and females. Emma Roberts, in 1770, granted by deed a sum of £100, the interest to be divided in certain proportions among the oldest and poorest widows of this parish, and those of Bôdedern, Llanvair-yn-Eubwll, and Llanvihangel-ynhowyn; 30*s.* are appropriated to this place, and distributed at Christmas as directed. The parish is also entitled to participate contingently in Ellen Owen's charity at Llangeinwen for apprenticing a poor boy, but it has never enjoyed any advantage from it, in consequence of the many claimants at Llangeinwen.

RHÔSCROWTHER (RHÔS-Y-CRYTHOR), a parish, in the hundred of Castlemartin, union and county of Pembroke, South Wales, 5 miles (w.) from Pembroke; containing 209 inhabitants. This place is said to have been anciently the residence of some of the Welsh princes, prior to the Norman conquest; and there is still a spot called Estington, supposed to be a corruption of "Iestyn's-ton," which was probably their abode. The parish is situated near the shores of Milford Haven, and bounded on the north by Angle bay and the parish of Pwllcrochon, east by Monkton, south by Castlemartin, and west by Angle; and contains by admeasurement 2366 acres, nearly equally divided between pasture and arable, the latter producing the usual kinds of corn. There is no timber, and the surface is rugged; but the views over the haven and St. George's Channel are sometimes interesting, and enlivened by the passing and repassing of vessels. The rateable annual value of the property is returned at £1709. The living is a rectory, rated in the king's books at £15. 12. 11., and in the patronage of the Crown: the tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £280; and there is a glebe of 75 acres, valued at £112 per annum, with a glebe-house. The church, dedicated to St. Decumanus, is partly of very great antiquity, in the early style of English architecture, but the body of the structure is modern, about 70 feet long by 18 wide, and containing 120 sittings, of which 20 are free.

RHÔSDIAU (RHÔS-DDÛ), a parish, in the union of Aberystwith, upper division of the hundred of Ilar, county of Cardigan, South Wales, 7 miles (s. by e.) from Aberystwith; containing 120 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated within a few miles of Cardigan bay, is of very small extent. The surface is varied, and in some parts mountainous; and the surrounding scenery is characterised rather by features of rugged boldness than of pleasing or picturesque appearance: the soil in the lower grounds is productive, and the declivities of the hills afford scanty pasturage for sheep and young cattle. Its distance from any great turnpike-road renders this place difficult of access, and it has therefore little intercourse, even with the neighbouring villages. The living is a discharged rectory, rated in the king's books at £1. 6. 8., and endowed with £200 royal bounty; present net income, £101; patron, Bishop of St. David's: the tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £63, subject to rates, averaging £5; and there is a glebe of 40 acres, valued at £21. 10. per annum. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, having for some time been in a state of ruinous dilapidation, was rebuilt in 1816. Here is a Sunday school in which 60 males and females are gratuitously taught.

RHÔSGÔCH (RHÔS-GÔCH), a township, forming a part of the chapelry of Wolston, in that part of the parish of Worthen which is in the union of Forden, lower division of the hundred of Cawrse, county of Montgomery, North Wales, 4½ miles (e.) from Welshpool; containing 52 inhabitants. It forms a part of the Long Mountain, on the border of Shropshire, in which county the greater portion of the parish is situated. The rateable annual value of the township has been returned at £358.

RHÔSILLY, or ROSILLY (RHÔS-SULWY), a parish, in the union and hundred of Swansea, county of Glamorgan, South Wales, 16½ miles (w. s. w.) from Swansea; containing 340 inhabitants. The parish derives its appellation from Reginald Sili, or Sulwy, to whom the lordship was given, on the division of the conquered territory of Glamorgan, by Fitz-Hamon. It is situated on a bay to which it gives name, in the Bristol Channel, and which is inclosed on the south by Worms Head, a small promontory forming the western extremity of the county of Glamorgan, and stretching two miles into the sea, and on the north by the promontory opposite to which is Holme's Island. The anchorage in this bay is considered very dangerous, except in fine weather, from the eddies and currents that set in here strongly at other times. The limestone rocks that line the shore exhibit some very curious caverns, in which are fine specimens of stalactite; and the sands, which extend for three miles to the north-west of the church, are firm and smooth, affording a pleasant marine walk. The parish comprises an extensive tract of land, of which about three-fourths are inclosed and cultivated,

and the remainder consists of fine open downs, affording excellent pasturage, and other common and waste. Several of the inhabitants are employed in quarrying limestone, of which great quantities are shipped from the bay to different parts of the principality. The surrounding scenery is agreeably diversified, and the views over the bay and the adjacent country abound with objects of interest and with features of pleasing character. The living is a rectory, rated in the king's books at £9. 6. 8., and in the patronage of the Crown; present net income, £104. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient structure, situated near the shore, but is not remarkable for its architectural details. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists. A school affords instruction to about 42 children daily and 56 on Sundays; about 15 of these are paid for by subscription, and the rest by their parents: the rent of the school-room is paid by a lady.

RHÔS-MAEN, with TIR-ESGOB, a hamlet, in that part of the parish of LLANDILO-VAWR which is in the lower division of the hundred of PERVETH, county of CARMARTHEN, SOUTH WALES, 1½ mile (N. E.) from Llandilo-Vawr; containing 590 inhabitants. It lies on the right bank of the river Towy, and the road from Llandilo-Vawr to Llangadock passes through it.

RHÔSMARKET (RHÔS-MARKET), a parish, in the hundred of RHÔS, union and county of PEMBROKE, SOUTH WALES, 4 miles (E. N. E.) from Milford; containing 473 inhabitants. This parish comprises a moderate extent of arable and pasture land, of which the whole is inclosed and in a good state of cultivation; the surface is undulated, and in some parts hilly. Its situation, about half-way between Haverfordwest and Milford, affords great facility for conveying to market its agricultural produce. The rateable annual value of the parish has been returned at £1545. The living is a discharged vicarage, rated in the king's books at £4, endowed with £200 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Crown; present net income, £106; impropriator, G. S. Roch, Esq.: the vicar, in addition to the small tithes, has the tithe of hay. The church, dedicated to St. Ishmael, is not distinguished by any architectural details of importance. There is a day school, in which about 30, and an infants' school, in which about 25, children are taught at the expense of their parents; and a Sunday school, held in a chapel belonging to Independents, contains 70 males and females, who receive gratuitous instruction. In the village are the remains of an ancient mansion, formerly the seat of the family of Walters, and in which was born Lucy, daughter of Sir Richard Walters, the favourite mistress of Charles II., and mother of the unfortunate Duke of Monmouth: the ruins of this mansion are now the property of Mrs. Owen Barlow, who is the principal proprietor of land in the parish.

RHÔSVERRIG (RHÓS-FEIRIG), a township, in the parish of LLANVIHANGEL-BRŸN-PABUAN, union and hundred of BUILTH, county of BRECKNOCK, SOUTH WALES, 1½ mile (N. W.) from Builth; containing 101 inhabitants. This hamlet takes it name, though situated on the western bank of the Wye, from the ancient Verreg, or Verlex, an extensive district between the rivers Wye and Severn, frequently referred to by the Welsh historians as having been governed by its own reguli: it once contained a mansion belonging to Elystan Glodrydd, of one of the five royal tribes, whose descendant still inherits the principal portion of this division of the parish. The river Wye bounds it on the north-east, and the Whevri stream on the south-west; and between these it forms a narrow peninsula, running in a south-easterly direction almost to the town of Builth: it is the most fertile portion of the district, having a soil composed chiefly of loam, though intermixed with some gravel; and the crops are more abundant and varied than those of the remainder of the parish; the rateable annual value of the township being returned at £667. The Radnorshire trap rocks extend for a short distance on the banks of the Wye, at its eastern extremity, where, on the tenement of Parc ar Irvon, near Parc wood, are three mineral springs, close to each other, one saline, another sulphureous, and the third chalybeate. The waters of the saline spring are stronger than perhaps any other in the kingdom, but the sulphureous spring has a weaker impregnation than that at Llanwrtyd. The wells are covered with a small and neat pump-room. Near them is a small projecting rock, overhanging the Wye, which was once fortified, and probably served as a post for guarding the ford of Llêchrhyd; it may even have been at one period occupied by the Romans, as the Roman road from Llandrindod must have crossed the Wye near this spot. The Whevri is remarkable for the abundance and excellence of its trout. A commutation for the tithes of the township has been agreed upon, amounting to £80, of which £53. 6. 8. are payable to the Chantor and Chapter of St. David's, subject to rates that average £2. 4. 6., and £26. 13. 4. are payable to the vicar of Llanvihangel-Brŷn-Pabuan, also subject to rates, averaging £1. 2. 3. per annum.

RHUDDLAN, a borough, sea-port, and parish, in the union of ST. ASAPH, partly in the hundred of PRESTATYN, and partly in that of RHUDDLAN, county of FLINT, NORTH WALES, 11 miles (W. by N.) from Holywell, 16 (W. by N.) from Flint, 21 (N. W. by W.) from Mold, and 220 (N. W.) from London; containing, with the chapelry of Rhyl, 2415 inhabitants. The name of this place, which is of very great antiquity, is supposed to be derived from the red colour of the soil on the banks of the river Clwyd, on which it is situated. The town appears to have been of considerable importance from the earliest period; and the adjoining marsh, called by

the Welsh "Morva Rhuddlan," is distinguished as the scene of a memorable and sanguinary battle that occurred in the year 795, between the Saxons under Offa, King of Mercia, and the Welsh, in which the latter, after a severe and obstinate conflict, were defeated with dreadful slaughter, and Caradoc, King of North Wales, with many of his principal chieftains, was slain. Such of the Welsh as escaped the sword of the enemy perished in the marsh from the influx of the tide; and all who had been taken prisoners were inhumanly massacred, without much regard to age or sex. In commemoration of this disastrous event was composed the well-known Welsh air of "Morva Rhuddlan," which is so deservedly admired for the plaintive sweetness of its melody. According to the Welsh Chronicles, it would appear that Offa himself fell in this engagement, but the Saxon annals place his death a year earlier. In 1015, Llewelyn ab Seisyllt, King of North Wales, erected a fortress and a palace at Rhuddlan, which he made his principal residence, and which, after his death by assassination in 1021, continued to be that of his son and successor, Grufydd ab Llewelyn. This prince, having given offence to *Edward the Confessor*, King of England, by sheltering Algar, Earl of Chester, one of his refractory nobles, that monarch sent Harold, with a powerful force, to subdue his dominions; and Grufydd, surprised at this place by the sudden approach of the English army, which he was not prepared to oppose, privately embarked with a few of his attendants in one of the vessels then lying in the harbour, and, setting sail immediately, effected his escape. Harold soon made himself master of the fortress, and, mortified at the unexpected flight of the Welsh king, burnt his palace and destroyed all the ships of war and other vessels remaining in the harbour, after which he returned into England, to make more extensive preparations. Towards the end of the Confessor's reign, Rhuddlan appears to have been possessed by Edwin, Earl of Chester.

The castle was afterwards held by the Welsh, who appear to have retained it for some time, during which they rebuilt and fortified the town, and rendered it one of the most flourishing places in North Wales. In 1098, Robert, nephew of Hugh Lupus, Earl of Chester, laid siege to the place, and compelled the garrison to surrender. *William the Conqueror*, perceiving the advantageous situation of Rhuddlan near to the sea, and its importance as a border fortress, issued orders to Robert, surnamed from this place "de Rotelan," to repair the castle, to strengthen the fortifications of the town, and to make it his principal residence; and the square towers still standing, evidently of Norman origin, were probably erected at this time, and in obedience to the royal mandate. The additional works raised by this nobleman, with the facility of procuring by sea supplies of men and provisions at any time from England, rendered it a military station of great consequence, and a powerful means of keeping the Welsh in subjection. In 1109, Grufydd ab Cynan, who had previously visited Robert at this place, and had obtained from him assistance against his enemies, on account of some quarrel which had arisen between them, attacked the castle of Rhuddlan, burnt the outer ward, killed many of the soldiers, and compelled the remainder to retire for safety within the towers. *Henry II.*, on his invasion of North Wales, in 1157, advanced to Rhuddlan without any resistance, repaired the castle, and strengthened the fortifications with additional works, and, previously to his return into England, garrisoned it with a strong body of his own forces. The Welsh chieftains having, in 1165, entered into a confederacy to throw off the allegiance which they had sworn to this monarch, Henry, aware of the importance of this castle as a grand border fortress, and judging that it would be the first object of their attack, advanced hastily to protect it; but the enemy retiring upon his approach, the king, not being in sufficient force to pursue them, remained at this place only for a few days, and, having reinforced the garrison, returned to England. The castle, notwithstanding its strength and the number of its soldiers, being invested by the Welsh forces in 1167, though valiantly defended, was taken, after a siege of two months, by Owain Gwynedd, sovereign of North Wales, who dismantled the fortifications, and put the garrison to the sword. It appears, however, to have been soon restored by the English, for it is named in conjunction with two other fortresses given by Henry II. to Davydd, son of Owain Gwynedd, on his marriage with Emma, natural sister of that monarch; and, in 1178, it was held for him by an English force, in opposition to a body of his own subjects, who had risen in disgust at his tyrannical conduct. In 1187, Baldwin, Archbishop of Canterbury, attended by Giraldus Cambrensis, in his progress through Wales to preach the crusades, was hospitably received and nobly entertained by Davydd, in his castle at Rhuddlan, which this prince probably at a subsequent period surrendered to the English, in whose possession it for some time remained.

Towards the close of the reign of *Richard I.*, Ranulph de Meschines, surnamed Blundeville, Earl of Chester, being suddenly besieged in this fortress by a body of Welsh, at a time when the garrison was quite inadequate to its defence, was reduced to a state of extreme peril, from which he was at length relieved by his lieutenant, Roger de Lacy, who, with great promptitude, assembling a vast number of idle persons, and vagabonds of all descriptions, who had congregated at the fair of Chester, placed himself at their head, and marched towards Rhuddlan. Llewelyn ab Iorwerth, who had succeeded Davydd in the principality of North Wales, and commanded the besieging forces in person, perceiving at a distance an immense crowd of people, imagined it to be an English army advancing to the

relief of the castle, and immediately raised the siege and retired with precipitation. The Earl, in gratitude for the timely assistance, conferred upon his lieutenant the "*magisterium omnium peccatorum et meretricum totius Cestreshire*," which grant was, by one of his sons, partially assigned to his steward, Hugh Dutton, his heirs and assigns, whose descendants, in the reign of Henry VII., preferred their claim, in right of this grant, to an annual payment of fourpence from every woman of ill fame within the county of Chester, and to the power of summoning all minstrels exercising their calling within the said shire, to appear annually on the festival of St. John the Baptist, before themselves or their stewards, and to present each a lance, four flagons of wine, and fourpence halfpenny, as the price of their licences. These claims, being annexed to certain estates, continued to descend with them for a series of ages, and the annual procession of the minstrels to the church of St. John the Baptist at Chester was continued till the middle of the last century. *King John*, on his invasion of North Wales, in 1211, advanced through Rhuddlan into Carnarvonshire. In the following year the castle was attacked, but without effect, by Prince Llewelyn, who, however, succeeded in capturing it in 1214. From this time it appears to have been alternately in the possession of the English and the Welsh, till the year 1277, when it was finally wrested from the latter by *Edward I.*, who, fully aware of the importance of its occupation, in the prosecution of his schemes of conquest, made it the principal rendezvous for the forces which he had assembled for the subjugation of Wales. It likewise formed the grand depôt of arms and provisions for the supply of his invading army. Edward, having strongly fortified the place, took up his residence at Rhuddlan, while conducting the conquest of the country, and here entered into a treaty with Llewelyn, who submitted himself almost entirely to his mercy, consented to repair hither to take the oath of fealty to him, and paid him the sum of two thousand marks.

Anian, prior of the monastery of Rhuddlan, having been elected to the see of St. Asaph, in 1268, petitioned Edward, about the year 1282, after the seat of his diocese had been in a great measure destroyed by the contending armies, to remove the episcopal chair to Rhuddlan, as a place of safety, where the bishops and the church might, under shelter of the strong castle there, be protected from the furious attacks of both parties, to which they still continued exposed. This the English king would willingly have done, having even made an offer of land here, on which to build a new cathedral, together with a thousand marks to defray the expense of its erection; but the consent of the pontiff was never obtained, and the cathedral was at length rebuilt on its former site. Llewelyn, however, repenting of the submission he had made to the English monarch, and aware of the danger of leaving so important a place in the hands of his enemy, in conjunction with his brother Davydd, whom a sense of the common danger had reconciled to his cause, captured all the fortresses of the English in North Wales, except the castle of Rhuddlan, which he at length invested, and slew all the workmen engaged in strengthening the fortifications. Edward, relying on the strength of this fortress, and making every preparation for the final subjugation of the Welsh, immediately issued summonses from Worcester, commanding that all his military tenants, including the military services of the prelates, and of the twenty-four abbots holding of the crown, should meet him at Rhuddlan in the ensuing month of June, 1282. On the approach of Edward, about the middle of this month, the Welsh princes raised the siege; and in the following July, the English monarch, during his residence here, issued orders to the sheriffs of the adjacent border counties to raise each a certain number of hatchet-men, to act as pioneers for the safe passage of his army into the interior. From this place, too, it was that the ineffectual negotiations between Edward and the Welsh princes, through the medium of the Archbishop of Canterbury, were carried on; but all conferences being at length broken off, Edward advanced, in the beginning of November, from Rhuddlan to Aberconway, but returned on the 24th of the same month, after the defeat of a body of his forces near Bangor, and hence issued writs for assembling a parliament to grant extraordinary supplies for the maintenance of the war. After the unfortunate death of Llewelyn, in the following winter, and the entire dispersion of the Welsh forces, his brother Davydd, with his wife, two sons, and seven daughters, was brought prisoner to Rhuddlan, where the English king had now taken up his residence to settle the affairs of his newly-conquered territories: after being kept for some time a close prisoner in the castle, he was removed in chains to Shrewsbury, and was there ignominiously put to death as a traitor.

During his residence at Rhuddlan, Edward instituted the celebrated body of laws, for the government of his new subjects, called "the statute of Rhuddlan," which introduced the English system of judicature into the extensive territories which, on account of their remote situation, had escaped the usurpation of the lords marcher; and he likewise issued from this place a proclamation to all the inhabitants of Wales, that he would receive them under his protection, and assure to them the enjoyment of their liberties and estates, under the same tenures as they had heretofore held them of their native princes. It was here also that Edward, while sitting in council, at which the Welsh chieftains attended, promised to them for their sovereign a native of their own country, one who knew not how to speak a word of English, and whose life and conduct had been hither-

to irreproachable. On their acclamations of joy, and promise of obedience, he invested with the principality his infant son Edward, who had just been born in the castle of Carnarvon. Edward, in order to guard Rhuddlan against any future attempts of the Welsh, resolved upon rebuilding the castle, and rendering it impregnable by the strength of its fortifications; and more than fifteen years were employed in the accomplishment of this work, which was conducted on a scale of splendour and magnificence, of which striking evidence is preserved in its present stately ruins. Although not completed during Edward's sojourn here, that monarch's second child, the princess Eleanor, was born in the castle. In the mean time the town rapidly increased in population and importance: it was principally inhabited by English settlers, and soon became the chief town in this part of the principality. The inhabitants had been invested with many immunities by Hugh Lupus, Earl of Chester; and the number of burgesses, which in his time amounted only to eight, was extended to eighteen by Robert de Rotelan, who augmented their privileges, making them equal to those enjoyed by the men of Hereford. By a writ issued by Edward from Bristol, in 1284, Rhuddlan, in common with some other Welsh towns, was declared to be free for ever from paying the taxes called talliages; and by a charter dated at Flint, on September 8th, of the same year, in the 12th of his reign, the same monarch made the place a free borough, ordaining that the constable of the castle should be mayor, to be assisted by two bailiffs, chosen annually from the burgesses, and by other municipal officers. He granted the corporation also a guild; a prison, with power to hold courts for determining all offences not extending to life or limb; a forest and free warren; and numerous other privileges and immunities, all which were subsequently confirmed by Richard II., at Leicester, and again by the same monarch at Westminster.

Sir Grufydd Llwyd, who had received from Edward I. the honour of knighthood, on bringing to that monarch tidings of the birth of his son at Carnarvon, rebelling against *Edward II.*, assembled a large number of native troops in 1322, and assaulted the castle of this place; but, after many fruitless attempts to reduce it, he was taken prisoner, and, after being confined here for some time, was executed. Rhuddlan Castle was granted by *Edward III.*, in the seventh year of his reign, to his son Edward the Black Prince, as forming part of the earldom of Chester; and, according to a survey of the revenues of that earldom, made about forty years after this time, it appears that the town of Rhuddlan paid to the Earls of Chester a chief-rent of £72. 9. 2. per annum, and that the emoluments of the constable of the castle, who was accountable for the payment of that rent, amounted to £8. 14. per annum. On the return of *Richard II.* from his expedition into Ireland, whence he was recalled by the distracted state of his government at home, that monarch was brought to this town by the Earl of Northumberland and a large body of retainers, by whom he was held in a state of honourable captivity; and having staid here for a short time, for the purpose of refreshment, he was hurried forward by that nobleman to the castle of Flint, where he was betrayed into the power of his rival Bolingbroke, afterwards *Henry IV.* From this period, little is recorded of the history of the castle, which appears to have fallen into neglect, and to have become dilapidated; for, on the breaking out of the parliamentary war, a very great expense was incurred in putting it in proper condition for receiving the troops by which it was garrisoned for the king. In 1645 it was besieged by a powerful body of parliamentarian forces, under the command of Sir William Brereton: the garrison made a valiant and successful defence, and Sir William, after many fruitless efforts to reduce it, was compelled to retire to Chester. In the following year the castle was besieged by General Mytton, to whom it surrendered, and it was soon afterwards dismantled by order of the parliament.

The TOWN, now comparatively little more than a village, is pleasantly situated in an extensive vale, on the east bank of the river Clwyd, and about two miles above its influx into the Irish Sea: it consists principally of one good street, intersected by several smaller thoroughfares; the houses are neatly built, the streets indifferently and only partially paved, and the inhabitants but scantily supplied with water, which, in dry seasons, they are frequently obliged to bring from a spot a mile distant. Over the river Clwyd, which empties itself into St. George's Channel, is an ancient bridge of two arches, built in the year 1595, by William Hughes, Bishop of St. Asaph, near which the tide formerly rose to a sufficient height to enable boats of seven tons' burthen, or "flats," as they are here called, to approach the town; but great improvements have in later times been made in the navigation of this river. Among these may be more particularly noticed an extensive embankment, raised at the expense of the trustees for the inclosure, under an act of parliament, of the Morva Rhuddlan; by which means the river is prevented from inundating the contiguous grounds, and much valuable land has been gained. A commodious harbour has also been formed, which is accessible at all states of the tide for vessels of one hundred tons' burthen. Spacious quays and wharfs have been constructed, and warehouses erected, for facilitating the trade of the place, which has become a central depôt for supplying the several towns in the Vale of Clwyd and the adjacent parts of North Wales; and in the spring of 1841, permission was obtained to make Rhuddlan a bonded port for timber. The principal trade consists in the exportation of grain and timber, of which great quantities are shipped to Liverpool and the neighbour-

ing ports, and of lead-ore from the adjacent mines of Talar Gôch; and in the importation of coal, groceries, and shop goods of various descriptions, to be distributed hence throughout the surrounding country by land carriage. The port is formed by the mouth of the Clwyd, at a place called the Voryd, or "Sea Ford." Steam-packets ply regularly between this place and Liverpool, and brigs and sloops sail frequently both to that and other ports: the old turnpike-road from Holywell to Abergele passes through the town. Rhyl, in the parish, has of late years risen into repute as a bathing-place, and is much resorted to by visiters during the summer, for whose accommodation two hotels have been erected: for a more detailed account see the article on that place. Fairs are held at Rhuddlan on February 2nd, March 25th, and September 8th.

The *charter* granted by Edward I., and confirmed by Richard II., has been in disuse ever since the period when the castle was dismantled by order of the parliament, no constable having since been elected, and consequently the borough has had no mayor: the appointment of the bailiffs, however, which is vested in the lord of the manor, still annually takes place. The corporation no longer exercise any magisterial authority, and the courts formerly in existence under their charter have been discontinued, those now held being only the courts baron and leet of the lord of the manor, at the latter of which, in October, the borough officers are chosen. But, though reduced in extent and importance, the place still retains its privilege, as one of the *parliamentary* boroughs within the county, of contributing in the return of a member to parliament: the right of election is in all the inhabitants paying scot and lot within the limits of Rhuddlan franchise, which extends over five townships of the parish of Rhuddlan, a part of that of St. Asaph, and portions of those of Cwm and Disserth; and the present number of electors is about a hundred and eighty. The limits of the borough remain unaltered by the measures of 1832, to "Amend the Representation:" although so extensive, they comprise only thirty-three houses of the yearly value of £10, twenty-three of which are situated in the town. Rhuddlan is also one of the polling-places in the election of a knight for the shire. Until the passing of the inclosure act already alluded to, in the 34th of George III., the inhabitants enjoyed very important rights of common, which they had exercised time immemorially, turning their cattle, sheep, and horses on all the wastes within the borough, without restriction; but at that period this privilege was taken away, and, as no right of the burgesses was recognized by the legislature, no allotment or compensation was made to them in respect of their interest in the soil.

The LIVING is a vicarage, rated in the king's books at £11. 10. 5., and in the patronage of the Bishop of St. Asaph: the great tithes were granted by Edward I. to the Dean and Chapter of St. Asaph, in 1284, and are now the principal source of revenue to that body. The whole tithes have been commuted for various rent-charges amounting in the whole to £991. 1. 10., of which £649. 17. 2. are payable to the Dean and Chapter, subject to rates that average £87. 16. 7.; £264. 1. 10. belong to the vicar, subject to rates, which average £35. 4. 3.; £71. 2. 10., subject to rates, averaging £8. 18. 3., are payable to the archdeacon of Disserth; and £6 to the Bishop of Bangor. A good glebe-house was built in 1820; and there are 12 acres of glebe, valued at £24 per annum. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient structure, partly in the early style of English architecture, consisting of a nave, chancel, and north aisle, and containing some interesting monuments to the family of Bôdryddan, especially one of white marble, to the memory of the Very Rev. W. D. Shipley, Dean of St. Asaph, who was buried in an elegant mausoleum adjoining, which was erected by himself during his life. There are places of worship for Baptists, and Calvinistic and Wesleyan Methodists, the two latter having also places of worship at Rhyl. Through the exertions of the Rev. Thomas Wynne Edwards, a National school was established, in 1829, by subscription, aided by a grant of £50 from the parent society in London; the building is capable of receiving one hundred and forty children, and there are at present 70 boys and 10 girls, who are gratuitously instructed. There is also another National school, containing 60 girls that attend the Established Church, 15 of whom are paid for by Lady Mostyn, of Pengwern, who allows £8 per annum, and the rest by Mrs. Yonge, of Bôdryddan, from whom the mistress receives a salary of £15; and a day school is carried on, in which about 20 females are taught at the expense of their parents. A Sunday school is kept in the church, and others are conducted by different denominations of dissenters. Various charitable donations and bequests have been made, all of £10 each, amounting to £80, which sum, in 1718, was secured by a rent-charge of £4, annually distributed in clothing on St. Thomas's-day among the poor.

The ancient CASTLE occupied an elevated site on the bank of the river Clwyd, commanding the harbour, and the pass above Morva Rhuddlan; the walls inclosed an octagonal area, and were defended by six round towers of great strength, of which those at the east and west angles were double, and those at the north and south were single; the steep acclivity towards the river was defended with high walls and square towers, and the whole was encircled by a broad and deep fosse, faced with stone. This fortress was built of limestone, freestone, and red sandstone, and of its original splendour and magnificence a striking memorial is presented in its venerable and stately ruins, which are among the most interesting and extensive in the principality. They consist

chiefly of the walls, which are seventeen feet in thickness, and on the south side nearly entire; three of the round towers, of which one called Twr y Brenhin, or "the king's tower," is in tolerable preservation; the remains of various state apartments within the area, in one of which it is said the princess Eleanor was born; one of the square towers that defended the acclivity from the river, which is still entire; and the ruins of another, named "Twr y Silod." To the south of the castle is an artificial mound, styled Toothill, surrounded by a deep fosse, and once probably the site of the fort and palace built by Llewelyn ab Seisyllt, and destroyed by Harold: the fosse comprises a quadrilateral area, in which was also anciently included the priory of Rhuddlan.

The PRIORY was founded in the year 1197, by Ranulph de Blundeville, Earl of Chester, for brethren of the Dominican order; and in 1268, Anian de Schonan, prior, was made Bishop of St. Asaph. The establishment suffered greatly during the wars of Edward I., but it still continued to flourish till the dissolution, when its revenue was estimated at £197. 19. 10.: the site and buildings were granted, in the 32nd of Henry VIII., to Harry ab Harry. The remains, now converted into a farm-house and stables, consist chiefly of some part of the dormitory and domestic apartments, which are tolerably perfect. Many stone coffins have been dug up on the site of the ancient buildings, which appear to have been very extensive; and among the monumental stones found near the spot is one to the memory of Anian de Schonan, on which is his effigy, holding the crosier in the left hand, the right hand raised as if in the act of benediction, and the head crowned with a mitre; this stone is now built up in the wall of a barn. In the cemetery many human skeletons have been discovered, and numbers of human bones are yet frequently thrown up by the spade. Not far distant from the priory stands a farm-house called *Spital*, or "Yspytty," formerly an hospital belonging to the Knights Templars, founded by Edward I., in 1279; and near it is a fine spring, from which the priory derived water, conveyed to it by leaden pipes, that were taken up only a few years ago: from this spring the town of Rhuddlan is now supplied during seasons of drought. On the east side of the principal street is still remaining a portion of the house in which *Edward I.* sate in council, while superintending the erection of the castle, and legislating for the future government of his Welsh subjects; and in commemoration of this circumstance, a stone was placed in the building by the late Dean Shipley, with the following inscription:—"This fragment is the remains of the building where King Edward I. held his parliament, A.D., 1283, in which was passed the statute of Rhuddlan, securing to the principality of Wales its judicial rights and independence." About a mile from the town, in the hamlet of Cricin, is a large *tumulus*, heaped over the remains of St. Eurgain, or Cain, daughter of Maelgwyn, and niece of St. Asaph, founder of the see of that name: on the tumulus is the shaft of a cross, the head of which is now in a pool on the farm adjoining. *Bôdryddan*, in the parish, has been the property and residence of the family of Conway from the time of Edward III., by whom it was bestowed upon John Coniers of Conway, at that time governor of Calais, and to whom also belonged the castle and manor of Rhuddlan, by a grant from Edward the Black Prince. The mansion is spacious; and the grounds, which are very extensive, are enriched with some of the finest timber in North Wales.

RHWNGDWY-CLYDACH (RHWNG DWY GLYDACH), HIGHER, a township, in the parish and hundred of LLANGYVELACH, union of SWANSEA, county of GLAMORGAN, SOUTH WALES, 9 miles (N. by E.) from Swansea; containing 286 inhabitants. This place, the name of which denotes its situation between the Upper and Lower Clydach rivers, contains several respectable residences, in some instances embosomed in wood.

RHWNGDWY-CLYDACH (RHWNG DWY GLYDACH), LOWER, a township, in the parish and hundred of LLANGYVELACH, union of SWANSEA, county of GLAMORGAN, SOUTH WALES, 7 miles (N. by E.) from Swansea; containing 1152 inhabitants. It is situated, as its name imports, between the Lower and Upper Clydach rivers. There are coal-pits, with a railway to the Swansea canal, which here passes along the right bank of the river Tawy. A day school affords instruction to about 50 children at the expense of their parents; and 35 males and females are taught in a Sunday school supported by subscription.

RHŶDERIN, or RHYTCRIW (RHŶD-YR-HIN), a hamlet, in the parish of LLANEGRIN, hundred of TÀLYBONT, county of MERIONETH, NORTH WALES, 4 miles (N.) from Towyn; containing 501 inhabitants. The name is derived from a dangerous ford by which the Dysyni was crossed at this place. The hamlet comprises the western portion of the parish, having the parish of Llangelynin on the west, and the river Dysyni on the east and south. It contains the church, which is seated on the declivity of a lofty mountain near the Dysyni; and several respectable residences, some of which command extensive views of the ocean, are scattered over it.

RHŶDGWERN, a township, in that part of the parish of MACHEN which is in the hundred of CAERPHILLY, union of NEWPORT, county of GLAMORGAN, SOUTH WALES, 4 miles (E.) from Caerphilly; containing 206 inhabitants. It is bounded on the north and east by the river Romney, which here takes a wide sweep, and is crossed by a bridge on the road from Caerphilly to Newport. The principal part of the parish is in lower Wentlloog hundred, county of

Monmouth. There are several respectable residences in this township, which is in general well wooded, and has a diversified surface.

RHŶDONEN, with TRÊVECHAN, a hamlet, in that part of the parish of LLANYNYS which is in the hundred of RUTHIN, county of DENBIGH, NORTH WALES: the population is returned with the parish. It is situated near an ancient ford, where is now a bridge on the river Clwyd, from which circumstance it takes its name.

RHŶD-Y-BOITHAN (RHŶD-Y-FYDDIN), a hamlet, in the parish of EGLWYSILAN, hundred of CAERPHILLY, county of GLAMORGAN, SOUTH WALES, 4 miles (S. E.) from Newbridge; containing 1313 inhabitants, the population having increased above one-half since the census of 1831. The river Tâf forms the western boundary of this hamlet, which takes its name from a ford that anciently crossed a small stream running into that river, at a place where a bridge now is. The Glamorganshire canal proceeds along the eastern bank of the Tâf, and the high road from Cardiff to Merthyr-Tydvil pursues its course between them, and within a few yards of each. The hamlet contains numerous respectable and pleasing residences, many of which are ornamented with surrounding plantations. The ruins of Castell Côch, supposed to have been erected by a celebrated chieftain named Ivor Bâch, occupy the brow of a perpendicular rock, near the left bank of the Tâf, at the south-western extremity of the hamlet, and exhibit, in combination with the well-wooded eminences contiguous, a picturesque and diversified scene. Another object of interest is the tepid spring called Tâf's Well, on the banks of the river.

RHYL, a hamlet, in that part of the parish of RHUDDLAN which is in the hundred of PRESTATYN, county of FLINT, NORTH WALES, 2 miles (N. N. W.) from the town of Rhuddlan: the population is returned with the parish. This place, which is situated at the northern extremity of the parish, and at the lower end of the fertile Vale of Clwyd, previously to the year 1826, consisted only of a few scattered dwellings; but since that time, from the pleasantness of its position on the coast of the Irish Sea, along the margin of which some fine smooth and firm sands here extend for several miles, it has become a favourite resort for sea-bathing; and is frequented by numerous visiters, for whom two respectable hotels have been established, and several private houses erected, in which lodging, with every accommodation, may be obtained. The sands, which project a considerable distance into the sea, besides being very convenient for bathing, afford an extensive and delightful promenade. The vicinity commands some fine views of the most picturesque portions of the Vale of Clwyd, the Clwydian range of mountains, Llandulas bay, Orme's Head, the Isle of Anglesey, and the mountains of Cumberland. Steam-vessels land passengers daily at the Voryd pier, about a mile distant; and the various advantages of the place, combined with the retirement of its situation, render it desirable to families wishing to obtain the benefit of sea air and bathing, without the ordinary bustle and fatigue of more fashionable watering-places.

RHYWAEDOG (RHIW-WAEDOG), a township, in the parish of LLANVAWR, hundred of PENLLŶN, county of MERIONETH, NORTH WALES, 2 miles (E. S. E.) from Bala: the population is included in the return for the parish. The name signifies "the bloody brow," and refers to a battle fought here at some remote period, and the peculiar situation of the place on the ridge of a lofty eminence. Pwll y Gelanedd, or "the pool of the slain," is a small lake of stagnant water in a contiguous vale, where a severe contest was maintained between the Britons and the Saxons, in which the only surviving son of the aged Llywarch was slain. A church, parsonage-house, and National school, were built in the township a few years since by the Rev. W. Cleaver, rector of the parish.

RIDLEY, a township, in the parochial chapelry of IS-Y-COED, union of WREXHAM, hundred of BROMFIELD, county of DENBIGH, NORTH WALES, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles (E. by N.) from Wrexham; containing 35 inhabitants. A house has been built by subscription for a day and Sunday school. The rateable annual value of the township is returned at £522.

ROATH (RHÂTH), a parish, in the union of CARDIFF, hundred of KIBBOR, county of GLAMORGAN, SOUTH WALES, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile (N. E. by E.) from Cardiff; containing 298 inhabitants. Rhâth, the original name of this place, is a common Welsh designation for ancient earthworks, of which there are several in the immediate vicinity: the late Mr. Edward Williams, the Glamorganshire antiquary, supposed the name to be derived from the station *Ratostabius*, which he fixes at Cardiff. The parish is situated on the western bank of the river Romney, over which there is a bridge of one arch, and on the great western road through the county. Its surface, forming an extent of about one thousand five hundred acres, is nearly a perfect flat, except that to the north of the village there is a gentle rise. The Romney, which here separates the counties of Glamorgan and Monmouth, formerly inundated the moors to a great extent, but an embankment has been constructed within the last few years, which has confined it to its proper channel. The quality of the soil is various, the upper lands towards the north being a red stiff clay, and the flat ground being composed of sandy loam and gravel, which, towards the moors, become covered with tenacious clay, fit for making bricks. The parish contains several good gentlemen's houses, of which Plâs Newydd, in the castellated style, is the principal; and is divided into three lordships, Tewkesbury, Dogfield, and Keyn-

sham, the manorial rights of the two first of which belong to the Marquess of Bute, and those of the last to Sir C. Morgan, Bart. The living is a vicarage not in charge, endowed with £800 royal bounty; net income, £106: the tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £307. 10., of which a sum of £160 is payable to the Dean and Chapter of Gloucester, £72. 10. to the Marquess of Bute, who is also patron of the benefice, and £75 to the vicar, who has 12 acres of land in the parish of Bedwas, and 10 in that of St. Woollos, Monmouthshire. The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, is a small neat structure, with a chancel that was rebuilt by the late Marquess of Bute, who also erected, on the northern side of it, a splendid mausoleum for his family, where he and the late Marchioness and Lord Mountstuart are interred. A Sunday and day school, supported by C. C. Williams, Esq., is attended by about thirty males and females. Near the centre of the rising ground to the north of the village is a spring of pure water, called Penylan Well, which has been inclosed, and is greatly resorted to by all classes on Easter Monday, when it is supposed that charms are wrought, fortunes foretold, and wishes registered at the mystic stream.

ROBESTON WATHEN, or EAST, a parish, in the union and hundred of NARBERTH, county of PEMBROKE, SOUTH WALES, 2 miles (W. by N.) from Narberth; containing 439 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the turnpike-road leading from Narberth to Haverfordwest, and not far from the Canaston or East Cleddy river, which is navigable to within a few hundred yards of its western boundary. It comprises a moderate portion of arable and pasture land, inclosed and cultivated; the soil is fertile; and the inhabitants are employed in agriculture, and in the procuring of limestone, which is found in some parts of the parish of a very excellent quality, resembling that of Aberthaw, in Glamorganshire, and for the exportation of which the river Cleddy affords every facility. The rateable annual value of property is £1246. 10. 11. The village is seated on an eminence, and with the tower of its church rising above the thick foliage of the adjacent wood, forms a highly picturesque object, as seen from a distance; the surrounding scenery is richly diversified; and the prospects over the adjacent country abound with interesting and romantic features. Robeston Wathen House is a pleasing residence, surrounded with thriving plantations, which, with some neighbouring woods, form one of the few well-timbered spots with which the prevailing nakedness of the county is contrasted. From the churchyard is obtained a beautiful view of the opposite hill, crowned with the magnificent ruins of Lawhaden Castle, apparently on the brink of a richly wooded precipice, overhanging the river Cleddy, which flows at its base, and on the margin of which is seen the church of Lawhaden, in a sequestered spot. The living is consolidated with the rectory of Narberth: the church, which is situated on elevated ground, was originally a rude structure with a lofty square embattled tower, but is now a very neat little edifice, having been lately rebuilt at a cost of £330, of which £70 were raised by a rate, £90 granted by the Church Building Society, and the remainder the result of subscriptions from the landed proprietors and the rector. In the parish are vestiges of a small encampment, popularly called a *Rhâth*, but nothing of its origin is known, nor do the remains possess any interest.

ROBESTON (WEST), a parish, in the union of HAVERFORDWEST, hundred of RHÔS, county of PEMBROKE, SOUTH WALES, 3 miles (N. N. W.) from Milford; containing 97 inhabitants. This place is situated a few miles to the north of Milford Haven, on the old turnpike-road leading to Old Milford, or Haking; and comprises a moderate tract of arable and pasture land, all inclosed and in a good state of cultivation; the rateable annual value being returned at £1761. Robeston Hall, a good family mansion, is pleasantly situated, and forms, with its grounds, which are well laid out, an ornamental object. The living is a rectory, rated in the king's books at £6. 6. 8., and in the patronage of the Crown; present net income, £169.

ROCH, a parish, in the union of HAVERFORDWEST, hundred of RHÔS, county of PEMBROKE, SOUTH WALES, 6 miles (N. W. by W.) from Haverfordwest; containing 832 inhabitants. This place derives its name from a rocky mountainous ridge, rising abruptly from the plain, and the summit whereof is occupied by an ancient castle, which, from its situation near the extremity of the district of Rhôs, was probably erected as a border fortress by some of the earlier Norman invaders, or by the Flemings, who, in the reign of Henry I., settled in this part of the principality. The first possessor of the castle of whom any notice is extant, was Adam de Rupe, or de la Roche, who is by some writers supposed to have been the founder, and to whom also is attributed the establishment of the church, and of the priory of Hubberston Pill. Little is recorded of the history of the castle, which appears to have been constructed equally with a view to military and domestic purposes; but it is known to have belonged to the de la Roches till the reign of Henry VI., when the extensive estates of that family were divided between two coheiresses, at which time it is thought to have been abandoned as a residence. It was garrisoned for the king during the war in the reign of Charles I., and in 1644 was besieged by the parliamentarians, under the command of Captain Edwards, to whom, after a defence of two days, it was surrendered. The parish, which lies on the eastern shore of St. Bride's bay, and on the turnpike-road leading from Haverfordwest to St. David's, is of considerable extent, comprising a large tract of arable and pasture land, which, with the exception of Cyfern mountain,

occupying only a small portion of it, and the cliffs to the west and south-west, bordering upon the bay, is inclosed and in a good state of cultivation; the rateable annual value being returned at £2746. There is a culm colliery in the parish; and a break-water has been erected for the protection of vessels arriving at Nolton haven, whence a large quantity of culm is annually shipped by means of jetties recently constructed. Cyfern is a handsome residence occupying a pleasant situation.

The living is a discharged vicarage, rated in the king's books at £4. 13. 9., endowed with £200 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Crown; present net income, £137; impropriator, George Augustus Harries, Esq. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £299. 17., of which £200 are payable to the impropriator, subject to rates, averaging £12. 16. 8., and £99. 17. to the vicar, subject to rates that average £6. 8. 4.: a glebe of 2½ acres, valued at £6 per annum, belongs to the incumbent. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a plain neat edifice without a tower, consisting only of a nave and chancel, and containing a chaste monument to the memory of the Rev. John Grant, a former vicar. There were anciently two chapels of ease, both now in ruins; one at Hilton, a mile to the south of the church, and the other, called Caradoc's chapel, at Trêvran, about a mile and a half distant from it, on the margin of the bay, probably erected to commemorate the spot where the corpse of St. Caradoc rested on its way for interment at St. David's. There are places of worship for Baptists and Wesleyan Methodists. John, third son of the Rev. John Grant, bequeathed £500 for the endowment of a free school here, the interest of which sum is paid towards the support of a school, containing about 40 children daily, and 25 on Sundays; of the former number, 25 are gratuitously instructed, and the rest paid for by their parents. The school is carried on in a cottage on the glebe-land, by the permission of the vicar, and the master, who has a salary of £20, is appointed by the vicar and churchwardens, who also nominate the children. Mrs. Fluerton, in 1700, bequeathed a rent-charge of £2 to the poor, but it is at present unproductive. The remains of the castle form an interesting and striking object: this structure originally consisted of one stately tower, divided into three stories, each composed of a large apartment, with an elegant smaller apartment, or retiring-room, having an arched roof and an oriel window, both enriched with tracery; the ruins consist of the shell of this tower in a very perfect state. The rock on which it is built is, on the south side, incorporated with the building for nearly half the height, and a huge mass protrudes into the lower apartment. The prospect from the tower is very extensive, commanding the whole of St. Bride's bay, with a great part of the adjacent country, which, from the want of wood, with the exception only of two or three small patches, is generally destitute both of pleasing and of picturesque character.

RUABON (RHIW-ABON), a parish, in the union of Wrexham, hundred of Bromfield, county of Denbigh, North Wales, 5 miles (s. w. by s.) from Wrexham; containing 10,856 inhabitants, of whom 657 are in the township: the population has increased one-fourth since the census of 1831. This place, which derives its name from its situation on the small river Avon, is distinguished in the Welsh annals on account of a fierce and obstinately contested battle fought in the vicinity, between the forces under Owain Cyveiliog, Prince of Powys, and the English, in which the former obtained a decisive victory. In commemoration of this event, the Welsh prince, who was eminent both as a warrior and a poet, composed a beautiful poem called Hirlas Owain, or "the drinking horn of Owain," of which an elegant translation by the Rev. Richard Williams is preserved in Pennant's Tour in North Wales. The parish is situated in a picturesque part of the county, within three miles of the great Holyhead road, and is bounded on the south by the river Dee. The village, which is of considerable size, and of prepossessing appearance, is on the road from Oswestry to Wrexham and Chester, and seems to have been indebted for its original prosperity to the noble mansion of Wynnstay, in the immediate vicinity, and for its present importance chiefly to the extensive mines of iron-stone and coal which abound, particularly in the southern and western parts of the parish.

The extensive park of Wynnstay is entered from the village by a plain but handsome gateway of modern erection, opening into a straight avenue, nearly a mile in length, composed of lofty trees of ancient growth, in which venerable oaks, stately elms, beeches and chestnuts are intermingled, and at the extremity of which is the mansion, the hospitable residence of Sir Watkin Williams Wynne, Bart., beautifully situated on a fine large lawn, having a noble artificial sheet of water in front, reflecting from its surface the foliage of some majestic trees near its margin. This spacious mansion, which has been erected at different periods, and in various styles of architecture, though wanting unity in its design, is, notwithstanding, a stately pile, possessing, from its extent and substantial elevation, a striking character of simple and unostentatious grandeur. The older portion contains the domestic offices and general apartments for the accommodation of the household. On the wall of a tower within the court of this part of the house is the following Latin inscription, allusive to the name of Wynnstay: "*Cui domus est victusque decens, et patria dulcis, sunt satis hæc vitæ, cætera cura labor. Struxit Johannes Wynn, Miles et baronettus, A.D.* 1706." The more modern part of the building, erected by the first Sir Watkin, and enlarged and modernized by the late baronet,

is a handsome substantial structure, of which the interior comprises several noble apartments, embellished with excellent family portraits by Sir Joshua Reynolds and some of the best masters, two full-length paintings of Charles II. and his Queen, and numerous other paintings of merit; in the drawing-room are several fine marble busts of distinguished characters by Nollekins and others. Adjoining the house is a small handsome edifice, originally built as a theatre, in which, during the festival of Christmas, dramatic performances were exhibited for the amusement of the nobility and gentry of the surrounding country, guests of the hospitable proprietor.

The PARK, which is twelve miles in circumference, is enriched with fine timber, and comprehends much variety and beauty of scenery: there are handsome lodges or entrances into it from various parts of the adjacent district; and a new drive, leading to the house from the lodge recently built on the London road, has added greatly not only to the convenience of access, but to the embellishment of the grounds on the south side. At a short distance from the hall is the cold bath, near which stands a handsome fluted *column*, erected after a design by the late Mr. James Wyatt, to the memory of Sir W. W. Wynne, fourth baronet, by his mother: the shaft of the column, which is one hundred feet in height, rests upon a square pedestal, sixteen feet high, ornamented on the faces with festooned wreaths of oak-leaves, and at the angles with eagles finely moulded in bronze; the capital is surmounted by an entablature supporting a circular platform, surrounded with an iron balustrade, to which there is an ascent from within the column by a flight of spiral steps, and having in the centre a circular pedestal, twelve feet high, on which is placed a massive vase of bronze, enriched with goats' heads. Over the door leading to the ascent is a tablet bearing the inscription, "To the memory of Sir Watkin Williams Wynne, Bart., who died the 29th day of July, MDCCLXXXIX., this column was erected by his affectionate mother, Frances Williams Wynne;" and on the north-east side, in letters of copper, "*Filio optimo, Mater Eheu Superstes.*" Near this column is a fine sheet of water, bounded by Wat's Dyke, which here intersects the park, and from which the mansion originally derived the name of Wattstay, changed by Sir John Wynne to its present appellation. The dyke, which entered the park near its northern boundary, has been levelled in its course through the grounds, but is traced again on the south side, near Penylan, and crosses the river Dee at its junction with the Ceiriog. By the late improvements, part of Offa's Dyke is now within the limits of the park, which it enters at the second lodge from Ruabon, and leaves again near the Waterloo Tower. Near the south-western extremity of the woods is a *cenotaph*, erected by the late Sir W. W. Wynne, from a design by Sir Jeffrey Wyatville, to the memory of his brother officers and soldiers who were slain during the rebellion in Ireland, in 1798; it stands on an eminence overlooking a deep ravine, called Nant-y-Bele, "the dingle of the marten," through which the river Dee urges its rapid course along a narrow channel, richly fringed with impending woods. From this building is a magnificent prospect, embracing a vast extent of the counties of Carnarvon, Denbigh, Flint, Chester, and Salop, Chirk Castle and its noble park, and the whole of the beautiful Vale of Llangollen, including the stupendous aqueduct of Pont-y-Cyssylltau, and the majestic and elevated ruins of Castell Dinas Brân, with the fine range of mountains in the distance.

The PARISH comprises an important part of the Denbighshire coal tract, of which the principal seam of coal is here nine feet thick; and its mineral wealth in coal and iron-ore, particularly in the southern and western parts of it, has caused the establishment of numerous works, which till the late stagnation in the iron trade, were in full operation; so that a great part of the parish is now occupied by pits, charcoal hearths, and mineral works of various kinds, and is intersected in different directions by rail-roads. At Acrevair, within its limits, are very extensive iron-forges and a colliery, belonging to the British Iron Company, in which from six to seven hundred men and children are constantly employed. There are also many blast furnaces and forges in other parts for the manufacture of iron; at the Cevn, a large straggling village on the northern bank of the Dee, near a bridge over that river, called Newbridge, are considerable coal-works, and a factory for coarse earthenware; and at Pont-y-Cyssylltau is a mill for rolling bar-iron. The Ellesmere canal, after passing over the Pont-y-Cyssylltau aqueduct, terminates in the parish: there is also a branch canal from the aqueduct, on the north bank of the river Dee, which passes by Trevor and Llangollen, and terminates at Llantysilio, where it receives from the Dee a supply of water for the whole line of the canal. It is in contemplation to construct a rail-road to proceed directly from the Ellesmere canal to Chester, and to be continued thence to Liverpool: a railway, three miles and a quarter in length, already extends from the aqueduct through an extensive coal-field to Ruabon brook. The rateable annual value of the parish has been returned at £19,836. Fairs are held on the last Friday in February, May 22nd, and November 20th; and a post-office has been established in the village.

The LIVING is a vicarage, rated in the king's books at £13. 6. 0½., and endowed with a portion of the great tithes, consisting of one-fourth part of the tithe of corn throughout the whole parish, and the whole of the tithe of hay in several of the hamlets within its limits; present net income, £588, with a glebe-house; patron, Bishop of St. Asaph; impropriators

of the rest of the rectorial tithes, Sir W. W. Wynne, and others. The *church,* dedicated to St. Mary, is a spacious and venerable structure, containing some splendid monuments to the family of Wynne, of which the most ancient is one to the memory of Johannes ab Ellis Eyton, who joined the party of the Earl of Richmond, afterwards Henry VII., and in reward for his eminent services, received from that monarch an extensive grant of lands in this part of the principality. In the same sepulchral chapel, on the south side of the chancel, are the monuments of Henry, tenth son of Sir John Wynne, of Gwydir, ancestor of the present family; he is represented in a standing posture, and on one side is a kneeling figure of his father, and on the other of his wife Jane, daughter of Eyton Evans, by whom the Wynnstay estate was obtained. On the opposite side of the altar is a beautiful monument, by Rysbrach, to the first Sir Watkin, who was killed by a fall from his horse, in 1749; his effigy, in a graceful attitude, is finely sculptured, and his various virtues are recorded in an elegant Latin eulogium, written by Dr. King, of St. Mary's Hall, Oxford. There is also a fine monument, by Nollekins, to Lady Henrietta, first wife of the second Sir Watkin, who died only a few weeks after her marriage, in 1769; on the pedestal is an exquisitely sculptured figure of Hope, reclining on an urn, and on one side is an inscription inclosed within a serpent having the tail in its mouth, emblematical of eternity. The church was thoroughly repaired, in 1772, at the expense of the fourth baronet, who presented an organ, and endowed the office of organist, in 1781, with £40 per annum, and also, on the baptism of his eldest son, the late Sir Watkin, gave an elegant font of white marble, supported by a tripod of beautiful design. In that portion of the Cevn district, called Rhôs-y-Medre, a church, capable of accommodating 800 persons, was erected and consecrated in 1838; the expense was borne by subscription, aided by grants from the Incorporated Church Building, and the St. Asaph Diocesan Societies; and Sir W. W. Wynne has endowed it with £50 per annum. There are places of worship for General and Particular Baptists, Independents, and Primitive and Wesleyan Methodists.

The *Rev. John Robinson*, incumbent, in 1703, bequeathed the whole of his estate, in the hamlet of Moreton, yielding £86 per annum, to his successors in the benefice, in trust to receive out of the rent £12 for preaching a sermon every Sunday afternoon in the church, and to appropriate the remainder to the support of a free grammar school, to be open to all children of the parish, and under the care of a master appointed by the vicar. He also gave lands at Wrexham, producing £100 per annum, to the vicar, in trust, to pay sixpence per week to nine people of this place, and one of Erbistock, with a gown or coat to each every Christmas, and also to clothe six children from six to twelve years of age; and by a codicil to his will he gave a house and garden, and £50 in money, towards the erection of almshouses for the ten poor people, which he directed to be built near the church. The endowment of the school was augmented by *Ellis Lloyd*, in 1711, who bequeathed £200 for the maintenance of the master, and for apprenticing poor boys: the school-room, erected by the parish in 1632, and which, with a residence for the master, adjoins the churchyard, contains 70 boys, 36 of whom are educated and 6 clothed by aid of the endowment, which amounts to £100 per annum, and the rest are paid for by their parents. Another free school, a lofty stone building, was erected by subscription about 1825 near the market-place, on ground given by Sir W. W. Wynne; it has an endowment of about £23, principally from a moiety of an estate given by *Griffith Hughes*, amounting to £18 per annum, and the interest of a bequest of £100 by *Hugh Parry*, for which twenty-eight children are taught; the vestry clerk is master. There are also three other day schools, one of which, containing 40 girls, is endowed by *Lady Harriet W. Wynne;* another contains about 60 children, of whom 10 are paid for by an annual donation of £10, and the rest by their parents; and in the other about 20 are instructed wholly at their parents' expense. A National school has been established in connexion with Rhôs-y-Medre church, where about 70 girls and 50 boys are taught; and five Sunday schools are supported by subscription, in one of which are about 80 males and females, who attend the Established Church; and in the other four, appertaining to various denominations of dissenters, about 380. The *Rev. Richard Davies*, vicar, in 1740, bequeathed an estate in the Vale of Clwyd, producing £42 per annum, for the erection and endowment of four almshouses for so many men and women; with Robinson's ten, and four others added since, the almshouses are now eighteen in number, and the inmates receive a weekly allowance of two shillings and six-pence each, with clothing and coal; the income, including the proceeds of a bequest of £200 by the *Rev. Robert Saunders*, amounts to £155 per annum. There are also four houses at Nant-y-Gwalia, in the parish, erected in 1782, by *Mrs. Rowland*, of Plâs Bennion, who vested the nomination of the almspeople in her heirs. Numerous other charitable donations and bequests have been at various times and by different benefactors made to the poor, amounting to more than £2000, of which a part has been vested in the purchase of estates; and the whole produces a very considerable income, which is regularly distributed in money, clothing, and food. The principal of these is a grant of twenty grey coats and sixty-three white flannel gowns by *Sir John Wynne*, and *Jane Hughes*, of St. Giles in the Fields, which cost about £34, and are given away every year by the agent of Sir Watkin. About £66 per annum arise from what are

called the Consolidated Charities; and in addition to this, bread to the amount of £12. 8. 8. is weekly divided among the poor, chiefly from a bequest of *William Eyton*, in 1636, and also blankets to the extent of 18 pairs, the produce of a bequest of £100 by *Thomas Griffiths*, in 1826. There is also a fund derived from bequests of £200 each by *Ellis Lloyd*, (already alluded to) and the *Rev. Richard Davies;* with which certain property was purchased in the parish of Llangadwaladr, now producing £30 per annum, half of which is paid to the master of the grammar school, and with the other moiety two boys are put out apprentices annually with fees of £7. 10. each. *Edward Lloyd, Esq.*, left £100, in 1832, the interest to be distributed among twenty widows on the 29th of November, being his birth-day, *Hugh Parry* having left £56 for a similar purpose previously: there are some small bequests for a distribution of coal; and a few other minor charities have been lost, having been lent on insufficient security. *Offa's* Dyke and *Wat's* Dyke both intersect the parish, and in their courses approach within a quarter of a mile of each other, near the village, but diverge as they are traced either northward or southward, so as shortly to leave an interval of several miles. Various vegetable impressions, and a great variety of petrifactions are found in the mines, and also near the river Dee, in the southern portion of the parish. The Rev. Peter Roberts, A. M., M. P. S., the learned editor of the *Collectanea Cambrica*, and author of the "Early History of the Cymry, or Ancient Britons," and other works, resided in the parish.

RUDBAXTON, a parish, in the union of Haverfordwest, hundred of Dungleddy, county of Pembroke, South Wales, 3 miles (N.) from Haverfordwest; containing 649 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated on the turnpike-road leading from Haverfordwest to Fishguard, and watered by the Western Cleddy, as well as by the Rhâth brook, which flows into that river, is wholly inclosed and under cultivation; the rateable annual value being returned at £1441. 11. It is surrounded by the parishes of Prendergast, Camrhôs, Trevgarn, Spittal, and Wiston; and contains by computation about 4000 acres, of which 2000 are pasture, a large proportion arable, and 60 woodland, the prevailing timber consisting of oak, ash, and fir. The surface is generally flat, and the soil of a good quality, producing the usual crops of wheat, barley, and oats; and there are two small flour mills. It is enlivened by two gentlemen's seats, of cheerful aspect, Wythy Bush, a good family mansion pleasantly situated, and Poyston. The petty-sessions for the hundred were formerly held at the New Bridge in the parish, prior to their removal to Haverfordwest.

The living is a rectory, rated in the king's books at £15. 4. 2., and in the patronage of the Crown; present net income, £199. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, consists of two aisles, with a square tower at the west end, of an unknown date, and is in length 63 feet, and in breadth 33; in the interior is a freestone monument of the Haward family, of Heatherhill, of which the figures are nearly as large as life. Opposite to the entrance of the churchyard is one of those large mounds so frequently found in this part of the principality, but of which the use has not been clearly ascertained. There were formerly two chapels of ease, one in honour of St. Margaret, and the other of St. Catherine, but both are now in ruins. There is a place of worship for Baptists. An infants' school, the teacher of which is partly remunerated by a subscription of £5 per annum from the Baptists, contains about twenty children; and thirty-five males and females are gratuitously taught by Independents. Thomas Haward, by deed, gave a rent-charge of £2, which is paid by the corporation of Haverfordwest to poor housekeepers of Rudbaxton not receiving parochial relief; and children from this place have a claim to be received into Haward or Tasker's free school at that town. About three miles to the north-east of Haverfordwest, within the limits of this parish, is a hill on which is an encampment, called by the country people "the Rhâth." Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Picton, G. C. B., who fell in the battle of Waterloo, is generally supposed to have been a native of the parish, but, really, was born at Haverfordwest, owing to the circumstance of the family mansion, Poyston, being building at the time.

RUDDRY (YR-YW-DRE), a parish, in the union of Cardiff, hundred of Caerphilly, county of Glamorgan, South Wales, 8 miles (N. by E.) from Cardiff; containing 325 inhabitants. This parish, which derives its name from the number of yew-trees in the vicinity of the village, is pleasantly situated in a mountain valley in the eastern part of the county, and comprises but a small tract of land, of which a considerable portion is uninclosed and uncultivated. The inhabitants are chiefly engaged in agricultural pursuits. The surrounding scenery is pleasingly varied, and enlivened by the river Romney, which forms the eastern boundary of the parish; and from the higher grounds are some richly diversified views over the adjacent country, embracing a portion of the picturesque county of Monmouth. Lead-ore has been found in the white limestone of the parish; and a company was formed in 1840 for extracting it; but after employing some miners from North Wales, and exhausting their pecuniary resources, the work was abandoned. Large quantities of lime, however, are burnt, and coal is raised for the use of the neighbourhood. The living is consolidated with the rectory of Bedwas, in Monmouthshire: the tithes, payable to the Bishop of Llandaf, have been commuted for a rent-charge of £100, subject to rates, averaging £16; and there is a glebe

of two acres, valued at as many pounds per annum. The church, dedicated to St. James, is not remarkable for any architectural details. A place of worship for Independents was recently erected; and there are a day and two Sunday schools. C. Edward Edmond, in 1743, bequeathed £2 per annum to the poor, which has not been paid for the last thirty-five years, owing to the provisions of the Mortmain Act. Here is a mineral spring, which is said to have been highly efficacious in curing diseases of the eye, but it is of little note at present.

RÛG, a chapelry, in the parish and union of CORWEN, hundred of EDEYRNION, county of MERIONETH, NORTH WALES; 1½ mile (W. by N.) from Corwen, with which the population is returned. This place is situated on the turnpike-road from Corwen to Ruthin, and between the beautiful vales of Edeyrnion and Glyndyvrdwy. It anciently formed a lordship, and is memorable for the treachery practised on Grufydd ab Cynan, King of North Wales, who, after his victory at Carno, in the year 1077, was inveigled to Rûg by the artifices of Meirion Gôch, by whom he was betrayed into the power of Hugh Lupus, Earl of Chester, and Hugh Belesme, Earl of Shrewsbury. From this place Grufydd was conveyed to the castle of Chester, in which he remained a prisoner for twelve years, but was at length released from confinement by the enterprising bravery of a young man of this neighbourhood, named Cynric Hîr, who, going to Chester under pretence of purchasing goods, contrived, while the keepers were feasting, to carry away his prince, loaded with chains, upon his back, and convey him to a place of safety. The lordship afterwards came into the possession of Owain Brogyntyn, natural son of Madoc ab Meredydd, Prince of Powys, whose great merit procured for him an equal share in the inheritance of that prince with his legitimate brothers: it subsequently passed by marriage with the heiress of Ievan Hywel, one of his descendants, to Pyers Salusbury, of Bâchymbyd. After the attainder of Owain Glyndwr, in the reign of Henry IV., the lordship of Glyndyvrdwy, or Glyndwrdwy, was purchased from that monarch by Robert, a descendant of this family, which existed in the male line till the last century. The house and demesnes are now the property of G. H. Vaughan, Esq., who, in 1807, succeeded his brother, Lieutenant-Colonel E. W. Vaughan, who had assumed the name of Salusbury, a distinguished officer in the Guards, who died in Sicily, and to whose memory a handsome monument was erected at Syracuse, by his fellow officers. The ancient mansion was taken down and rebuilt by that gentleman, only a short time before his decease. The present house, which is a handsome structure, is pleasantly situated; and in the grounds is an artificial mound, which was probably once the site of a small fortress. The chapel, founded by Colonel William Salusbury, governor of Denbigh Castle during the parliamentary war, is a neat edifice, appropriately fitted up for the performance of divine service.

RULEN (RHULEN), a parochial chapelry, in the union of BUILTH, hundred of COLWYN, county of RADNOR, SOUTH WALES, 7 miles (E. by S.) from Builth; containing 129 inhabitants. Its surface is hilly, and its soil for the most part barren, the whole consisting of about five hundred acres of inclosed, and three hundred of uninclosed land; it is skirted on the west by the river Edwy. In civil matters it forms an independent place, but, ecclesiastically, is regarded as a chapelry consolidated with the vicarage of Glâscomb, within the limits of which parish it was formerly included, the inhabitants having certain seats appropriated to their use in the mother church, to the repairs of which they still contribute. In the king's books it is described as a chapel to Glâscomb, of the certified value of £4. 13. 4. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £82. 10., of which a sum of £49. 10. is payable to the Bishop of St. David's as appropriator, subject to rates, averaging £7. 14., and £33 to the vicar, also subject to rates, that average £2. 4. per annum. The chapel, dedicated to St. David, is a small plain structure, situated about three-quarters of a mile from the river Edwy. Ten shillings per annum were left by some unknown benefactor, but the principal, £10, in money, was divided among the poor 40 years since.

RUTHIN (RHUDDDDIN or RHUTHYN), a borough, market, and assize town, a parish, and the head of a union, in the hundred of RUTHIN, county of DENBIGH, NORTH WALES, 8 miles (S. E. by S.) from Denbigh, and 210 (N. W. by W.) from London; containing 3333 inhabitants, of whom 1331 are in the parish and town. The Welsh name of this borough, "Castell Côch yn Gwernvor," has induced historians to conclude that there was an ancient British fortress here, prior to the time of Edward I., who is said to have been the founder of the present castle, which, from the colour of the stone procured for that purpose, obtained the appellation of Rhûdd-ddin, or "the red or brown fortress," from which the town also derived its present name, or rather from the stratum of red freestone pervading the parish. Edward granted this place, together with the cantrev of Dyfryn Clwyd, and some other lands now constituting the present lordship of Ruthin, to Reginald, second son of John de Grey, by whom some historians, and among them Camden, assert that the castle and the town were both originally founded, by permission of that monarch. The castle and lordship of Ruthin remained

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for several generations in the undisturbed possession of the family of de Grey; and the town, which, under their protection, continued to advance in prosperity, became at an early period a considerable place, and had one of the best markets in the Vale of Clwyd. Little, however, is recorded of the history of the castle, which appears to have been wholly unconnected with any of the political transactions of the conquest of Wales. Reginald de Grey was summoned to parliament in the 14th of *Edward I.*, by the title of Lord Grey of Ruthin. In 1400, Owain Glyndwr, who, in resistance to the government of Henry IV., spread devastation through almost every part of the principality which acknowledged the authority of that monarch, made a sudden attack upon this place during the fair which was held here, and, after some fruitless attempts to take the castle, plundered the inhabitants, burnt the town, and retreated in safety to the mountains. The castle and the lordship continued with the lords de Grey, whom Edward IV. elevated to the earldom of Kent, till the reign of *Henry VII.*, when they were sold by Richard, Earl of Kent, to that monarch, and were made an appendage to the crown.

Henry VIII. granted the castle and its dependencies to his son Henry Fitzroy, Duke of Richmond, at whose death they again became the property of the crown, and were bestowed by *Elizabeth* on Ambrose Dudley, Earl of Warwick. After the death of the Earl of Warwick, the possessions, a second time reverting to the crown, were assigned on lease by *James I.* to Sir Francis Crane, to whom they were subsequently sold in the time of *Charles I.* During the parliamentary war in the reign of this monarch, the castle was garrisoned for the king, and in 1644 was attacked by Sir Thomas Myddelton and Colonel Mytton, but resolutely held out against the besiegers, who found themselves unable to reduce it. In the following year the king visited the place in person, attended by Prince Maurice, and, after remaining only for a short time, and inspecting the garrison, continued his route through North Wales to Chester. The castle was again besieged in February 1646, by Major-General Mytton and a strong force, to whom, after an obstinate defence, the garrison surrendered on honourable terms, in the month of April following, and the fortifications were soon afterwards demolished by order of the parliament. Upon the Restoration, the castle and its dependencies were purchased by Sir Richard Myddelton; and to the ruins of the former an elegant castellated mansion has lately been added by the Hon. Frederick West; but the lordship and its other dependencies are the property of Sir Richard's descendant, Miss Myddelton.

This PARISH and that of Llanrhûdd, which were originally one, and are still ecclesiastically so considered, are bounded on the south by the parish of Llanvair, east by the same and that of Llanarmon-in-Yale, west by Llanvwrog, and north by Llanbedr; and contain by admeasurement 1989 acres, of which it is computed that about one-third is in the parish of Ruthin, and two-thirds are in that of Llanrhûdd; 1220 acres being arable, 596 meadow and pasture, 90 woodland, and 83 common. The surface is beautifully diversified, the eastern part of Llanrhûdd embracing a portion of the Clwydian hills, and the western part of Ruthin the meanderings of the river Clwyd, with the fertile and luxuriant meadows on its banks; the hedge-rows are of stately timber, consisting of oak, ash, and American poplar, some of which have arrived at a great size; and the agricultural produce is equally rich and abundant, yielding fine crops of wheat, barley, oats, potatoes, and turnips, together with grass and hay. The TOWN is beautifully situated on the summit and acclivity of an eminence in the picturesque Vale of Clwyd, at the base of which, and partly through the town, flows the river from which the vale takes its name, at this place an inconsiderable stream, serving only to work some mills in the neighbourhood. The appearance of the town, which is well built, is pleasing; and the vicinity is embellished with several gentlemen's seats, and comprehends some varied scenery. It is bounded by a chain of lofty mountains, upon the highest of which, called the Mother, is a pillar of freestone, to commemorate the jubilee of his Majesty George III. No particular trade or manufacture is carried on, except what is necessary for the accommodation of the inhabitants, who are principally engaged in agriculture. It has been for some time in contemplation to make the river Clwyd navigable from this place to Rhuddlan, sixteen miles distant; a project which might be carried into effect at a comparatively inconsiderable expense, and would conduce materially to promote the prosperity of the town. The market, which is abundantly supplied with corn, is on Monday, and there is a second market on Saturday for provisions. Fairs are held on the second Monday after the 12th of January, (a general one for horses, cattle, pigs, &c.) March 19th and 20th, the Friday before Whit-Sunday, 19th and 20th of April, 2nd and 3rd of July, 8th August, 30th September, 10th November, and the second Monday in December, (a general fair for the sale of horses, cattle, &c.): those in April and July were recently established, agreeably with a resolution passed at a meeting of the inhabitants under the sanction of the mayor and council, Jan. 12th, 1841. During the hay and corn harvests, the farmers of the Vale of Clwyd attend every morning at the market-place to hire labourers for the day, who assemble here for that purpose, with their scythes and reaping-hooks.

Prior to the passing of the act of the 5th and 6th of William IV., c. 76, the GOVERNMENT of the borough was vested, by charter of incorporation granted by Henry VII., in two aldermen, sixteen

common-councilmen, and an indefinite number of burgesses: the aldermen were chosen annually at the court held for the lordship, at Michaelmas; and they, immediately on assuming office, appointed the councilmen. The corporation is now styled the "Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses," and consists of a mayor, four aldermen, and twelve councillors, forming the council of the borough, of which the municipal and parliamentary boundaries are the same. The council elect the mayor every year on Nov. 9th, out of the aldermen or councillors; and the aldermen sexennially out of the councillors, or persons qualified as such, one-half going out of office every three years, but re-eligible: the councillors are chosen on Nov. 1st, by and out of the enrolled burgesses, one-third retiring annually. The aldermen and councillors must have each a property qualification of £500, or be rated at £15 annual value. The burgesses consist of the occupiers of houses and shops who have been rated for three years to the relief of the poor, if resident householders within seven miles; and a valid title to be a burgess is acquirable by descent, marriage, marriage-settlement, devise, or promotion to any benefice or office, in which case the occupancy and payment of rates by the predecessor may be reckoned. Two auditors and two assessors are elected on March 1st, by and from among the burgesses; and the council appoint a treasurer, town-clerk, and other officers, who hold their offices during pleasure.

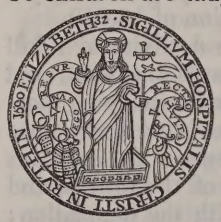
The place is one of the contributory boroughs which, with Denbigh, return a member to parliament: the right of voting is in the resident freemen, if admitted and sworn under the old charter, in number a hundred and forty-seven, and in every person of full age occupying, either as owner or as tenant under the same landlord, a house or other premises of the annual value of not less than ten pounds, provided he be capable of registering as the Reform Act demands; and the present number of tenements of this value, within the limits of the borough, is about a hundred and fifty. The exact limits of the borough are not clearly defined in the charter, but by prescription are held to comprise the whole of the parish of Ruthin, part of that of Llanvwrog, the hamlet of Llanrhûdd Isâv, in the parish of Llanrhûdd, and part of the parishes of Llanynys and Llanvair-Dyfryn-Clwyd. Ruthin is a polling-place in the election of knights for the shire; and, from its central situation, it has been selected, in preference to the town of Denbigh, for holding the assizes for the county; and the quarter-sessions are held alternately here and at Denbigh. A court leet for the lordship occurs twice a year, namely, within one month after Easter and Michaelmas; and a court baron takes place every alternate Saturday, at which the steward presides; the latter is also a court of record, taking cognizance of plaints and civil actions arising within the limits of the lordship; and the offices of steward and recorder of this court were formerly (when the lordship belonged to the crown) patent offices.

The *town-hall*, situated near the market-place, is a substantial edifice, but in no respect remarkable for its style of architecture. Prior to the erection of the county-hall, in the town, it was used for holding occasionally the great and quarter-sessions, but now solely for the meetings of the corporation, which take place in the council-chamber, and for the lordship courts, &c. This building has recently been most handsomely repaired, at the expense of the lady of the manor. The *county-hall*, in which the great sessions are held, and the quarter-sessions alternately with Denbigh, is a beautiful modern structure, and, with the county gaol and house of correction, also situated here, is highly creditable to the talents of the architect, Mr. Turner. The gaol has recently been enlarged by the addition of a building for female prisoners, and comprises six distinct wards for male, and four wards for female prisoners, for whose classification it is thus well adapted; together with six solitary cells: the males are employed on the tread-wheel, or in knitting worsted gloves, and the females in washing for themselves and the other prisoners; the former are allowed the whole of their earnings in knitting, and the females receive one shilling per week for washing, and fourpence in every shilling which they earn by sewing. There are two infirmaries in the prison: divine service is performed twice, and a sermon delivered once on every Sunday by the chaplain; and prayers are read daily by the gaoler to the prisoners, who are supplied gratuitously with bibles and religious tracts.

The LIVING is a rectory, consolidated with that of Llanrhûdd; and the tithes of the two parishes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £462. 1., forming the endowment of Christ's Hospital, in Ruthin, the warden of which establishment is the principal minister of both churches, appointing a curate to each, who is responsible to him for its spiritual care, the prescribed duties of his office requiring him only occasionally to share in their labours: the patronage of the wardenship is in the Dean and Chapter of Westminster; net income, £263, with a glebe-house. This place forms the head of the rural deanery of Dyfryn Clwyd. The *church*, dedicated to St. Peter, was made collegiate and parochial about the year 1310, by John, son of Reginald de Grey, who endowed it for a prior, or warden, and a few regular priests, to perform mass at the mother church of Llanrhûdd, the chapel at the castle, and this church; and it is still not unfrequently called "the Collegiate and Parochial Church of St. Peter," retaining its name prior to its being refounded by Dean Goodman. It is an ancient edifice in various styles of architecture, and appears to have been built at different periods, or to have undergone material altera-

tions: the tower, and the south and west fronts, which are of the most modern date, are greatly inferior to the rest of the building: the interior is of better character, and the roof, which is of carved oak, panelled, richly sculptured, and apparently of the time of Henry VII., is supposed to have been constructed by that monarch after his purchase of the lordship from the Earl of Kent; on the panels are the inscriptions, in relief, "Jesus Mercy," "Lady help," "*Mater Maria, ora pro nobis.*" One hundred and forty-four sittings were added about twenty years ago, towards defraying the expense of which the Incorporated Society for the erection and enlargement of churches and chapels granted the sum of £50, in consideration of which ninety sittings have been declared free and unappropriated. An organ has been presented by the Hon. F. West; and a vestry-room, with a library, has been built at the west end of the church, at the expense of the present warden. There are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, Wesleyans, Primitive Methodists, and English Independents.

The *Free grammar-school* was founded in 1595, by Dr. Goodman, Dean of Westminster, and was by Queen Elizabeth, in the same year, endowed with one-half of the tithes of Llanelidan, now producing above £500 per annum, for the support of a master and usher, for the gratuitous instruction of boys born in the town of Ruthin and parish of Llanelidan; the master to be appointed by the Bishop of Bangor, and the warden of Christ's Hospital, in this town, and the usher to be chosen by the master: the master's house, school-room, and dormitories, and library above, were repaired and improved in 1831, by means of donations from the bishop, the warden, and the master, and other liberal contributions, which are recorded on a card in the school-room. Two-thirds of the endowment are paid to the head master, and one-third to the usher, under a decree of the Court of Chancery in 1750; and the same proportion is observed with regard to the tuition money of the pay scholars, which amounts to above £7 for each: the number of free scholars is 15. The school has two exhibitions to either of the Universities, established by Godfrey Goodman, Bishop of Gloucester, and nephew to the founder (See close of the next paragraph, in succeeding page), and under the regulation of a decree of the Court of Chancery, in 1824, which are in the gift of the warden of Christ's Hospital, and other trustees; and also others instituted by the Rev. Edward Lloyd, rector of Ripple, the number of which varies from two to four, in proportion to the fluctuating income of the estate purchased with his pecuniary bequest, in 1740. That bequest produced £1247. 9. 7., with which was bought the messuage of Carreglwyd, and 69¼ acres of land, since extended to nearly 79 acres by an allotment on Mold mountain, in the parish of Mold, county of Flint, and now yielding a rent of £100 per annum. Each exhibition is £25, but occasionally £20; and is held by the scholar for four years. The school has likewise a claim, in conjunction with that of Bangor, to a fellowship founded in St. John's College, Cambridge, by Dr. John Gwyn, in the 13th of the reign of Elizabeth. Among the eminent men who have received the rudiments of their education in the school, may be noticed, Dr. John Davies, author of a Welsh grammar and dictionary; John Williams, Lord Keeper and Archbishop of York; John Wynne, Principal of Jesus' College, Oxford, and successively Bishop of St. Asaph, and of Bath and Wells; Dr. Tucker, Dean of Gloucester; the Right Hon. Lloyd, Lord Kenyon; the Hon. Mr. Baron Perryn; Lord Chief Baron Richards; Dr. H. Owen, Rector of St. Olave, Hart Street, London; Dr. Edwards, Archdeacon of Brecknock; Dr. Cotton, Dean of Chester; and various others. The present warden is the Rev. R. Newcome, who has written Memoirs of Dean Goodman, the founder, and Dr. Goodman, Bishop of Gloucester, and is author also of histories of the castles and towns of Denbigh and Ruthin. A *National* day and Sunday school for the instruction of children belonging to Ruthin, Llanvwrog, and Llanrhûdd, contains 40 boys and 40 girls; the master and mistress have each a salary of £30, arising from subscriptions, a weekly payment of 1*d.* from each child, and about £4 per annum belonging to the parish for the education of poor children. There are also five other *day* schools, one of which, containing about 45 boys, and having a lending library attached, is supported partly by an endowment of a portion of the tithes, and partly by payments from some of the parents; and in the other four about 140 children are wholly educated at the cost of their parents. Six *Sunday* schools, too, have been established; one is held in the church, and the others are supported by dissenters, and afford instruction to about 500 males and females; and in two *infants'* schools, about 50 children are taught at their parents' expense.



SEAL OF THE HOSPITAL.

Christ's Hospital, in Ruthin, was founded by Dr. Gabriel Goodman, Dean of Westminster, under letters patent of the 32nd of Elizabeth, for a priest and twelve poor persons, ten men, and two women to attend them, all unmarried and above fifty years of age. Dr. Goodman, prior to this time, had erected twelve almshouses for so many persons, and, by letters patent of the above date, he incorporated the society under the designation of the "President and Warden of Christ's Hospital, in Ruthin," and endowed the same with the tithes of Ruthin and Llanrhûdd; appointing the Bishop of Bangor for the time being president, and the priest, warden: these two have the entire government of the hospital, and also of the grammar school instituted by the same bene-

factor. The houses, which are in good repair, are pleasantly situated on the east side of the churchyard, with gardens, and the almspeople receive each three shillings every week, and £1 quarterly, with coal, and gowns and shoes every year; these additions being the produce of various benefactions. Dr. Goodman, Bishop of Gloucester, in 1655, bequeathed lands in Yale, to the extent of 60 acres, to which an allotment of 44 acres was added under the Llanarmon-in-Yale Inclosure Act of 51st of George III.; and other lands in the county of Carnarvon; the produce of the former, now £55 per annum, to be distributed weekly in bread to the poor of Ruthin, and the rents of those in Carnarvon to be appropriated in apprenticing two boys, and to the support of a traveller beyond the seas. The latter bequest, which consisted of two farms, one of 150 acres and the other of 546, in the parish of Llanberis, the former let for £40, and the latter for £70 per annum, was, by a decree of the Court of Chancery, in 1824, converted into the two above-mentioned exhibitions for the grammar school, instead of supporting a traveller; and the funds, which have been greatly increased by the opening of slate quarries on the property, (on which account a sum of £800 has accumulated in the three per cents.,) will now apprentice three boys with fees of £15 each, and allow of two exhibitions to college of £22. 10. each, besides leaving a surplus of nearly £40 per annum. There are also several other charitable donations and bequests, the produce of which, about £17 per annum, is distributed among the poor, in money and clothing, on St. Thomas's-day. The poor-law union, of which the town is the head, comprises the following twenty-one parishes and townships, namely, Aberwhielor, Clocaenog, Derwen, Evenechtyd, Cyfeiliog, Llanarmon, Llanbedr, Llandegla, Llandyrnog, Llanelidan, Llanvair-Dyfryn-Clwyd, Llanverras, Llanvwrog, Llangwyvan, Llangynhaval, Llanrhaiadr-in-Kinmerch, Llanrhûdd, Llanychan, Llanynys, Nantglyn, and Ruthin; it contains a population of 16,619.

The ancient *castle* occupied the declivity of a hill fronting the Vale of Clwyd towards the west, and from the extensive foundations and remaining portions of the walls, appears to have been a structure of great strength and magnificence: the remains consist chiefly of a few fragments of the towers, and of ruined walls, nearly levelled with the foundation; and within the area of this once splendid pile are, a meadow, a fives' court, and a bowling-green. From various parts of the site are some rich and extensive prospects, embracing many interesting objects. Near the town-hall is a rude block of limestone, called *Maen Huail*, on which it is said the celebrated Prince Arthur beheaded his rival Huail, brother to Gildas, the historian. *Ruthin mill*, a curious ancient edifice, having on the apex of the eastern gable a red stone cross, is supposed to have been originally the chapel of the cell of White friars, mentioned by Leland as formerly existing here, but of which no records are preserved. Notice is also taken of a cell of *Bonhommes*, at this place, probably the original establishment for which John de Grey, with the consent of the Bishop of Bangor and the rector of Llanrhûdd, made the church collegiate: the apartments of the canons were connected with the church by a cloister, a remaining portion of which has been converted into a house for the warden of Christ's Hospital: the parlours and hall are much admired for their beautifully groined roofs. The elegant castellated mansion erected by the Hon. F. West, on the site of the ancient castle, forms an interesting and beautiful feature in the prospect of the town. Dr. Goodman, Dean of Westminster, one of the translators of Archbishop Parker's Bible, and principal promoter of Bishop Morgan's Welsh translation; Edward Thelwall, tutor to Lord Herbert, of Chirbury; Dr. Parry, Bishop of St. Asaph; Dr. Goodman, Bishop of Gloucester; Sir Eubule Thelwall, Knt., principal, and second founder, of Jesus' College, Oxford; and Sir Thomas Exmewe, lord mayor of London in 1517, were all natives of this place. The barony of Grey de Ruthin is at present enjoyed by Barbara, Marchioness of Hastings, and daughter of Henry Edward Gould, Esq., who, as nineteenth baron, assumed the name and arms of Yelverton, and whose decease occurred in 1810.

RYTON, a township, in that part of the parish of BANGOR which is in the hundred of BROMFIELD, union of WREXHAM, county of DENBIGH, NORTH WALES, 5 miles (S. E. by S.) from Wrexham; containing 78 inhabitants. It is situated on the north-western side of the river Dee; and the population is exclusively agricultural. The rateable annual value has been returned at £1140.

S

SALFORD, with KINNERTON and BADLAND, a township, in the parish of OLD RADNOR, within the liberties of the borough of NEW RADNOR, union of KINGTON, county of RADNOR, SOUTH WALES: the population is returned with Kinnerton.

SALTNEY, a township, in the parish of HAWARDEN, union of GREAT BOUGHTON, hundred of MOLD, county of FLINT, NORTH WALES, 1½ mile (W.) from Chester; containing 554 inhabitants, the population having more than trebled since the census of 1831. This township, formerly a marshy waste, borders on the upper part of the estuary of the Dee, on the confines of Cheshire; and is bounded on the north by the new channel formed for that river, over which at this place are two ferries, supported at the expense of the River Dee Company. The monks

of Basingwerk once possessed this marsh for pasturage, it having been granted by Robert, Lord of Mold, who bestowed on them the like privilege in Hawarden, and also that of cutting rushes to thatch their buildings. This tract extended into Cheshire, and a stone near the east end marked the boundary in that county. It was here that Henry II. encamped with his army, in 1157, when he sent forward the division which was defeated in the woods of Euloe Castle by the sons of Owain Gwynedd, who pursued the fugitives to Henry's camp. Upwards of two thousand acres, forming the greater part of the township, was inclosed pursuant to an act obtained in 1778, and is now well cultivated. A manufactory for glauber salts, sal-ammoniac, ivory-black, &c., has been established since 1781. Morva Caer-Lleon, or "the Marsh of Caer Lleon," now Chester, was the ancient name of this place.

SCYBOR-Y-COED (YSGUBOR-Y-COED), a township, in the parish of LLANVIHANGEL-GENEU-'R-GLYN, union of MACHYNLLETH, hundred of GENEU'R-GLYN, and county of CARDIGAN, SOUTH WALES, 12 miles (N. E. by E.) from Aberystwith; containing 649 inhabitants. It is situated on the road from Aberystwith to Machynlleth, and on the eastern bank of the small river Einon, near its junction with the Dyvi or Dovey. The immediate neighbourhood is well wooded and agreeable, and some respectable residences are scattered over the township, various parts of which command fine views of the estuary of the Dovey. The principal mansion is Glàndyvi, which overlooks the Vale of Dovey and St. George's Channel. In this township were conveniently situated the smelting-houses and refining-mills, commonly called the "Silver Mills," belonging formerly to the company that worked the royal mines in Cardiganshire. In consequence of its contiguity to the river Dovey, which is navigable to Garreg for vessels of three hundred tons' burthen, and by means of which it carries on a considerable trade in the exportation of lead-ore and bark, and the importation of timber, coal, and limestone, this place promises to increase in importance, though the population has declined since the census in 1831. It contains the chapel of Eglwys-Vâch, or Llanvihangel-Capel-Edwin, the living of which is a perpetual curacy, endowed with £800 royal bounty, and in the patronage of Mrs. Jane Davies; net income, £80; impropriator, T. P. Chichester, Esq. The chapel is dedicated to St. Michael. There are places of worship for Calvinistic and Wesleyan Methodists. A day school affords instruction to about 35 children, at the expense of their parents; and two Sunday schools, conducted by gratuitous teachers belonging to the Wesleyan and Calvinistic Methodists, contain about 210 males and females.

SEALAND, a township, in the parish of HAWARDEN, hundred of MOLD, county of FLINT, NORTH WALES, 2½ miles (N. by E.) from Hawarden, containing 339 inhabitants. It formerly was included in the extensive maritime waste called Saltney Marsh, which composed the upper part of the estuary of the river Dee, and extended between the counties of Flint and Chester; but in 1732, Nathaniel Kenderley and Co., subsequently constituted "the River Dee Company," obtained an act of parliament for cutting a canal from Chester through this marsh, thereby forming a new channel for that river, which object they accomplished in 1737, and thus upwards of eight hundred acres were separated from the southern portion, and formed into a new hamlet, under the name of "Sealand." At different subsequent periods, three thousand acres have been inclosed and added by the same company, and there still remains a considerable portion of marsh land exposed to inundation at high water. For the first part inclosed the company were bound to pay £200 per annum to the lord of the manor of Hawarden and other trustees, who, or any five of them, were to apply that sum to such purposes as they might think necessary; the same company also charged themselves with maintaining at all times two ferries across the new channel. The greater portion of the inclosed marsh is now fertile arable land.

SEGROIT, with CADER, a hamlet, in the parish of LLANRHAIADR-IN-KINMERCH, hundred of ISALED, county of DENBIGH, NORTH WALES, 3 miles (S.) from Denbigh: the population is included in the return for the parish. A stream which falls into the river Clwyd bounds it on the north. It was formerly assessed with the townships of Cader and Segroit Uchâv for the joint maintenance of their poor, but now there is a general assessment for the parish.

SENNI (SENNY), a township, in the parish and hundred of DEVYNOCK, union and county of BRECKNOCK, SOUTH WALES, 8 miles (W. S. W.) from Brecknock; containing 292 inhabitants. It comprises the upper part of the vale through which the river Senni flows, and anciently formed a part of the Great Forest of Devynock, which contained twenty thousand acres, extending over the surrounding district. On the river Senni, which is crossed by several bridges, is one of the "Lord's Mills," to which the resident tenants of this township are obliged to send their corn to be ground, an exaction of servitude formerly extorted by the lords of Brecknock, and still claimed by the lords of the manor of the Great Forest, but not rigidly enforced at present. The tenants, however, possess the privilege of grazing their cattle within that district, on the payment of a small regulated sum for each beast, which is called *Cymmorth*. On the attainder of Stafford, Duke of Buckingham, who was lord of Brecknock, this demand of cymmorth reverted to the crown, and these dues were assigned on lease, in the 10th of George I., to the ancestor of the pre-

sent possessor. About sixty years ago, the tenants disputed the claim, but it was established by a legal decision. The township is highly cultivated, and presents many pleasing prospects; and the rateable annual value is returned at £1932. Some good flag-stone is quarried, and there is an iron-foundry and forge near Senni bridge, with a tram-road from Neath, &c. for the conveyance of coal and lime; at Senni bridge is also a manufactory for stuffs, but not on a very extensive scale; and there are two corn-mills on the river. The parochial church, though situated at the lower end of the Vale of Senni, is included within the adjacent township of Maescar; that of Senni, however, contains a place of worship for Independents. Three Sunday schools, gratuitously conducted by dissenters, afford instruction to about 180 males and females; and there are three almshouses, endowed by the bequest of David Walter, in 1723, who also left a rent-charge of £5 for the apprenticing of poor children. The tithes, which have been commuted for a rent-charge of £177. 15. 3., are divided in three equal portions between the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, the vicar of Devynock, and the impropriator, the portion of the last subject to rates, averaging £1. 13. 7. per annum.

SESSWICK, a township, in that part of the parish of Bangor which is in the hundred of Bromfield, union of Wrexham, county of Denbigh, North Wales, 4 miles (s. e.) from Wrexham; containing 144 inhabitants. This township is situated on the western side of the river Dee. Its rateable annual value is returned at £1034.

SILIAN (SULIEN), a parish, in the union of Lampeter, upper division of the hundred of Moythen, county of Cardigan, South Wales, 2 miles (n. by w.) from Lampeter; containing 366 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated in the south-eastern portion of the county, derives its name from the saint to whom its church is dedicated, who flourished during the earlier part of the sixth century. It is surrounded by the parishes of Llanvihangel-Ystrad, Bettws-Bledrws, and Lampeter; and consists of 2100 acres, by computation, of which rather less than one-half is arable, and the rest alternately meadow and arable, there being no woodland. The general character of the surface is hilly: the lower parts are tolerably fertile, but the uplands less productive; and both are employed principally in depasturing sheep, and raising the different varieties of corn. The small river Dulas, which falls into the Teivy, circumscribes the parish on the west and south, and there is also a brook called the Tawola. The village is in some degree enlivened by its situation on the old turnpike-road leading from Aberystwith, in this county, to Lampeter; and another from Rhaiadr, in the county of Radnor, to the same place, intersects the parish. The living is consolidated with the vicarage of Llanwnnen. The church, dedicated to St. Sulien, and very romantically situated, was rebuilt from the foundation, in 1839, in the early English style, and is 35 feet long by 19 broad, containing about 200 sittings, all of which are free; the font, which is circular, and of antique design, is ornamented with four human faces. In the churchyard is a rudely sculptured monument of stone, now scarcely a foot above the surface of the ground, ornamented on one side with Runic knots, and on the other with zig-zag lines. There is a Sunday school, in which about 15 children are gratuitously instructed; and a bequest of 10*s.* per annum by Samuel Evans, in 1706, is distributed among the poor not seeking parochial relief.

SKEIR, an extra-parochial district, in the hundred of Newcastle, county of Glamorgan, South Wales, 6 miles (w.) from Bridgend. It consists of one large farm of several hundred acres, situated adjacent to Skeir Point, on the shore of the Bristol Channel, and close to Kenvig common: it formerly belonged to the abbey of Neath, which accounts for its being unattached to any parish.

SKOKHAM ISLE, an extra-parochial district, in the hundred of Rhôs, county of Pembroke, South Wales, 4 miles (w.) from Dale. It comprises about two hundred acres, and is situated about three miles from the main land, and five miles west by north from St. Anne's Point, at the mouth of Milford Haven. The shore on all sides is bold, and in some places precipitous, except for a small space on the north side, where is the landing-place. The southern portion is based on red rabstone, and the northern on limestone: it is chiefly valuable for the pasturage of sheep, and as a rabbit warren; a small turbary supplies fuel, and there is an abundance of fresh water. The channel between this island and that of Gresholm, extending in a line towards St. Anne's lighthouse, is called the Wild Goose Race.

SKOMAR, a small island, forming a detached portion of the parish of St. Martin, Haverfordwest, situated off St. Bride's Point, from which it is separated by a strait named Jack Sound. It lies nearly due north of the islet of Skokham, from which it is divided by a strait, a mile and a half in breadth, called Broad Sound; and comprises about seven hundred acres, of which a considerable portion is under tillage. It abounds with rabbits, has an abundance of fresh water, and is based on limestone, of which there are various detached rocks on its shores, the principal of which is Midland Isle, lying in Jack Sound; the whole is let to a resident tenant.

SLEBECH, a parish, in the union of Narberth, hundred of Dungleddy, county of Pembroke, South Wales, 4½ miles (e.) from Haverfordwest; containing 294 inhabitants. This parish, which is delightfully situated on the northern bank of the Eastern Cleddy, and on the turnpike-road

from Haverfordwest to Narberth, is bounded by the parish of Wiston on the north, by Lawhaden and Robeston-Wathen on the east, and by Uzmaston on the west; and comprises 4438 acres, whereof about 3000 are pasture, 1000 arable, and the remainder woodland, the timber consisting chiefly of oak, of which there is a great quantity of large growth. The surface is pleasingly varied, and the soil generally fertile, chiefly producing barley and oats: the annual value of the parish is £2532. 8.; the rates are collected by the ploughland. Limestone is found at a great depth, and quarries are worked to a limited extent; it is also procured at a small expense, in abundance, in the neighbourhood. On the Eastern Cleddy, at the eastern boundary of the parish, is a large mill and wharf, called Blackpool, where goods are landed for the town of Narberth and the surrounding country, as it is at this place the river becomes navigable for vessels of considerable burthen; about 4 miles below, the Eastern joins the Western Cleddy, and the two rivers, after flowing a short distance, combine to form the magnificent expanse of Milford Haven.

In some parts the parish is enlivened with gentlemen's seats, the grounds attached to which form a fine contrast to the want of variety and embellishment observed in other portions of the county. *Slebech Hall*, the property of the Baron de Rutzen, by marriage with the heiress of the late Nathaniel Phillips, Esq., is an elegant, substantial, and comparatively modern mansion, forming a quadrangle of noble elevation, and containing a fine collection of paintings by the ancient masters, marble busts and bronzes, with every appendage of luxury. Near the house is an extensive and handsome garden, strikingly pleasing, with curious and ancient terraces, planted with the rarest fruit trees and choicest vines, forming a rich and ornamental vineyard, attached to a long range of hot-houses; the park has just been very considerably enlarged, and inclosed with a lofty wall. The house was erected by the late John Symmons, Esq., on the site of an old commandery of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, which at the dissolution was purchased by Roger and Thomas Barlow, the last representative of which family conveyed it by marriage to the late Mr. Symmons, from whom it was purchased by Nathaniel Phillips, Esq., whose daughter is the present Baroness de Rutzen. There are many peculiar rights and privileges belonging to the property, such as right of free warren, &c. *Picton Castle*, the seat of Sir Richard B. P. Phillips, Bart., partly in this parish and partly in that of Boulston, is a noble and spacious mansion of considerable antiquity; and though it has undergone some alterations and received several additions, to adapt it more for the purpose of modern residence, it still preserves much of its original character of a fortress. It was erected by William de Picton, one of the followers of Arnulph de Montgomery, and has been inhabited without intermission since that remote period. The greater portion of the building, to which the late Lord Milford made some splendid additions, is in the ancient style of baronial grandeur. During the parliamentary war, in the reign of Charles I., this castle was gallantly defended by Sir Richard Phillips for the king; but it had the good fortune to escape the destruction which so many other fortresses experienced. It came by marriage with a descendant of the Wogan family to Sir Thomas Phillips, of Cîlsant, father of John, the first baronet, and, on the death of Lord Milford, descended to the present proprietor.

The living is a perpetual curacy, endowed with £200 private benefaction, and £800 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Baron de Rutzen, who is impropriator of the tithes; net income, £50. The church, formerly the conventual church of the commandery, and the only remaining portion of that establishment, is a venerable structure, in the Norman style of architecture, pleasantly situated near the bank of the river, and embosomed in the luxuriant groves which surround it. It contains some ancient monuments, and also a handsome one of modern erection to the memory of Sir William Hamilton, and his first wife, who was one of the coheiresses of the Wogans of Wiston. The building, however, is so much dilapidated that a new church is now in the course of erection about a mile distant, and in a more central part of the parish, entirely of hewn stone, at a very great expense to the patron of the living; when completed it will form an extremely handsome edifice, of most imposing effect; it was designed by H. Goode, jun., Esq., of London; and the cost is estimated at between £5000 and £6000. There is a place of worship for Baptists. A Sunday school, established by the curate, is conducted and supplied with books by a lady residing with the Slebech family; and another contains about 40 males and females, who are gratuitously taught by Baptists, books being obtained from the society at Haverfordwest. The commandery of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, according to Bishop Tanner, was established here prior to the year 1301, and endowed with lands by Wize and his son, Walter; it flourished till the dissolution, when its revenue was estimated at £211. 9. 11.

SNEAD (SNEYD, or IS NOWDD), a parish, in the union of Clun, chiefly in the lower division of the hundred of Montgomery, county of Montgomery, North Wales, 2 miles (N.) from Bishop's Castle; containing 70 inhabitants. This parish, of which a few fields are in the county of Salop, is about two miles in length and half a mile in breadth, and is watered by the river Camlet, which forms its northern boundary: the rateable annual value is returned at £572. The surface is undulated, rising in some parts into bold eminences, and the soil is in general fertile. The living is a perpetual curacy, endowed with £450 from the tithes, £400 private benefaction, and £600 royal bounty; net income, £87; patron, Philip Morris,

Esq. The church, an ancient edifice, in the early style of English architecture, formerly dependent on the priory of Chirbury, is beautifully situated in a retired spot, and nearly concealed from view by the numerous trees of lofty growth by which the churchyard is entirely surrounded; the west end is almost covered with ivy, and the venerable building has a strikingly picturesque appearance on entering the churchyard.

SOLVA, a small sea-port, in the parish of WHITCHURCH, union of HAVERFORDWEST, hundred of DEWISLAND, county of PEMBROKE, SOUTH WALES, 12 miles (N. W. by W.) from Haverfordwest: the population is returned with the parish. This place derives its name from its situation near the mouth of the small river Solva, which here discharges itself into the northern part of St. Bride's bay. From the great demand for shipping during the last war, and the convenience of its harbour, it first came into notice, and, from one of the poorest hamlets in this part of the principality, has, within the last fifty years, risen into a flourishing little town. The houses, which are of very neat appearance, are built without any regard to regularity of plan, and only those which are situated in the lower part of the valley, in a direction parallel with the river, have the form of a street. Within a few hundred yards of the original buildings another town has been erected, occupying the height above the vale, and from that circumstance called Upper Solva. The aspect of the whole is highly interesting, the cottages being of a very comfortable description, and the gardens, laid out in terraces on the acclivity of the hill, and commanding a fine view of the sea, are pleasing and picturesque.

The harbour is sheltered from the waves of St. Bride's bay by a singular bend at the mouth, and by a large pyramidal rock, which divides the entrance into two narrow passages: it is accessible to ships of five hundred tons' burthen, and in cases of emergency ships of a thousand tons might anchor there; but the great rock at its mouth, and the high lands which surround it, appear at a distance as one entire cliff, and render the approach somewhat dangerous, owing to the difficulty in discerning the entrance. Many nautical men are of opinion that, at a very small expense, such improvements might be made as would render it one of the safest and most commodious havens on the coast. There were formerly about thirty vessels of various descriptions belonging to the port, of from twenty to two hundred and fifty tons' burthen; but that number is greatly reduced, and at present there are only four brigs, varying from one hundred and fifty to two hundred tons' burthen, and a few small craft of from twenty to forty tons. The staple trade of the port is in corn, of which considerable quantities are shipped for the English markets; and in limestone and coal, which are brought from Milford Haven; the limestone is burnt into lime at some kilns near the entrance of the town, for the supply of the surrounding districts. The sand of the harbour, possessing saline properties, is raised in tolerable quantity at low water, and landed on the quay, whence it is taken away by the farmers in the neighbourhood, and used as a manure. A small market is held weekly on Friday.

In this town was a few years since, until transferred to Milford, the establishment belonging to the lighthouse upon the "Smalls," a cluster of dangerous rocks, about eighteen miles from the Welsh coast, bearing from St. Anne's Point W. N. W., from St. David's W. S. W., and from Gresholm W. $\frac{3}{4}$ N. These rocks form three distinct reefs, extending parallel to each other in a direction from north-east to south-west, for three-quarters of a mile; their entire breadth in a transverse direction is about a quarter of a mile. The greater number are above water, while others are visible only at half tide; on the largest of the former is the lighthouse, the plan of which was first suggested by Mr. Philipps of Liverpool, and the building erected by Mr. Whitesides, of the same place. It was completed in the year 1775, and its stability was proved by the architect himself, who, in company with two other persons, passed the following winter in it. The lighthouse is an octagonal building, resting upon eight strong oak piles at the angles, and one in the centre; the piles at the north and north-east angles are stayed, to resist the violence of the waves, which sometimes strike the edifice on the opposite side with the whole force of the Atlantic swell. The rock on which it is built is twelve feet above the level of the sea at high water, and the lantern has an elevation of seventy feet; it is lighted by eighteen argand lamps, and in clear weather the light, which is of a red colour, is seen at the distance of five or six leagues, having the appearance of a star of the first magnitude. Beneath the lantern are the store-room and the apartments for the men, who are always three in number, and are furnished with a supply of provisions and stores for six months, as it frequently happens that for many weeks together, during the winter, no boat can reach the rock. The erection of a lighthouse on these dangerous rocks has been attended with the greatest benefit to the navigation of the channel, many lives and much property having been saved since the design was carried into effect. The Smalls, it is said, belong to no parish, nor are they within any county; but they are nearest to the Welsh coast, and the inhabitants of the lighthouse are considered as parishioners of Whitchurch. On the ridge called the Gribyn, which bounds the valley of the Solva on the east, are traces of various intrenched encampments; and at the southern extremity, towards the sea, is a circular intrenchment, surrounded by a rampart of loose stones, which is supposed to be of British origin.

SONTLY (SONLLI), a township, in the parish of MARCHWIEL, hundred of BROMFIELD, county of

DENBIGH, NORTH WALES, 1½ mile (s.) from Wrexham; containing 87 inhabitants. The very ancient house of Sontly was possessed by a family of the same name, in old writings called Soully or Sullie, a branch of the Eytons, of Eyton; it was afterwards inhabited by a younger branch of the Broughtons, but is now a farm-house.

SOUGHTON (SYCH-DIN), a hamlet, in the parish of NORTHOP, Northop division of the hundred of COLESHILL, county of FLINT, NORTH WALES, 1 mile (s.) from Northop; containing 530 inhabitants. Soughton Hall is a chaste and unique mansion, erected in 1714, by Dr. John Wynne, Bishop of Bath and Wells, and there are one or two other respectable seats in the vicinity. There is an extensive colliery, giving employment to several of the inhabitants. The Calvinistic Methodists have a place of worship here. An estate in the township was bequeathed by Owen Jones, in 1658, for the instruction and apprenticing of poor boys at Northop. Wat's Dyke enters the parish in this township, and crosses the Mold road at the Soughton toll-gate, taking a course nearly westward for some distance.

SOUTHERNDOWN, a hamlet, in the parish of St. BRIDE'S MAJOR, hundred of OGMORE, county of GLAMORGAN, SOUTH WALES, 5 miles (s. by w.) from Bridgend; containing 313 inhabitants. This place is situated on the sea-coast, and comprises the southern declivity of a very extensive down. Close to it, on a small promontory, presenting rocky and lofty cliffs, stands Dunraven Castle, once the seat of Thomas Wyndham, Esq., who erected the present spacious and elegant structure, in the early English style, on the site of a more ancient castle, said to have been the oldest in Wales, and once the residence of the celebrated Caractacus, as well as of his father, Brân ab Llyr. It continued occasionally to be the seat of the reguli of this district after the capture of the British hero, and until the Norman conquest of Glamorgan, in the time of Iestyn ab Gwrgan, when, on the partition of that territory by Robert Fitz-Hamon, the castle and manor were assigned to William de Londres, who bestowed them on his butler, afterwards Sir Arnold Butler, one of whose female descendants conveyed them by marriage into the family of the Vaughans, from whom they were purchased by an ancestor of the late Mr. Wyndham, whose only daughter and heiress conveyed them by marriage to Windham Henry Wyndham Quin, Earl of Dunraven and Mountearl: the castle is now the residence of Viscount Adare, M.P. A lofty embankment across the peninsula, still traceable, protected the castle on the land side, while the bold cliffs rendered it inaccessible from the sea. About a mile westward from it are three very extraordinary natural caverns, formed by the action of the sea on the projecting rocks. One, termed by pre-eminence "the Cave," is approached from the south by a rude piazza worn through the rock, the appearance of the sea and sky between the rough arches of which has a grand and singular effect. The next is a cavern called the "Wind hole," extending about twenty-seven yards, with two or three fissures in the roof, at a considerable distance from the edge of the cliff; and if a hat or any other light substance be placed on the opening on the top, it will be violently blown into the air. The third has received the name of the "Fairy Cove," from the number of petrifactions it contains, which have assumed such a variety of grotesque shapes as to be considered the most curious of the whole. At the western end of the down, which abuts on the Ewenny river, is another singular object, consisting of a large body of water issuing from the bottom of the down, which foams and boils with much force, and forms two small streams.

SPITTAL, a parish, in the union of HAVERFORDWEST, hundred of DUNGLEDDY, county of PEMBROKE, SOUTH WALES, 5 miles (N. by E.) from Haverfordwest; containing 430 inhabitants. This parish is bounded on the east by Walton, south by Rudbaxton, west by Camrhôs and part of Trevgarn, and north by Ambleston; and is situated on the Western Cleddy, which forms its boundary on the west, and intersected by the turnpike-roads leading from Haverfordwest to Cardigan and Fishguard respectively. It contains 2674 acres by admeasurement, all either arable or pasture, except from 10 to 20 of woodland; the surface is generally flat, and the scenery therefore not very attractive; but the soil is of an excellent quality, producing grass, and wheat, barley, and oats; and the prevailing timber is oak and ash. There are three modern mansions within its limits, named Scotton, Froy-Hall, and Haver-Hill. The rateable annual value of the property is returned at £831. 10. The living is a perpetual curacy, endowed with £800 royal bounty, and £200 parliamentary grant; net income, £79; patrons and appropriators, Precentor and Chapter of St. David's, whose tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £152, and who have a glebe of 32 acres, valued at £20 per annum. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is not distinguished by any architectural details of importance, consisting only of a nave and chancel, separated by a low and unornamented circular arch; the length is 78 feet, and the breadth 24. There are places of worship for Baptists, Wesleyan Methodists, and Presbyterians. A day school affords instruction to about 60 children at their parents' expense; and 60 males and females are gratuitously taught in a Sunday school belonging to Independents, and 40 in one connected with Baptists.

About 100 yards south-east of the church is an ancient ruin, covering nearly an acre of land, and said to have been an hospital, or *hospitium*, from which the word Spittal is supposed to be derived. It must have been once a place of considerable importance, as the walls, still visible in some parts, are of great solidity, being about 5 feet in thickness;

and under these, immense vaults have been discovered. Tradition reports the erection to have been by the monks of St. David's, at an early period, for the accommodation of pilgrims to the shrine of St. David's; which is slightly corroborated by the circumstance of the tithes of the parish still belonging to the dignitaries of the cathedral, as already mentioned. There are also several remains of ancient encampments in the parish, which are here called "Rhâths:" of these, one occupies the summit of a conical hill which rises abruptly in the vale; the area, about 2 acres, which is nearly circular, is inclosed by a single rampart. Near it was a chapel, dedicated to St. Leonard, which, together with the church at Rudbaxton, was granted by Alexander Rudebac to the commandery of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, at Slebech; and on the site of this chapel, and on that of another a mile west of the church (the two being called East Chapel Park, and West Chapel Park), stone coffins and a great quantity of human bones have been dug up. Near the road leading from Haverfordwest to Cardigan is a place named "Scotton Gallows," where tradition says the heir of the family suffered in consequence of slaying the heir of the family of Heythog on the same spot in a duel. West of the same road, at Scotton, is an elegant modern mansion, erected by Jas. Higgon, Esq., and which commands an extensive western view.

SPITTY-YSTRAD-MEURIC, county of CARDIGAN, SOUTH WALES.—See YSPYTTY-YSTRAD-MEURIC.

SPITTY-YSTWITH, county of CARDIGAN, SOUTH WALES.—See YSPYTTY-YSTWITH.

STACKPOOL-ELIDUR, a parish, in the hundred of CASTLEMARTIN, union and county of PEMBROKE, SOUTH WALES, 3½ miles (S.) from Pembroke; containing 294 inhabitants. The name of this place is derived from the Stack rock at the mouth of the Broad Haven, at the head of which it is situated, in the Bristol Channel; and its adjunct from St. Elidur, to whom the original foundation of its church is attributed. The parish comprises an extensive tract of good arable and pasture land, in a high state of cultivation; the rateable annual value being returned at £1816. 15.; and the scenery, enriched with the beautiful grounds and plantations surrounding the mansion of Stackpool Court, is finely diversified and strikingly picturesque. Stackpool Court, the property and one of the seats of Earl Cawdor, (of which the park is in this parish, and the house and grounds in that of St. Petrox,) is romantically situated in a deep and well wooded valley, ornamented with a fine artificial lake, over which is an elegant stone bridge of eight arches. A noble mansion, which overlooked the lake, was erected by the great-grandfather of the present Earl Cawdor, and son of Sir Alexander Campbell, who was the first of the family that settled in Wales, and who, by marriage with Miss Lort, the heiress, became possessed of the estate; but this edifice has lately been almost entirely rebuilt by his lordship, from a plan designed by the late Sir Jeffrey Wyatville, and it has been rendered one of the most superb residences in the principality. It is built of hewn limestone, and has an imposing grandeur of appearance, having two spacious and magnificent fronts: along the whole of that which faces the lake a wide terrace has been formed, from which there is a delightful prospect; and from the other front, in which is the entrance, is a view of the pleasure grounds. The interior comprises a splendid suite of apartments, and a library containing a large collection of rare and valuable works in every department of literature. The gardens are laid out with great taste, and the greenhouses and hothouses are stored with every species of rare and valuable exotics; the park, which is well stocked with deer, is very extensive, and in the grounds is a large conservatory; the approach to the house has been much increased in beauty by the erection of a new bridge of one arch. The whole of this fine property has been very greatly improved by the present proprietor; and the estate, which includes not less than fifteen thousand acres of rich and valuable land, in the highest state of cultivation, with its luxuriant woods and plantations, forms a distinguished ornament to this part of the principality.

The living is a rectory, in the patronage of Earl Cawdor, united, in 1839, to that of St. Petrox, the glebe-lands and a portion of the tithes having been surrendered to the earl, in lieu of lands and tithes of the same value given to the vicarage of Castlemartin; it is rated in the king's books at £15. 12. 11., and endowed with £600 royal bounty. The impropriate tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £270; and attached is a glebe of 77*a.* 1*r.* 22*p.*, valued at £87 per annum. The church, dedicated to St. Elidur, or according to some authorities, to St. James, is an ancient structure, containing several monuments to different members of the family of Stackpool Court, among which is one, under a rich sculptured canopy of stone, bearing the effigy of a crusader, said to be that of Sir Elidur de Stackpool, the earliest known proprietor of that estate, and the reputed founder of the church. The interior was richly embellished by an ancestor of the present Earl Cawdor, in 1766. On a tongue of land commanding a branch of the Stackpool estuary is a strong encampment, near which, in several places, have been found human bones, a brazen spear-head, and an old sword, probably memorials of some of those conflicts that frequently took place along this coast, between the natives and the invaders of their country.

STANAGE, a lordship, in that part of the parish of BRAMPTON-BRYAN which is in the hundred of KNIGHTON, union of KNIGHTON, county of RADNOR, SOUTH WALES, 3 miles (E.) from Knighton;

containing 169 inhabitants. The remainder of the parish is situated in Wigmore hundred, county of Hereford. This lordship, the name of which signifies "the stony edge," forms the most easterly point of South Wales, and lies on the south bank of the river Teme, on the road from Knighton to Ludlow. Stanage Park, occupying a fine and extensive eminence, formerly belonged to the Cornewalls, barons of Burford, but is now the property of Edward Rogers, Esq. There is a day school of about thirty children, with a house attached for the mistress, who receives a donation annually from Mr. Rogers, in addition to the payments from the children's parents.

STANSTY, a township, in that part of the parish of WREXHAM which is in the hundred of BROMFIELD, union of WREXHAM, county of DENBIGH, NORTH WALES, 1½ mile (N.) from Wrexham; containing 355 inhabitants. Wat's Dyke enters this township from the south, and, after passing through it to the river Alyn, is continued beyond that river, in the township of Gwersylt, in the parish of Gresford. Its rateable annual value has been returned at £1318.

STEYNTON, or STAINTON, a parish, in the union of HAVERFORDWEST, hundred of RHÔS, county of PEMBROKE, SOUTH WALES, 2 miles (N. N. E.) from Milford; containing 2903 inhabitants. This parish, which is on the turnpike-road from Milford to Haverfordwest, extends to the shore of Milford Haven, by which it is bounded on the south; and Hubberston Pill, an inlet from the haven, is navigable for small craft, at high water, for a considerable distance within its limits. In the southern part of it is situated the borough, market, and seaport town of Milford, described under its appropriate head, and comprising the chief portion of the population: in the western part of it is *St. Botolph's*, the seat of A. I. Stokes, Esq., by one of whose relatives it was purchased, in 1826, from the representatives of General le Hunt, who bought it, in 1803, from the family of the Elliots, to whom it had belonged for many years. The present mansion was built in 1800, about a hundred yards to the west of the ancient edifice, and partly on the site of a monastery, supposed to have been a cell to the priory of Pill, near the head of Hubberston Pill. In excavating the ground for the new building, several stone coffins containing bones were dug up; and part of the walls of the ancient monastery, which are still remaining, have been incorporated with the out-buildings of the modern mansion. *Bolton Hill*, an old seat formerly belonging to a family of that name, is in the northern part of the parish, near an abrupt and lofty eminence called Bolton Beacon. While Cromwell lay at Haverfordwest, two of his soldiers entered this mansion, with the intention of plundering it, and Bolton, who had concealed himself, was denied by his wife to the soldiers, who, nevertheless, suspecting that he was in the house, one of them took up his child, and pretended to throw it on the fire, on which the father rushed from his concealment, and killed the ruffian on the spot; his comrade escaped, and Bolton on reflection, deemed it prudent to inform Cromwell of all that had occurred, observing to that general, that the man he had killed had only one eye: the latter replied, "The fellow was a great rascal, and you have saved me the trouble of having him executed." *Castle Hall*, in the south-eastern part of the parish, originally built by John Zephaniah Holwell, whose sufferings in the black hole at Calcutta are well known, is a spacious mansion, and the grounds are extensive and well laid out. The *parish* is about six miles in length from north to south, and from a mile and a half to two miles in breadth from east to west, and is wholly inclosed and in a good state of cultivation; its rateable annual value being returned at £4850. *Culm* is found within its limits, and a mine which had been worked for many years, for the supply of the neighbourhood, has been re-opened on Lord Kensington's estate. Great facilities are afforded for the conveyance of the produce by the navigable creek called Hubberston Pill, and by the main haven. The small village of *Pill*, distant about a quarter of a mile from the town of Milford, is within the parish.

The LIVING, a discharged vicarage, united to the rectory of Johnston, is endowed with the whole of the great and small tithes of a portion of the parish; the remainder are impropriate in Mrs. Ann Wright, whose family, the Jordans, sold another portion, which now forms part of the income of the incumbent of St. Mary's, Haverfordwest. The vicarial tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £58. 10., subject to rates, averaging £5. 12. 11. per annum. The *church*, dedicated to St. Peter, or, as it is stated in the Monasticon, to St. Kewel, and formerly dependent upon Pill priory, is an ancient and venerable structure, with a lofty tower, which, from its elevated situation, is seen from every part of the surrounding country; the interior consists of a nave, chancel, and two aisles, separated by series of massive columns and pointed arches: this edifice was garrisoned with a small number of troops during the parliamentary war in the reign of Charles I. There is a place of worship for Presbyterians. Nine *day* schools afford instruction to about 300 children: one of them, endowed, in 1832, by Martha, lady of George Devonald, Esq., of Sodston House, with £30 per annum, to be paid out of her estate of Studda, in this parish, for the education of 40 children in the principles of the Established Church, is at present taught in a room lent by Mrs. Devonald, and the trusteeship and management are vested in the incumbent and churchwardens: in the other eight schools the instruction is at the cost of the parents. There are also four *Sunday* schools, gratuitously conducted, in two of which are about 200

males and females, who attend the Established Church, and the other two, belonging to dissenters, contain about 240: in an *infants'* school about 120 children are taught at their parents' expense. The poor children of the parish are also eligible for admission to Tasker's endowed school in Haverfordwest, where they are clothed as well as instructed.

At the head of Prix Pill stood *Pill Castle*, the capture of which is recorded by Fenton: there are no remains of this fortress, but in digging near the site, about 80 years ago, at a place termed Cwm, a human skull with an iron ball in it was found; and a tradition is extant that a pond near the spot, now called Deadman's Lake, derived that name from its having been deeply tinged with the blood of the slain on that occasion. Near the head of Hubberston Pill are the remains of *Pill priory*, founded in the year 1200 by Adam de Rupe, for monks of the order of Tyrone, who afterwards became Benedictines: the priory, which was dedicated to St. Mary and St. Budoc, flourished till the dissolution, at which time its revenue was estimated at £67. 15.: the site and buildings were granted, in the 38th of Henry VIII., to Roger and Thomas Barlow. The ruins, which are very small, consist chiefly of some fragments of the walls; the low entrance gateway leading into the garden is still remaining, but the arch above it fell down in 1826. At Butter hill, formerly a grange belonging to the priory, live a family of the name of *Roch*, who are said to be descended from Adam de Rupe, founder of the priory. There are in the parish several ancient encampments, here called *Rhâths;* one near the priory; another near the neat residence named Thornton House; and a third, called Old Castle, near the town of Milford; but not one of them is of sufficient importance to require particular notice. Close to the ruins of an ancient chapel, dedicated to St. Catherine, a silver *coin* of Domitian was dug up, about 40 years since. In 1818, a *celt* was found not far from St. Botolph's, where also are some remains of a Druidical altar, designated by the country people the *Long Stone*. *Sir William James, Bart.*, the celebrated naval commander in the East India Company's service, in commemoration of whose achievments the ornamental tower on Shooter's Hill, near London, was erected by his widow, was born at Bolton Hill mill, in the parish.

STRATA-FLORIDA, county of CARDIGAN, SOUTH WALES.—See CARON-UWCH-CLAWDD.

SULLY (SULWY), a parish, in the union of CARDIFF, hundred of DINAS-POWYS, county of GLAMORGAN, SOUTH WALES, 6½ miles (S. S. W.) from Cardiff; containing 197 inhabitants. This parish is situated on the shore of the Bristol Channel, by which it is bounded on the south, and nearly opposite to a small island of the same name. It is of very limited extent, comprising only a moderate portion of arable and pasture land, which is, however, inclosed and in good cultivation. The Scottish system of agriculture, introduced here by Mr. Thomas, of Sully House, who is regarded as one of the best agriculturists in South Wales, is generally adopted in the parish, and has succeeded well. The living is a discharged rectory, rated in the king's books at £11. 9. 9½., and in the patronage of Mrs. Thomas; present net income, £250. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a neat edifice, kept in excellent repair; and adjoining it is a handsome parsonage-house. A school, containing about 15 children daily, and from 20 to 30 on Sundays, is supported by subscription; the mistress has a salary of £10 per annum, and a house rent-free; attached is a library furnished by the clergyman. Mr. John Howel, in 1775, bequeathed £10 to the poor not receiving parochial relief, but nothing is now known of this charity. The Rev. Mr. Conybeare, who has so greatly distinguished himself by his geological researches, was lately incumbent.

SUTTON, a township, in the parochial chapelry of IS-Y-COED, union of WREXHAM, hundred of BROMFIELD, county of DENBIGH, NORTH WALES, 5 miles (E. by S.) from Wrexham; containing 203 inhabitants. It is situated on the left bank of the river Dee, near the place where it receives a stream from the westward; and its rateable annual value is returned at £1674. Here is a day school, in which about 20 children are educated at the expense of their parents.

CORPORATION SEAL.

SWANSEA, or EGLWYS-FAIR-ABER-TAWY, a parish, comprising the Upper and Lower divisions, and the Franchise of Swansea (which last contains the important borough, market, and sea-port town of the same name), in the hundred of SWANSEA, and the township of St. Thomas, in the hundred of LLANGYVELACH, and the head of a union; in the county of GLAMORGAN, SOUTH WALES, 44 miles (W. by N.) from Cardiff, 68 (E. by S.) from Milford, and 209 (W.) from London; and containing 18,992 inhabitants, of which number 16,448 are in the Franchise, 1054 in the Higher, and 807 in the Lower, division of the parish, and 683 in the township of St. Thomas; the entire population having increased above one-fourth since the census of 1831. The town, called by the Welsh "Abertawy," from its situation at the mouth of the river Tawe or Tawy, which here discharges its waters into the great bay of Swansea, in the Bristol Channel, derived the appellation of "Swinesea," or "Swinesey," according to Camden, from the number of porpoises with which this part of the channel abounded; and of this designation its present name

is only a slight modification. After the defeat of Rhŷs ab Tewdwr by the united forces of Iestyn ab Gwrgan, Prince of Glamorgan, and the Normans under the command of Fitz-Hamon, Conan, natural son of Rhŷs, having escaped from the scene of carnage with some of his troops, was drowned in the lake of Cremlyn, now an extensive marsh between this place and Briton Ferry, in attempting to pass it in his flight towards Carmarthen. The castle of Swansea, or Abertawe, according to Caradoc of Llancarvan, was built in the year 1099, by Henry Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, with a view to secure possession of those lands, in the province of Gower, which he had wrested by force of arms from the sons of Caradoc ab Iestyn; and on the completion of that fortress, the town is said to have been built by the same nobleman, who, having subsequently reduced the whole province under his dominion, introduced into it colonies of English and Flemings, to garrison the various castles which he had erected for its defence. To these his dependents he gave a large portion of territory, and their descendants, who still retain the ancient settlements, were, until of late years, distinguished by their language, manners, and customs, from the aboriginal inhabitants, with whom they seldom intermarried. The town, from the peculiar advantages of its situation, and its early maritime importance, soon became the capital of the province of Gower; its inhabitants enjoyed many valuable privileges, which were conferred by the early Norman lords; and for some time it continued to flourish with increasing prosperity.

Its importance, and its being regarded as the key to the English possessions in Glamorgan, exposed it to all the horrors of frequent warfare, and subjected it to repeated desolation and rapine. In 1113, the place was furiously assaulted by Rhŷs ab Grufydd, who, after fruitless attempts to reduce the castle, which, from the strength of its fortifications and the number of its garrison, resisted all his efforts, set fire to the town, and laid waste the surrounding country. Early in the thirteenth century it was more successfully attacked by Rhŷs Vychan, who, being assisted by Llewelyn ab Iorwerth, finally succeeded in destroying all the fortresses that had been erected by the Normans within the province of Gower. In reference to the desolation which Swansea suffered upon these occasions, Llywarch ab Llewelyn, in a panegyrical ode addressed to the victor, has these remarkable words: "In Swansea, that peaceless town, the towers are rent, and now peace prevails there; in strongly fortified Swansea, the key of England, all the women are widows." From this dreary state of devastation the town, however, soon recovered, and was again besieged, in the year 1260, by Llewelyn ab Grufydd, the last prince of North Wales, who, coming against it with a powerful army, entirely demolished the castle, which, according to the testimony of most historians, lay from that time in ruins till the prelacy of Henry Gower, Bishop of St. David's, who restored it, besides building the palace of St. David's, and enlarging and embellishing the episcopal residence at Lamphey. A similar style of architecture and embellishment is observable in these three structures, which are all distinguished by a beautiful open parapet, pierced alternately in pointed and circular Norman arches, a peculiarity of feature characteristic of all the buildings erected by that munificent prelate. In 1331, Bishop Gower, who was a native of this province, founded an hospital at this place, in honour of St. David, which continued to flourish till the dissolution, when its revenue was estimated at £20. After the death of that prelate, Swansea, being so remote from the seat of the diocese, and there being not less than seven palaces in different places belonging to the see, the castle, during the prelacy of his successor, was neglected, and went rapidly to decay. In the reign of Henry IV., the town suffered materially during the insurrection raised against that monarch by Owain Glyndwr, by whom it was burnt, and the neighbourhood reduced to a state of desolation. During the parliamentary war in the reign of Charles I., Oliver Cromwell visited this place, on his route to embark for Ireland, and is said to have taken up his abode in a house in the High-street, which, till lately, was occupied as a place of worship by a congregation of Wesleyan Methodists.

The TOWN is beautifully and advantageously situated in an angle between two lofty hills, on the western bank of the river Tawy, which is here navigable for ships of large burthen, and at the head of a noble bay to which it gives name, stretching for nearly nine miles in breadth from east to west, and sheltered by an amphitheatre of hills from the most unfavourable winds. The principal thoroughfare through it extends for more than a mile in a line parallel with the river; and the streets diverging from it, which are numerous, and in some instances spacious, are well paved, and lighted with gas, under the provisions of an act of parliament passed for that purpose in 1809. The houses are neatly and substantially built, especially those in High, Castle, and Wind streets, which are the principal for business. From these many smaller streets branch off in various directions, some of them leading to a populous district towards the west, in the neighbourhood of the new market-place. Among the numerous ranges of building in the more retired parts of the town are, *Belle Vue*, an assemblage of detached houses of handsome elevation, with several pleasing villas, occupying a delightful eminence, and commanding a fine view of the sea and the distant coasts of Somerset and Devon; the *Burrows*, comprising several ranges of respectable houses of modern erection, inhabited by genteel families; and a continuation of good buildings, both in the upper and lower roads leading to the *Mumbles*, an agreeable village

about five miles from the town, the road to which is, throughout the whole distance, under an elevated ridge, thickly studded with elegant seats and substantial dwellings. Considerable additions have been made to the town within the last few years, several new streets having been formed, and many detached residences erected: a very large portion of land in the neighbourhood has also been appropriated as building-ground, and some streets of neat houses and ornamental cottages upon it are already occupied. In 1837 an act was obtained for better supplying the borough with water. The beautiful situation of the town on the margin of a fine open bay, with extensive, firm, smooth, and level sands forming an interesting marine promenade, the salubrity of the air, the beauty of the surrounding scenery, and the excellent accommodation the town affords, have contributed to render it a favourite resort for *sea-bathing*: and the opportunities of aquatic excursions which the bay presents, and the numerous pleasant rides and walks in the immediate vicinity, extending through a tract of country abounding with picturesque scenery and romantic beauty, attract to this place, during the summer season, a large company of fashionable visiters, for whose amusement adequate provision has been made in the erection of public rooms, and hot and cold sea-water baths, furnished with every requisite appendage.

The Cambrian Society, for the encouragement of researches in geology, mineralogy, and natural history, was established in 1821, under the patronage of the Duke of Beaufort, and the nobility and gentry of the vicinity, and includes a number of eminent scientific honorary members. A geological arrangement of the several rocks, according to the Wernerian system, and a geological map of England and Wales by Greenhow, were purchased for the use of the society, and deposited in a room at the infirmary, where they have remained for some years in disuse, the non-residence of most of the members, and a want of energy in the others, having retarded the progress of the society, which, though professedly existing, seldom holds any regular meetings, or makes any advances in the prosecution of the original design. A society for the cultivation of pure *Welsh literature*, and a critical study of the Welsh language, was instituted some few years ago; but for want of sufficient support it has been suffered to decline, and is at present but little regarded. A branch of the Glamorganshire and Monmouthshire *Horticultural Society*, for the encouragement of improvements in the growth of fruits, flowers, and vegetables, by a distribution of premiums among the most successful candidates, was formed some time since; but the society held its last meeting a few years ago; no further proceedings have taken place, and it appears, like the others, to be falling into disuse A *mechanics' institute* is also on the decline; no meeting of its members having been held, nor any affairs transacted, for some time. The *Assembly-rooms*, in Cambrian-place, comprise a suite of five spacious and handsomely arranged apartments, consisting of a ball-room elegantly fitted up, in which concerts are sometimes performed, and a card-room on the first floor, and having on the basement story, a reading-room, billiard-room, and club-room, which are well attended. The *theatre*, a neat and commodious structure, is entitled to rank among those of the second class out of the metropolis; it is opened during the season by a portion of the Bath and Bristol company, and is occasionally visited by some of the principal London performers, who, during the recess of the winter theatres, attend here in their provincial tours. *Races* take place on the Cremlyn Burrows, and are continued for two days at a time, regulated by the English races, with which they are in a great measure connected. The principal prizes are, a tradesman's plate, of which the value is uncertain, and a subscription purse; and the course, which is well adapted for two-mile heats, is upon these occasions numerously attended; but the races are so entirely dependent upon the influence and liberality of the stewards, that they cannot be considered as fixed, either with respect to the period of being held, or to the stakes which may be run for. An annual *regatta* takes place, generally in August, and lasts three days, during which, as also during the races, balls and concerts are held at the assembly-rooms, and dramatic performances are exhibited at the theatre.

This town has risen, with a rapidity unparalleled in the history of the principality, from a comparatively insignificant place to a degree of COMMERCIAL and MANUFACTURING importance, which may well entitle it to be considered, not only as the chief town in the county of Glamorgan, but as the metropolis of South Wales. About a century ago it had only a manufacture of straw plait, which was carried on upon a very limited scale; and its port, at that time a creek dependent on the port of Cardiff, was noted only for the exportation of coal, which was conveyed from the pits in the neighbourhood to the shipping-place by means of pack-horses; and so deeply-rooted was the prejudice of the inhabitants, at this time, in favour of this their accustomed mode of conveyance, that, on the introduction of waggons by an ancestor of the present Sir John Morris, in the early part of the last century, they threatened to indict him for a nuisance, affirming that "the motion of his cumbrous machines disturbed the beer in their cellars." For its advancement and almost unprecedented commercial prosperity, the place is not less indebted to the mineral treasures abounding in its neighbourhood, than to its highly advantageous maritime situation. The vast stores of coal, culm, iron-stone, limestone, rotten-stone, flags, fire-clay, and other mineral productions throughout the district, combining with its local facilities of inter-

course by sea, first attracted public attention, and led to the establishment of furnaces for the SMELTING of copper-ore, which were conducted with such complete success, that Swansea soon became the principal seat of the copper trade of Great Britain. The whole annual produce of the copper-mines of the United Kingdom is estimated at sixteen thousand tons of fine copper, of which the mines of Cornwall and Devonshire yield fourteen thousand, the remaining two thousand tons being obtained from the mines of Anglesey, Cumberland, and Ireland; and of this Anglesey furnishes by far the largest portion. The average richness of the ores is about 8½ per cent., and the number of tons of ore smelted annually, including the poor ores containing fluor spar, and smelted as a flux, is about two hundred thousand tons. Of the whole ore produced in Great Britain, nineteen-twentieths are smelted at Swansea, and at Llanelly, Neath, Aberavon, and Loughor, all within twelve miles of this town; and the other twentieth part is smelted in Anglesey, where are furnaces for reducing the ores found in that island. With the exception of some recently erected near Liverpool, for smelting the ore from the Bolivar mines in Columbia, there are no other copper smelting-furnaces in the empire than those above enumerated; and of these so much more extensive are the works at this place than all the others taken collectively, that of the whole quantity of ore produced in Great Britain, five-sevenths are smelted in Swansea alone. Although it has been supposed that the art of manufacturing copper was known in this country at a very early period, and some old excavations for copper-ore in Anglesey have been attributed to the Romans, yet the practice was entirely neglected, and the art altogether lost, till within the last one hundred and seventy years, when it was restored by Sir Clement Clarke, who, in 1670, first erected works for the smelting of copper-ore, in Cornwall; but, from the scarcity of fuel, they were soon after removed to the Hot Wells, near Bristol. Other furnaces and smelting-works were soon after built at Crew's-hole, near Bristol, and subsequently at Redbrook, on the river Wye, near Monmouth. At this time the Cornish miners were unacquainted with the true nature of the copper-ore, which they called "Poder," and when they met with it, in working for tin, it was thrown away as useless. To Mr. Coster, the agent and successor of Sir Clement Clarke, is ascribed the discovery of the value of the "Poder," or copper-ore, the promulgation of which has tended so greatly to increase the prosperity of the county of Cornwall, and of the copper-smelting districts of South Wales.

From such inconsiderable beginnings has the copper trade of the kingdom advanced to its present extent and importance; the annual produce of this trade, estimated at the present low price of copper, amounting to between a million and a quarter and a million and a half sterling, of which about £800,000 are received annually for what is exported to foreign countries, as Great Britain supplies at least one-half of the copper used in the known world. The first WORKS for smelting copper-ore, established in South Wales, were erected in 1700, by Mr. Turner, near Neath Abbey; the next were built at Melingryddan, near Neath, by Sir Henry Mackworth and Co.; and the first which were erected in the immediate neighbourhood of this town were built on the site of the present Cambrian pottery, by Mr. Phillips, in 1719. To these succeeded the Landore works, on the site of the present Landore foundry, and afterwards were successively erected, the Forest, White Rock, Middle Bank, Upper Bank, Ynis, Rose, and Hâvod works. Villages have arisen in the vicinity of all these establishments, and the town of Swansea has, within the last forty years, increased in population from 6099 to 17,131. At this place there are at present, in full operation, the following extensive smelting-works: *viz.*, the Forest, Ynis, Rose, Landore, Upper Bank, Hâvod, Middle Bank, and White Rock works; and there are also four very large rolling establishments on the Swansea river, for the manufacture of sheet copper. A considerable number of vessels are constantly employed in conveying the ores from the mines in England and Ireland to the several smelting places in South Wales; and in transporting the copper, when smelted, to the different markets; and it is calculated that the average expense of conducting the entire copper trade, in South Wales, is at least £300,000 per annum, exclusively of purchasing the ores. The number of persons occupied in all the copper-mines of Great Britain is about ninety thousand. The ore raised in the greatest quantity is the pyrites of copper, or yellow copper-ore, which, upon analysis, is found to contain a third part of copper, a third of iron, and a third of sulphur. In separating the copper from this proportion of sulphur, which is effected by sublimation, sulphureous and other gases are evolved, and very large sums of money have been expended in repeated attempts to obviate this result, but only with a trifling degree of success, and experiments are still being made in the hope of ultimately accomplishing so desirable an object. Though the smoke emitted from the copper-works is injurious to vegetation, it has not been found prejudicial to health; but, on the contrary, it appears that agues and fevers, which were formerly endemic in the low and swampy grounds in the neighbourhoods where these works have been erected, have, since their establishment, materially decreased; and no situations have been found more generally favourable to health and longevity.

The bituminous and stone-coal of the district are peculiarly adapted to the purpose of smelting copper, and carrying on the numerous other works here. In addition to the copper-works there are, the *iron-works* belonging to the Milbrook and Landore Iron

Companies, two very extensive *potteries*, and other establishments, in which collectively not less than three thousand men are regularly occupied, exclusively of those engaged in the mines and in the shipping. The adjacent district abounds with *collieries*, employing a very considerable number of men, though the continual fluctuation to which they are liable renders even a remote estimate of the exact number impracticable. The produce of these collieries gives rise to a trade of such extent as to afford business in the harbour for nine shippers of stone-coal, seven of binding coal, and four of culm. *Ship-building* and the repairing of vessels are also carried on to a large extent; and commodious and spacious yards have been formed for these purposes, in which many persons are constantly employed. There are also rope-yards, tanneries, breweries, lime-works, and numerous other establishments connected with the manufactures and general commerce of the town.

From these various sources arises the trade of the PORT, which is consequently very extensive, and has been for several years rapidly increasing; the number of vessels of above 50 tons, now registered at Swansea, being 86, and their aggregate burthen amounting to 10,116 tons. The principal *exports* are copper, iron, coal, culm, lime, and earthenware, which are shipped hence to various parts of the kingdom, but the copper chiefly to London; and the chief *imports* are, copper-ore from Cornwall, Devonshire, Cumberland, and Ireland; timber, from America and the Baltic; hemp, tallow, flour, and miscellaneous goods from London, Liverpool, and Bristol; and also flour, grain, and provisions from the south of Ireland. The situation of the port is in every respect admirably adapted for carrying on a very extensive commerce, and considerable sums have been expended in its improvement. The first attempt of this kind was made under the authority of an act of parliament obtained in the year 1791, for "enlarging and preserving the *harbour of Swansea*," the original powers of which were extended by two additional statutes subsequently passed. Under the provisions of these acts two massive stone piers were constructed at the mouth of the river; one on the western side, extending three hundred yards in length, and the other on the eastern, extending six hundred yards, leaving an entrance between them eighty yards in width. At the head of the western pier is a lighthouse, which by night displays a light, and by day a black ball, as long as there is a depth of eight feet of water above the bar. At high water the harbour forms a noble and spacious basin, capable of containing a great number of vessels of large burthen; but at low water, and for two hours before and after, it is nearly dry, the river during this time being fordable. Among other numerous and important improvements which have been undertaken to promote the commercial prosperity of the town, much has been done within the last century towards enlarging and deepening the harbour; and in 1836 an act, amending several previous acts for its improvement, was obtained. The custom-house and the commercial rooms, though spacious, and internally well adapted to the purposes to which they are respectively applied, are not distinguished by their architecture from private houses.

On the north-east of the harbour is *Port Tennant*, so named from the gentleman by whom it was originally projected, and at whose expense it was constructed, in the year 1826: it contains two spacious docks, in which the water is of sufficient depth for vessels of two hundred tons' burthen, opening on one side into the basin, and communicating on the other with the Swansea and Neath Junction canal, which is also the property of H. T. Tennant, Esq., of Cadoxton Lodge. The *river Tawy* is navigable, for vessels of three hundred tons' burthen, for two miles from its mouth, and one mile further for small sloops and barges; and on the western bank of the river are commodious quays, wharfs, warehouses, stores for timber, a dry dock, and every accommodation requisite for the prompt despatch of business. Great facility of communication between the various works and the harbour is afforded by means of CANALS and tram-roads, by which the produce is conveyed to the port, in order to be shipped to its destination. The *Swansea canal*, constructed under the provisions of an act of parliament passed in the year 1794, and completed in 1798, commences near the mouth of the Tawy, and extends up the valley of that river for seventeen miles, passing by Landore and the copper-works at Morriston, crossing the stream Twrch by an aqueduct of four arches, and terminating at Hên Noyadd, in the parish of Ystradgunlais, in the county of Brecknock. In the line of its course from Swansea to Pont-ar-Dawy, a distance of eight miles and a quarter, there is a rise of a hundred and five feet; and from that place to Pont Gwaynclawdd, a length of eight miles, a rise of two hundred and thirty-seven feet; making, together with thirty-one feet in the remaining distance, a total rise in its whole extent of three hundred and seventy-three feet. The *Swansea and Neath Junction canal*, constructed in 1789, by H. T. Tennant, Esq., originally formed a direct communication between Swansea and Briton-Ferry, falling into the Neath river at a short distance above that village; it was subsequently, however, diverted up Cwm Neath by an abrupt turn to the north-east, and now joins the Neath canal at a place called Aberdylais, about two miles above Neath, after crossing the river by a magnificent stone aqueduct of thirteen arches, the only one on a line nine miles in length; this alteration was completed, and the new line opened, in 1824. Numerous *rail-roads* from the collieries in the neighbourhood of the canals and the river complete the chain of inland communication, and afford a facility of conveying the produce of the various works in this extensive mineral and manufacturing district to the ports of Swansea and Neath; a tram-

road has also been constructed from the lower extremity of the Swansea canal to the limestone quarries at Oystermouth, a distance of more than five miles.

The MARKETS are held on Wednesday and Saturday; the latter for corn, but also abundantly supplied with provisions of every kind: and fish is exposed for sale daily, though not considered to be of so good a quality here as on other parts of the coast; a circumstance which is attributed to the prevalence of sand in the neighbourhood of the shore. Fairs occur on May 2nd, July 2nd, August 15th, and October 30th. The new *market-place*, opened to the public in 1830, occupies a plot of ground given for that purpose by Calvert Jones, Esq., and comprises a quadrilateral area, three hundred and twenty feet in length, and two hundred and twenty wide, inclosed by a lofty stone wall with spacious and convenient entrances; along the walls are ranged the shambles for butchers' meat, consisting of eighty-nine stalls. The central portion of the area is divided into compartments furnished with long tables, each sheltered by a penthouse roof, supported by cast-iron pillars; and in these compartments are exposed for sale fish, poultry, eggs, butter, fruit, vegetables, flannel, boots and shoes, and almost every other article of provisions, pedlery, and merchandise; the area is flagged, and in the centre has been erected a market-house containing a committee-room and other requisite apartments, which is surmounted by a handsome turret. The whole expense of erecting this building, which is of such essential importance to so populous a town, was defrayed by the corporation, and was supposed, at a moderate estimate, to amount at least to the sum of £20,000.

Swansea is a BOROUGH by prescription, and the various privileges which it had acquired at different times have been confirmed and extended by successive sovereigns. There are in the possession of the corporation *charters* granted by Henry III. in the 18th year of his reign; by Edward II. in the 6th of his reign; by Edward III. in his 6th year; by Oliver Cromwell, dated February 20, 1655; and by James II. in his first year; together with a translation of a charter, bestowed in 1305, by William de Breos, lord of the seigniory of Gower, upon the burgesses of Swansea; and a translation of another obtained from Edward III. in the 2nd year of his reign, by Aliva, wife of John de Mowbray, of the land of Gower. The charter of *Edward* to Aliva, is a confirmation of a grant by William de Breos to John and Aliva de Mowbray, and recites and confirms gifts by various kings of England to de Breos, or his ancestors, of the land of Gower, with the royal liberties, free customs, and jurisdiction attached to it: the charter of *de Breos* confers numerous immunities upon the burgesses of Swansea, including estovers of wood for firing, and for building ships and houses; permission to hold the meadow of Cross-wood and part of that of Portmead; power to elect a portreeve; and exemption from the assize of ale. *Henry's* charter merely confers upon the town freedom from toll, pontage, and other customs; and this grant was ratified by *Edward II.* and *III.*, who only confirmed previous liberties, without altering the constitution, or conferring on the borough increased facilities for improving its trade. The charter of *Cromwell*, however, after reciting that the town was an ancient port, and time out of mind corporate, and that it had enjoyed important privileges by the gifts of kings and lords marchers, grants that the people of the place, previously known by the style of the "Portreeve, Aldermen, and Burgesses," should henceforth be a body politic under the name of the "Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses;" declares that they should possess the town in fee farm, rendering a yearly rent of twenty shillings, and that they should have a free guild of merchants, and be governed by a mayor, high steward, recorder, twelve aldermen, and twelve capital burgesses; appoints a court of record; institutes four fairs and two weekly markets; and finally directs that the customs payable for any goods brought into the port, should be appropriated for the benefit of the mayor, aldermen, and burgesses. The next charter respecting which anything certain is now known, is that of *James*, alluded to above, which, having proclaimed that the borough had, by deed under the seal of the commonalty, surrendered all their different charters, proceeds to reconstitute the corporation, reserving to the crown the power of displacing, by order in council, any mayor, alderman, capital burgess, or chamberlain; restores the liberties and immunities which had been given up; and grants to the town the right of purchasing lands not exceeding the yearly value of £100. From this time till the year 1835, when the Municipal Corporations' Act was passed, no alterations were made in the government, which was, up to that period, vested in a steward, portreeve, twelve aldermen, a recorder, two common attornies, a layer keeper, two sergeants-at-mace, and an indefinite number of burgesses; under the simple style of "The Burgesses of the borough of Swansea."

By the act of 1835, however, the corporation is now named the "Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses," and consists of a mayor, six aldermen, and eighteen councillors, together forming the council of the borough, which is divided into three wards, and of which the municipal and parliamentary boundaries are the same. The council elect the mayor annually on November 9th, out of the aldermen or councillors; and the aldermen triennially out of the councillors, or persons qualified as such, one-half going out of office every three years, but re-eligible: the councillors are chosen on November 1st, by and out of the enrolled burgesses, one-third retiring annually. The aldermen and councillors must have each

a property qualification of £500, or be rated of £15 annual value. Occupiers of houses and shops, rated for three years to the relief of the poor, are entitled to be burgesses, if resident within seven miles; and a valid title to be a burgess is acquirable by descent, marriage, marriage-settlement, devise, or promotion to any benefice or office, in which case occupancy and payment of rates by the predecessor may be reckoned. The recorder is appointed by the crown; two assessors for each ward, and two auditors, are elected annually on March 1st, by and from among the burgesses; and the council appoint a town-clerk, treasurer, and other officers on November 9th: the number of borough justices is seven. The corporation possess a considerable estate in land; and also claim all the waste within the limits of the borough, and a right to certain customary tolls and dues, sanctioned by immemorial usage, producing in general from £700 to £800 per annum, which sum is enjoyed by the mayor for the time being, to defray the contingent expenses of his office.

The borough, together with Aberavon, Cowbridge, Kenvig, Llantrissent, Loughor, and Neath, was made contributory to Cardiff, as the county town, in returning a member to *parliament*, by the 27th of Henry VIII., and the right of voting vested in the burgesses generally. During the interregnum it sent a representative independently of the other places; as it appears that, in 1658-9, William Fox, one of Cromwell's judges of assize on the Brecknock circuit, was chosen for Swansea exclusively. After the Restoration, however, it resumed its former character as contributory, and has continued to participate with the other boroughs in the return of a member to the present time; the right of election having, till 1832, been in the burgesses generally, in number about one hundred and ten. By the act of that year, "to Amend the Representation," Swansea was made the head of a new district of boroughs, including those of Swansea, Aberavon, Kenvig, Loughor, and Neath; and the right of exercising the franchise was vested in the resident burgesses only, in number about sixty, if duly registered according to the provisions of the act, and in every person of full age occupying, either as owner or as tenant under the same landlord, a house or other premises of the annual value of at least ten pounds, provided he be capable of registering as the act demands. The present number of tenements of this value, within the extended electoral borough, is about one thousand. The new limits, which are minutely detailed in the Appendix, include, on account of the increased populousness of the vicinity, in addition to the ancient town and franchise of Swansea, the parish of St. John, the township of St. Thomas, part of the parish of Lower Llansamlet, and the modern town of Morriston, in the parish of Llangyvelach.

The freedom is inherited by all the sons of a freeman, born after his admission; obtained by marriage with a freeman's daughter, and acquired by a servitude of seven years' apprenticeship to a resident freeman. The corporation hold a *court of pleas* by prescription, recognized by statute of the 34th and 35th of Henry VIII., every month, for the recovery of debts above the amount of forty shillings, in which the mayor presides, either in person or by deputy, together with the recorder, or the steward of the lord of the manor: this court has power to issue process to hold to bail in actions for debt, the amount to be not less than twenty pounds, as altered by statute of the 7th and 8th of George IV., and its jurisdiction extends over the town and franchise. The steward of the manor holds a *court baron* every three weeks, for the recovery of debts under forty shillings, the jurisdiction of which extends over the seigniory of Gower and the manor of Kilvey; and the county magistrates hold a *petty-session* for the hundred of Swansea, every Tuesday, in the town-hall, where also are held the Michaelmas quarter-sessions for the county. Swansea is likewise one of the places at which, under the Reform Act, the poll is taken at the county elections. The *town-hall*, erected in 1827, at the expense of the burgesses, is a neat substantial building, with a front of freestone, ornamented with a receding portico of the Doric order, and contains a well-arranged suite of rooms for the holding of the several courts, and for the transaction of the public business of the corporation. The *house of correction* for the western part of the county, also erected in the year 1827, at an expense of £3750, defrayed by the county, and situated in a healthy spot on the shore, within a quarter of a mile of the town, is a substantial stone building, well adapted for the reception of fifty prisoners, for the proper classification of whom every facility has been provided; it comprises thirty-six sleeping-cells, four day-rooms, and six airing-yards, in one of which is a tread-wheel.

The LIVING is a discharged vicarage, rated in the king's books at £7. 14. 4½., and endowed with £200 private benefaction, £200 royal bounty, and £800 parliamentary grant; present net income, £291; patron and impropriator, Sir John Morris, Bart. The tithes, recently commuted for a rent-charge of £424, formerly belonged to the hospital of St. David's, in this town, but in the reign of Edward VI. they were, together with the other possessions of that establishment, after its dissolution, granted to Sir George Herbert, and are now divided between the impropriator and the vicar, of whom the former has two-thirds, and the latter one-third. The *church*, dedicated to St. Mary, from which circumstance the parish derives its Welsh name of "Eglwys Vair Aber-Tawy," having become greatly dilapidated, fell down in the year 1739, and was then almost entirely rebuilt. The present, a plain neat structure, in the later style of English architecture, is well arranged

and appropriately embellished: in the chancel, which is the only remaining portion of the old edifice, is an east window in the decorated style; and the altar is ornamented with a valuable Madonna, presented by the late Thomas Bowdler, Esq., editor of the Family Shakspeare, and, according to a tablet recording the gift, supposed by the donor to have been an original painting by Sassaferat, the companion picture of which was sold for £750; some connoisseurs, however, ascribe it to Ludovico Caracci. The interior is well adapted to the reception of a numerous congregation; but since the amazing increase in the population, which has been progressive for some years, it is quite inadequate to the accommodation of the parishioners. The parochial church of *St. John juxta Swansea* is also situated within the town, and, from the service being performed in it in the Welsh, as well as the English, language, is of considerable benefit to the inhabitants of this part of the town, who are mostly of the poorer class, and speak only Welsh, and also in a great degree compensates for the deficiency of sittings in the church of St. Mary. There are two places of worship each for English and Welsh Baptists; two for English, and one for Welsh Independents; two each for the Society of Friends and the Welsh Calvinistic Methodists; and one each for members of Lady Huntingdon's Connexion, Unitarians, and Unitarian Baptists; a Roman Catholic chapel; and a Jews' synagogue.

A *Free grammar school* was founded in 1682, by the Right Rev. Hugh Gore, D. D., Bishop of Waterford and Lismore, who assigned to it lands in the parish of Llandyvodog, in this county, now producing about £70 per annum, which endowment has been augmented with £20 a year by the corporation. The bishop appointed Bussy Mansel, of Briton-Ferry, Esq., trustee and patron of the school, with power to choose and remove the master, which power he made perpetual in the proprietors of that estate, and during their minority, in the Bishop of St. David's; the master becomes ineligible as soon as he obtains a benefice. The school is open for the gratuitous instruction of twenty boys, sons of the most indigent burgesses, and in the event of a dissolution of the corporation, to sons of the poorest inhabitants of the town. The property at Llandyvodog consists of a wild and mountainous tract, little adapted for agriculture, but will be of immense value when means are afforded for working and conveying the coal with which it and the vicinity abound. A school for the instruction of girls of all religious denominations, on the plan of the British and Foreign schools in London, was established in 1822, by subscription among the *Society of Friends*, the funds and the superintendence being vested in trustees, members of that sect; and a commodious room has been uilt, capable of receiving from two hundred to three hundred children: there are at present a hundred and fifty girls in the school, who are taught reading, writing, arithmetic, plain needlework, and knitting, by a mistress who receives a salary of £40 per annum, raised by annual donations and by weekly payments of a penny from each of the scholars. There are also two other *day schools*, supported in the same manner, and containing 380 children; and about 600 are educated in 29 day schools, wholly at the expense of their parents. Eleven *Sunday schools* also are gratuitously conducted; one consists of about 160 females, who attend the Established Church; and in the other ten, appertaining to dissenters, are about 1340 persons. An *infants' school* was established in 1831, and, under the patronage of the Duchess of Beaufort, is managed by a committee of ladies of the town and neighbourhood, and held in a room which was built by subscription, aided by the proceeds of a bazaar, at a cost of about £440, the site being granted by the Duke of Beaufort on a lease for sixty years at a nominal rent. The school contains about 215 children, and is partly maintained by donations, averaging about £60 per annum, and partly by payments of 2*d.* per week for one child, and 1*d.* per week for every additional child of the same family; this payment, however, is not received from twenty poor children, who are instructed gratuitously: the salary of the master and mistress is £60, exclusively of coal and a cottage rent-free. In addition to the above-mentioned schools, which apply only to the town and franchise of Swansea, there are in other parts of the parish three day schools, in which about 50 children are taught at the expense of their parents; and three Sunday schools, supported by voluntary contributions, in one of which are 45 males and females, who attend the Established Church; and in the other two, connected with Independents, are 130 persons.

An *Infirmary* for the relief of the sick and lame poor from every part of the kingdom, whose cases require the aid of warm or cold sea-bathing, was instituted in 1817, and is principally maintained by subscriptions, amounting at present only to £500 per annum, a sum very inadequate to the accomplishment of the object in view, upon a scale commensurate with its importance, as the only establishment of the kind in the principality. The affairs are under the management of a committee, and the medical department comprises the gratuitous attendance of two physicians and two surgeons, exclusively of a resident surgeon, who receives a regular stipend. The funds have not yet been sufficient to warrant the erection of a separate building for its use, and the business of the infirmary is at present therefore conducted in a part of the house of industry. There are also other *benevolent institutions* in the town, among which are the Infants' Friend Society, founded some years since for the relief of distressed women during their confinement, and for supplying infant apparel; and the Dorcas Society, for clothing the

destitute poor. Among the religious associations are, the Bible and Religious Tract Societies, the Seamen's Bethel Union, and the Association in aid of the Irish Sunday schools. Gabriel Powell, in 1735, bequeathed a rent-charge of £5, to be distributed among twenty-five poor persons; Captain John Price left £200 for apprenticing children; and Rebecca Miller left a rent-charge of £1. 4.; but these and a few other small charitable donations have been lost, and the only charity now in operation is a distribution of wheaten bread among the poorest inhabitants, in St. Mary's Church on sacrament Sundays, arising from a bequest of £10 per annum by William Thomas, in 1787. The *poor law union*, of which this town is the head, was formed October 23rd, 1836, and comprises the following 27 parishes and townships; namely, Town and Franchise of Swansea, Higher and Lower Swansea, St. John's, St. Thomas'; Higher and Lower Clâs, Higher and Lower Mawr, Higher and Lower Penderwi, and Higher and Lower Rhwngdwy-Clydach, in the parish of Llangyvelach; Penrice, Oxwich, Port-Eynon, Rhôsilly, Knelston, Llanddewi, Reynoldston, Llangennith, Llanmadock, Cheriton, Bishopston, Pennarth, Ilston, Penmaen, Oystermouth, Llanrhidian Higher and Lower, Nicholaston, and Llandeilo. It is under the superintendence of forty guardians, and contains a population of 38,641.

The REMAINS of the ancient *castle*, situated on an eminence, now nearly in the centre of the town, are o surrounded with bu ildings, that little more of them can be seen, to any advantage, than a lofty circular tower, from the summit of which a beautiful view is obtained over the bay of Swansea and the adjacent country: to the east of this tower are extensive remains of the ancient state apartments, distinguished by the elegant open parapet, said to be the work of Bishop Gower: the rooms which are still habitable are appropriated to the confinement of debtors. Near the castle were, until lately, the ruins of the mansion of the lords of Gower, formerly occupying a spacious quadrangular area, through which a street has been carried, leaving but few remains by which any thing more than the extent of the buildings can be traced; and even these have been recently removed, and the whole site appropriated to dwelling-houses. On excavating the ground under one of the walls of the old building on 9th May, 1840, a jar or bottle was found, containing silver coins of the time of John, Henry III., and Edward I. and II.; perhaps intended as a deposit under the foundation-stone. Here, also, was once an ancient *hospital*, dedicated to St. David, and endowed for twelve poor people, the original foundation of which is by some writers attributed to Bishop Gower, and by others to Elinor de Breos, in the reign of Edward II.; it was endowed with the tithes of the parish, with the lordship of Brinavel, and with lands and tenements in the hamlet of Sketty, in the parish of Swansea, and also in the environs of the town, and at the dissolution had a revenue estimated at £20. There are numerous gentlemen's SEATS and elegant villas in the immediate vicinity of the town. *Singleton*, situated at the distance of two miles, on the road to the Mumbles, is an elegant and spacious mansion, in the later style of English architecture, erected at different periods by the present proprietor, and one of the most complete and best built houses in the county. The grounds, which are very extensive, are laid out with great taste, and embellished with some cottages after Swiss and Italian designs; the variety and beauty of the scenery within the limits of the demesne are judiciously displayed in the construction of the walks through the pleasure grounds; and the distant views obtained from several points are strikingly picturesque. *Sketty Park* is a handsome and substantial mansion, in finely varied grounds of considerable extent; *Sketty Hall*, and *Veranda*, are elegant residences, pleasingly situated amidst flourishing plantations; and among others which constitute a rich assemblage in the vicinity, too numerous for a detailed description, are Park Wern, Brŷn-y-Môr, St. Helen's, Upland Villa, Pant-y-Gwydir, and Hill House; all on the road between Swansea and the beautiful village of Oystermouth, in which is the seat Woodlands Castle.

Near the town is a chalybeate spring, called *Swansea Spa*, which was formerly resorted to for the highly medicinal properties of the water, though at present it is not much frequented, having almost fallen into disuse. In the *Caswell rocks* upon the coast, and within six miles of the town, is a remarkably fine spring, which, though always overflowed by the sea at high water, retains not, on its retiring, the slightest saline admixture. In the parish of Swansea, and the lordship of Gower, within which it is included, many eminent and highly distinguished individuals have been born. *Henry Gower, D. D.*, Bishop of St. David's, celebrated not less for the elegance of his taste, than for his munificent patronage of the fine arts, was a native of one of them, as also was probably *John Gower*, the poet, who flourished towards the close of the fourteenth century. Both were descendants of Grufydd de Gower, a Welsh chieftain of one of the ancient royal houses, and founder of a family in Gower, noted alike for opulence and power, in the beginning of the thirteenth century. *Henry de Swinesey*, abbot of Glastonbury, whose epitaph on the tomb of the renowned Arthur at Glastonbury is noticed by Leland, was a native of the town. *Richard Nash*, more generally known by the appellation of Beau Nash, was born at a house in Goat-street, in the year 1673. His mother was niece of the unfortunate Colonel Poyer, who, after the taking of Pembroke Castle by the parliamentarians, during the civil war in the reign of Charles I., was shot at Covent Garden, in London. Mr. Nash acquired his celebrity at Bath, where for many years he filled the

office of master of the ceremonies with so much dignified urbanity, and scrupulous impartiality, that he gained the esteem and respect of all ranks: he died at Bath, in 1760, and was honoured with a public funeral in the abbey church of that city. *Hugh Gore, D. D.*, founder of the grammar school, and once rector of the parish of Oxwich, in the lordship of Gower, being ejected from his living during the usurpation of Cromwell, retired to Swansea, where he for some time kept a school. After the Restoration he was advanced to the see of Waterford and Lismore, which he held till the reign of James II., when he resigned his bishopric, and settled at this town, where he died, and was buried.

SWYDD, with GRAIG, a hamlet, in the parish of LLANDEGLEY, hundred of KEVENLLEECE, county of RADNOR, SOUTH WALES, 1 mile (E.N.E.) from Pen-y-bont; containing 225 inhabitants. It forms the northern portion of the parish, which borders on the ancient forest of Radnor, and lies between the left bank of the Cymaron brook and the lofty and mountainous range of that district.

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TACHLLENAN (TACH-LEIAN, with RHIW-LLÂS, a hamlet, in that part of the parish of LLANDILO-VAWR which is in the lower division of the hundred of CAYO, county of CARMARTHEN, SOUTH WALES, 2½ miles (N.) from Llandilo-Vawr; containing 197 inhabitants. The name implies "a spreading to the westward," being descriptive of the situation of this hamlet in the parish.

TÂF, with CYNON, a hamlet, in the parish of MERTHYR-TYDVIL, hundred of CAERPHILLY, county of GLAMORGAN, SOUTH WALES, 6 miles (S.) from Merthyr-Tydvil: the population is included in the return for the entire parish. In this hamlet the Glamorganshire canal proceeds along the Vale of the Tâf, to Merthyr; and from this, immediately below it, branches the Aberdare canal, through the valley of the Cynon, to Aberdare. To connect these lines of navigation with the main trunk from Cardiff there is a fine aqueduct over the river Tâf, near the spot where it is crossed by a bridge on the road to those places. The banks of the Tâf are here finely wooded, presenting some beautiful views and several agreeable residences, especially in the Vale of the Cynon. A portion of the hamlet is included within the limits of the new borough of Merthyr.

TÂLACHDDÛ (TÂL-ACHDDÛ), a parish, in the hundred of PENCELLY, union and county of BRECKNOCK, SOUTH WALES, 3½ miles (N.E.) from Brecknock, on the road to Hay; containing 196 inhabitants. This parish, which comprises about one thousand five hundred and fifty acres of land, derives its name from its situation at the head of a small rivulet called the Achddû, from the black colour of its water; and is separated from the adjacent parish of Llandevalley by the river Dulas, which, at the little village of Velin-Vâch, is crossed by a neat bridge. The soil is various, and in some parts extremely fertile, and the surrounding scenery is pleasingly diversified; the rateable annual value is returned at £944. Copper-ore has been found in the parish, and, a few years since, a mine was opened on a farm belonging to Samuel Church, Esq.: the vein extends to the depth of sixty yards, and the ore, which is supposed to be very rich, in parts lies within a foot of the surface, but no progress has yet been made in working the mine. In descending the hill from Brecknock to this place, the village and church have a beautifully picturesque appearance, being pleasantly situated on rising ground, and form an interesting feature in the superb view which is obtained from the hill: in front is a large common overlooking a fertile and rich tract of country, bounded by swelling hills, which are cultivated to the very summit; beneath is a pleasingly wooded dingle, through which the river Dulas takes its course; on the left the fine range of the Black Mountains is seen extending for several miles, and on the right is the more magnificent chain of the Brecknockshire Beacons. The living is a discharged rectory, rated in the king's books at £4. 12. 1., and in the patronage of Mrs. Anna Griffith; present net income, £143; attached is a good parsonage-house, with a garden of about half an acre, and forty-seven acres of glebe land. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a small ancient building with a low tower; part of the rood-loft is remaining, and has been recently converted into a gallery. The register contains entries of marriages celebrated, during the protectorate of Cromwell, before the bailiff of Brecknock; and, during the same period, the births, and not the baptisms, are registered. There is a place of worship for Anabaptists.

TALBENNY, county of PEMBROKE, SOUTH WALES.—See TELBENNY.

TÂLGARTH, a parish, partly in the union of CRICKHOWEL, but chiefly in that of HAY; partly in the hundred of TÀLGARTH, (in which it comprises the decayed borough of Tâlgarth, and the townships of Grwyne Vawr and Grwyne Vechan,) and partly in the hundred of PENCELLY, county of BRECKNOCK, SOUTH WALES, 6 miles (E.N.E.) from Brecknock; containing 1388 inhabitants, of which number 673 are in the borough. This place derives its name from its situation in front of the chain of lofty hills called the Black Mountains, which are partly included within the limits of the parish. It once comprised three inferior lordships marcher, called respectively English Tâlgarth, Welsh Tâlgarth, and Dinas; and the village was anciently a borough and market-town, and had numerous privileged fairs, which last are all

that remain of its former distinctions. The parish is very extensive, comprising, according to a survey made in 1801, which is quoted by Mr. Jones in his history of Brecknockshire, not less than ninety thousand one hundred and forty-five acres. The surface is mountainous, and the soil extremely various, being in some parts fertile and productive, and in others affording only scanty herbage for sheep and young cattle; and of the annual value of the rateable property, the return amounts to £6557, of which £2295 is for the borough. The scenery is much varied, but it is characterised more by features of rugged boldness than of picturesque beauty, even in some parts bordering upon the romantic. Though no longer a market-town, nor retaining any of its municipal privileges, Tàlgarth is, notwithstanding, a large and well-built place, occupying an eminence rising gently from the river Ennig, which is here crossed by a neat stone bridge of one arch, and after precipitating itself over several successive ledges of rock, falls into the river Llynvi.

There were formerly in the parish many ancient seats, the residences of genteel families, which, having in course of time been abandoned by their proprietors, have fallen into neglect, and are now become comparatively insignificant. Among these is *Porthaml*, noticed by Leland, who derives its name from the hospitality and affluence of the proprietors, the Vaughans, of whom Sir William Vaughan was first high sheriff of Brecknockshire; it is now the property of the Earl of Ashburnham, by the marriage of one of his ancestors with the heiress of that family; part of the embattled wall of the old mansion, and one of the towers, are at present remaining. *Tregunter*, an old seat of the Gunters, from whom it derives its name, was originally bestowed by Bernard Newmarch upon Sir Peter Gunter, in reward for his services, and continued in that family for many years; the estate was subsequently purchased by the late Thomas Harris, Esq., who erected the present handsome mansion, surrounded by fine grounds, and commanding a pleasing view of the adjacent country, which is richly wooded, of the lofty hill called Troed, near Tàlgarth, and of part of the range of the Black Mountains. *Tredustan*, a commodious mansion, was for many years the seat of Selina, Countess of Huntingdon, and, after her death, was converted into an academy for young men intended for the ministry among her ladyship's connexion. The seat named the *Hermitage* is beautifully situated in a retired spot. The *village* lies within a mile of the turnpike-road leading from London to Brecknock, through Hay; and the Brecknock and Hay tram-road, in its course through the parish, passes close to it, from which a new turnpike-road through Tàlgarth forest to Crickhowel and Abergavenny has just been completed, diminishing by three miles the distance between Tàlgarth and those two places. The various *bridges* in the parish are kept in repair by the inhabitants, with the exception only of Pont-y-Tŵr, or "the Tower bridge," over the river Llynvi, in the village, which is repaired by the county; this bridge takes its name from a square tower, forming at present part of a small farm-house, noticed by Leland, who supposes it to have been the ancient borough gaol. *Fairs*, which are numerously attended by dealers from all parts of the country, and at which great numbers of horses and cattle are sold, are held on February 2nd, March 12th, May 31st, July 10th, September 23rd, November 2nd, and December 3rd.

The LIVING is a vicarage, not in charge; net income, £250; patrons, Dean and Canons of Windsor, to whom, after the dissolution of the priory of St. John, at Brecknock, the advowson and tithes, which had previously belonged to that establishment, were granted by Henry VIII. The tithes of the parish have been commuted for £895, which sum is thus apportioned; out of the hamlets of Trevecca, Pwllywrach, and Forest, £40 are received by the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol; out of the same hamlets, those of Grwyne Vawr and Vechan, and the borough of Tàlgarth, £590 are derived by the Dean and Canons, who have also a glebe of 22 acres, valued at £22 per annum, and called Tîr-y-Prior, or "the Prior's land," from having been possessed by the priory; and the vicar receives from the borough, and the hamlets of Grwyne Vawr and Vechan, £285, subject to rates, averaging £2, with a glebe of 22 acres, valued at £22 per annum. The *church*, which stands in the higher part of the village, and from all parts of the surrounding country presents a very respectable appearance, is dedicated to St. Gwendeline, or Gwenvrewi, and is a spacious and ancient structure, with a handsome square embattled tower surmounted with turrets: the interior consists of a nave and south aisle, separated by a series of five obtusely pointed arches, springing from octagonal columns, with plain capitals; the windows at the east end are in the later English style. From the churchyard, which is ornamented with numerous yew-trees, is a delightful prospect over a richly cultivated tract of country, embracing a great portion of the counties of Hereford and Radnor. The Independents and Calvinistic Methodists have each two places of worship: one belonging to the former, at Tredustan, has a small endowment, arising from the sum of £170, raised, as is supposed, by subscription, and secured on a bond of the late Lewis Williams, of Pentwyn, in the parish of Gwenddwr, bearing interest 4½ per cent., and dated January 1st, 1797.

TREVECCA HOUSE, in the hamlet of Trevecca, in this parish, was built by Howel Harris, the friend and disciple of the Rev. George Whitfield, whose tenets he adopted; and it became the seat of a religious community founded by this gentleman, to whose zeal may be ascribed the prevalence of Calvinistic doctrines among the Protestant dissenters in

Wales. He was born at this place in 1714, and entered as a student at St. Mary's Hall, Oxford, in 1735; but, continuing there only one term, he quitted the university, became immediately an itinerant preacher, and, after experiencing considerable persecution, settled in his native place, where he was highly respected, and laid the foundation of a community, similar in some respects to those of the Moravians. For this purpose he built the house of Trevecca, and inclosed a sufficient quantity of garden ground and land, for the accommodation of a large number of inhabitants, whom he invited to invest their property in one general fund, for the equal benefit of all. A portion of the day was spent in religious exercises at the chapel, in which service was performed three times in the day, and, during the intervals, the members were employed in cultivating the land belonging to the institution, the produce of which, after supplying the wants of the immediate locality, was sent to market, and the money added to the common fund. A woollen manufacture was also carried on by the members, who thus supplied the adjacent country, and even distant places, with some of the finest flannel made in the principality. The society flourished greatly, and at one time consisted of a hundred and fifty efficient members, exclusively of children; but after the death of Mr. Harris, who was both chaplain and treasurer, the number declined considerably, and the establishment is now rapidly hastening to decay. Mr. Harris, a short time prior to his death, settled the house and grounds, together with several leasehold farms, in trust for the use of the community, of whom at present only three of the original members, now more than eighty-eight years of age, survive, and, together with four members admitted after the death of Mr. Harris, two of whom, both advanced in years, are the only surviving trustees, now constitute the entire establishment. There have been few applications for admission within the last fifty years, and it is considered that should the present members become incapable of labour, the trustees have the power to dispose of the property for their support. The leasehold property has long since fallen in, and there now remains only the house, with about seven acres of ground. The building is of singular appearance, combining the Grecian, early English, castellated, and Elizabethan styles of architecture; and being much too large for its proper inmates, it is let in tenements to different families: the chapel is opened regularly every alternate Sunday for public worship.

There are three *day schools*, in which about 80 children are taught at the expense of their parents; and four Sunday schools are carried on, one of which contains about 80 males and females, who attend the Established Church; and in the other three, appertaining to dissenters, are about 440. *Walter Williams*, of Neuadd-Vâch, bequeathed £10, the interest of which he appropriated to the instruction of one poor boy; and the parish is also entitled to share in the benefit of the Boughrood charity at St. David's, Brecon, for apprenticing children, under the liberal endowment of *Rice Powell;* about three or four being annually so put out from this place. Near the church are four almshouses, with a garden to each, erected at the expense of *John Gunter, Esq.*, who died in 1689, for the use of poor persons; they have no endowment, and are kept in repair by the parish. *Thomas Harris, Esq.*, of Tregunter, bequeathed, in 1782, the interest of £200, for clothing ten men yearly, which is accordingly carried into effect under the superintendence of Mrs. Madocks, of Tregunter. *Thomas Bennet*, of Pen-yr-Wrlodd, in 1727, left a house and garden, called Tŷ Bâch, in this parish, the rent to be distributed among the poor of the district of Trevecca; the house was pulled down many years since, and the ground pays 10*s.* per annum, which is divided among widows of the hamlet. *Mrs. Sybil Williams*, of Trêvithel, bequeathed £20 in money, now secured on Capel-y-Fin, in Llanigon; and *Thomas Wathin Probert, Esq.*, by deed, in 1663, gave to the poor £10 per annum, charged on estates in Tàlgarth and Llangorse: both which sums are distributed on Good Friday.

On the Black Mountains are some imperfect *Druidical* remains, and vestiges of military works of ancient *British* origin. On a farm called *Pendre*, about half a mile from the village, is a very perfect earthwork, forming the segment of a circle, and extending for about two hundred yards; it appears to have been thrown up to cover the retreat of the natives to the mountains, or may probably have been an outpost of the fortified station of *Dinas*, which lies directly in its rear, at the distance of two miles. This last fortress, once a place of great strength, occupies the summit of a conical hill, commanding the mountain pass to Crickhowel, and the eastern parts of the Vale of Usk; it was formerly of great importance, and constituted the head of a lordship marcher, conferring upon its possessor the dignity of a baron of parliament. It is said by most writers to have been built by one of the lords marcher; but Camden is of opinion that it had been previously occupied by the Britons, and identifies it with the fortress of Brecenanmere, which was attacked by Ethelfleda, daughter of Alfred the Great, and Countess of Mercia, who, after defeating Hwgan, Prince of Brecknock, here took his wife with thirty of her attendants prisoners, and sent them into England. According to Leland, in whose time it was in ruins, Dinas was destroyed by the inhabitants of this part of the principality, during the reign of Henry IV., to prevent it falling into the hands of Owain Glyndwr. Near the place is a sulphureous spring, called *Dinas Well. Thomas Harris*, who purchased the estate of Tregunter, and was an elder brother of Howel, above noticed, was born in the

parish; in early life he settled in London, where he realized an ample fortune, with which he retired to his native place. The eldest of the brothers, *Joseph*, according to a tablet in the church, distinguished himself by his scientific researches; he held a respectable situation in the Mint, and was the author of several astronomical and mathematical treatises, which were highly appreciated.

TALIARIS, a chapelry, in the parish and union of Llandilo-Vawr, lower division of the hundred of Perveth, county of Carmarthen, South Wales, 5 miles (n. by e.) from Llandilo-Vawr; containing 178 inhabitants. This place is situated on the banks of the Dulas river, over which here is a bridge, called Pont-Rhyd-y-March, and to the left of the road leading from Llandilo-Vawr to Lampeter; and consists of the two hamlets of Taliaris and Cwm Cawlud, which form the chapelry, and occupy the northern portion of the parish. Some of the surface is rugged, but in other parts, and especially at the warren and demesne of Taliaris, the scenery is truly beautiful; the soil is chiefly clay, more or less tenacious, yielding principally barley and oats, and black cattle and sheep are also reared. There are three corn and grist water-mills; and quarries of rough stones for rubble masonry and road repairs. Taliaris, the seat of William Peel, Esq., second cousin of Sir Robert Peel, Bart., occupies an elevated and extensive range of ground, reaching nearly to the banks of the Dulas, and overspread with a profusion of full-grown trees, consisting of very large oak, ash, elm, beech, and fir, all of an ancient date, with above 100 acres of new plantations. The mansion is a large pile of building in freestone, of the Doric order, with a rustic basement, erected in the reign of Charles I.; the estate is exceedingly picturesque, and has a fine sheet of water on an elevation above the house: it was at one time the residence of a branch of the Gwynne family.

The living is a perpetual curacy, endowed with £200 private benefaction, and £1400 royal bounty; net income, £103, with a glebe-house; patron, Mr. Peel, proprietor of the Taliaris estate, from which property the minister is entitled to an annual salary of £11, of which £1 is for preaching a sermon under the bequests of William and David Gwynne, in 1697 and 1713. The chapel, a cruciform structure, exhibiting a mullioned window of the ancient edifice, was once a chapel of ease to Llandilo church, and after remaining in ruins, with its endowments alienated, was rebuilt by William Gwynne, Esq., and re-endowed with a portion of its former property; upon which it was consecrated by the celebrated Bishop Jeremy Taylor, during his refuge from persecution at Golden Grove. It contains some monuments of the Gwynne and Seymour families, and will accommodate about 250 persons, the seats being unappropriated, except in the south transept, which is always reserved for the use of the family of the possessor of the Taliaris estate. The late Lord Robert Seymour, of Taliaris, enlarged the chapel, endowed the benefice with eight acres of glebe, and built thereon a residence for the incumbent: the repairs of the chapel and the materials for sacramental and devotional service are charged upon the estate; and for the education of the children residing on the same property, the late Robert Peel, Esq. endowed a school. There are, besides, several benefactions payable from the estate, for supplying the poor who attend the chapel with bread and money, for the particulars of which see the article Llandilo-Vawr. On the Gaer-Vawr, near the house of Maes-y-Castell, is an ancient earthwork.

TALLEY, otherwise TÂL-Y-LLYCHAU, a parish, in the union of Llandilo-Vawr, lower division of the hundred of Cayo, county of Carmarthen, South Wales, 7½ miles (n.) from Llandilo-Vawr; containing 1068 inhabitants, of whom 418 are in the Lower, and 650 in the Upper, division. This place, of which the name, signifying "the head of the lakes," is derived from two large pools, near the church, of about fifty acres in extent, was originally of much greater importance than at present, and the seat of one of the most extensive and venerable ecclesiastical establishments in this part of the principality. The parish, bounded on the south by Llandilo-Vawr and Llansawel, east and north by Llansadwrn and Cayo, and north and west by Llansawel, is situated near the river Cothi, on the turnpike-road from Llandilo-Vawr to Lampeter; and comprises by admeasurement 7167*a*. 2*r*. 19*p*., of which the arable proportion may consist of about two-thirds in relation to the pasture, and nearly 200 acres are woodland, and 290*a*. 8*p*. a common. The surface displays a continued succession of hill and dale, sideland and mountain top, and is rather woody, the principal timber being oak, ash, elm, fir, alder, &c. Of the soil, which is grey in colour, and tolerably deep and fertile, the chief agricultural produce is wheat, barley, oats, &c., with a good and sufficient supply of grass and hay for the use of the dairies. On the west the parish is bounded by the Cothi, and several brooks rise in it and unite in the south-eastern part, where the stream pursues its course to the Towy; there are two small villages, named Talley and Cwmdû. The seat, Edwinsford, stands in the north-west on the confines of the parish, of about half of which the owner of the house is the landed proprietor; Glanyrannel, another mansion, is pleasantly situated in the northern part, and the grounds are well laid out. A small fair is held on August 6th.

The living is a perpetual curacy, endowed with £800 royal bounty, and £1000 parliamentary grant; net income, £127; patron, the Rev. William Thomas Nicholl, heir of the late venerable Thomas Beynon, Archdeacon of Cardigan, who purchased the tithes and the advowson of the living from the ancient family of Abermarles: the impropriate tithes have been com-

muted for a rent-charge of £299. 15., subject to rates, averaging £9. 10.; and there is a glebe attached of 3½ acres, valued at £11. 3. 6. per annum. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, having fallen into decay, was rebuilt in the Grecian style, in 1773, at the expense of the inhabitants, principally from the ruins of the ancient abbey, the nave of which formed the old church, and of which there are still some remains within the burial-ground, consisting of half of the tower, and other considerable portions. The present is a neat edifice, and contains some monumental inscriptions, among which is a mural tablet to the memory of Sir Nicholas Williams, an ancestor of Sir James, the present Baronet; the area, exclusively of the chancel, is 50 feet long by 30 wide, and being all pewed, contains between 300 and 400 sittings, which belong to the rate-payers, except two, and the seats of the gallery, which are free. There were formerly five chapels of ease within the parish, but of none are there at present any remains; memorials of two are preserved in the names of small patches of ground, one being called Mynwent Capel Llanvihangel, "the churchyard of St. Michael's chapel," and the other, Mynwent Capel Crist, "the churchyard of Christ's chapel." There are places of worship for Baptists and Calvinistic Methodists, the poor of the latter of whom participate in the benefit of Mrs. Mary Griffith's charity at Llangeitho, which amounts for distribution to from £15 to £20 per annum. In the parish are two day schools, one of which contains about 50 children, chiefly girls, supported by Lady Mary Williams, of Edwinsford, who furnished the school-room, and pays the mistress her salary, with permission to take a few pay scholars; and in the other, which is the village school, are about 30 children, principally boys, two of whom are paid for by the Rev. Dr. Morgan, and the rest by their parents. There are also three Sunday schools, in one of which, kept in the boys' school-room, are about 50 males and females who attend the Established Church; and in the others, connected with dissenters, about 80; the meeting-houses, too, have each a Sunday school for children and adults.

An abbey was founded here prior to 1197, by Rhŷs ab Grufydd, an ancestor of Lord Dynevor, for Premonstratensian canons, and dedicated to the Blessed Virgin and St. John the Baptist; to which a charter was given by Edward III., confirming a prior grant by the ancient princes of South Wales in the time of Henry III. This establishment flourished until the dissolution, at which period it had eight canons, and its revenue was estimated at £153. 1. 4. The remains, though much diminished by the appropriation towards rebuilding the church, are still considerable, containing, as already stated, about half the tower, and some portions of the transept on both sides, all within the churchyard, and the property of the owner of the tithes: the large bell, sold to assist the parishioners in the erection of the new church, in 1773, is now in Exeter cathedral. The situation of this structure, in a luxuriant vale embosomed among lofty hills, was peculiarly adapted for devotional retirement and contemplation. From the richness of the endowment, its abbots were little inferior in power to the bishops of the diocese, and to the influence of one of them, who was confessor and secretary to Rhŷs ab Thomas, has been attributed the active part which that chieftain took in favour of the Earl of Richmond, afterwards Henry VII.

TÂL-Y-CAVN, a hamlet, in the parish of Llanbedr, hundred of Llêchwedd Isâv, county of Carnarvon, North Wales, 7½ miles (n.) from Llanrwst; containing, with the township of Llanbedr, 313 inhabitants. This isolated spot, though forming part of the parish of Llanbedr, is entirely surrounded by that of Caerhên, and is situated upon the western bank of the navigable river Conway, across which is a public ferry to Eglwys-Vâch, in the county of Denbigh. This is the only ferry between the bridges of Aberconway and Llanrwst, and near the approach to it is a small artificial mount, on which was once a tower, or castle, erected to defend the pass, but of which building there are not now the slightest vestiges; it is said by Camden to have been called Brŷn-Castell, and to have served as an exploratory tower forming an outpost of the Roman station *Conovium*.

TÂLYLLŶN (TÂL-Y-LLŶN), a parochial chapelry, in the parish of Llanbeulan, hundred of Llyvon, union and county of Anglesey, North Wales, 6 miles (w. s. w.) from Llangevni: the population is returned with the parish of Llanbeulan. This chapelry is situated in the south-western part of the island, and on the river Fraw, which falls into the small bay of Aberfraw, in the bay of Carnarvon. The living is a perpetual curacy, endowed with £800 royal bounty; net income, £62; patron, O. M. F. Meyrick, Esq. The chapel, dedicated to St. Mary, is a small edifice. Hugh Wood, in 1611, bequeathed a messuage and garden in the town of Newborough, and a farm of 12½ acres in the liberties of that place, for the perpetual endowment and repairs of the edifice; the premises in the town were let on a 99 years building lease, that expired some years since; the farm produces a rent of £15 per annum, which is paid to the curate, who keeps the chapel in repair.

TÂLYLLŶN (TÂL-Y-LLŶN), a parish, in the union of Dôlgelley, hundred of Estimaner, county of Merioneth, North Wales, 8 miles (s. by w.) from Dôlgelley; containing 1062 inhabitants. This place derives its name from the situation of its church, at the head of a beautiful lake called Mwyngil. The parish, which extends eight miles in length and four in breadth, includes a large portion of the lofty mountain Cader Idris, and is intersected by the turnpike-road from Dôlgelley to

Towyn; it comprises about thirty-six thousand acres, of which only about six thousand are under cultivation, the remainder consisting chiefly of barren rugged hills, affording only pasturage to sheep and goats. The soil in the lower grounds, though shallow, is enriched by several small rivers, which descend from the hills in various parts of the parish. The scenery is strikingly romantic, and derives much beauty from the lakes, of which there are two within the limits of the parish; one, called Llŷn Cae, at the foot of Cader Idris, about a quarter of a mile long and nearly of equal breadth; and the other termed Mwyngil, which is the principal, more than a mile in length, and something less than half a mile broad. The latter abounds with excellent trout and eels: the vale in which it is situated is so contracted as to leave, for a considerable part of its length, only a very narrow road on each side of the water, from the clear surface of which are reflected its precipitous acclivities. Towards the extremity of the vale, the lake contracts gradually into the form of a river, rushing with rapidity through a stone arch into a very narrow pass, having on one side the church, and on the other the small cluster of houses which form the village, embosomed in trees, and assuming a romantically beautiful appearance. At the distance of a mile or two beyond the church, the hills almost meet, and present a sterile and rugged aspect; they are broken into numberless crags, of which some are vertical and sharply pointed, but the greater number project horizontally, and impend with threatening gloom over the vale beneath. One of these precipices, from its resemblance in form to a harp, has been called Pen-y-Delyn; and another, from a tradition that it was formerly the practice to throw thieves from its summit, has been denominated Llamy-Lladron, or "the thieves' leap." There were formerly some ancient seats in the parish, of which the principal were Aberlleveni and Maes-y-Pandy; but they have been abandoned by their proprietors, and are now occupied by tenants. Slate is found in the parish, and some quarries are worked.

The living is a perpetual curacy, endowed with £400 royal bounty, and £1400 parliamentary grant; net income, £84; patron, Bishop of Lichfield, whose tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £250. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, and beautifully situated within a few yards of the lake, is an ancient building in the early English style of architecture. There are places of worship for Independents and Calvinistic and Wesleyan Methodists. A day school affords instruction to about 20 children at the expense of their parents; and there are eight Sunday schools, one of which, supported by subscription, contains about 50 males and females, who attend the Established Church; and in the other seven about 400 are gratuitously taught by the Calvinistic Methodists. The Rev. John Owen gave £20; Catherine Hugh, £40; Elizabeth Edwards, £5; and Hugh Pugh, in 1812, £10; the interest of which sums is distributed among the poor at Christmas. A mineral spring, called the Bishop's Well, was formerly much resorted to for its efficacy in the cure of rheumatism. At a place designated Llwyn Dôl Ithel was found, in 1684, while digging for turf, a coffin made of deal, seven feet in length, and carved and gilt at both ends; two skeletons were deposited in it, the feet of the one lying by the head of the other; they were of uncommon size, and the bones moist and tough. Within a few yards of the coffin were two other skeletons of the same size, lying on the clay, and near them a grave in which was a skeleton of the ordinary size; along the grave and coffin were laid hazel rods, with the bark remaining, and perfectly pliable. The high state of preservation in which these relics were found is attributed to the bituminous quality of the turbary in which they were deposited.

TAVOLOG, with BRŶN-UCHEL, a hamlet, in the parish of CEMMES, hundred of MACHYNLLETH, county of MONTGOMERY, NORTH WALES, 9½ miles (N. E. by E.) from Machynlleth; containing, with Brŷn-Uchel, 420 inhabitants. It is situated on the right bank of the river Tavolog, which falls into the river Dovey near Mallwyd; and it forms the northern portion of the parish, which borders on Merionethshire.

TELBENNY, or TALBENNY, a parish, in the union of HAVERFORDWEST, hundred of RHÔS, county of PEMBROKE, SOUTH WALES, 6 miles (W. S. W.) from Haverfordwest; containing 257 inhabitants. It is situated on the south side of St. Bride's bay, on a ridge overlooking which the village is chiefly built. Goldtop Road, off the coast of the parish, forming the south-westernmost recess of the bay, and affording safe anchorage for vessels during gales from certain quarters, might, according to Mr. Morris' account, in his survey of the Welsh coast, be made a very safe roadstead, in three or four fathoms water, by the construction of a pier on Burrow Head, in the erection of which the beach might be cleared of the large stones that now encumber it. This improvement of the haven, it is thought, would make it a place of great trade, as there are several mines of stone-coal in the neighbourhood. At the western extremity of the parish is the small inlet of Mill Haven, and at the eastern that of Little Haven. Its rateable annual value has been returned at £1072. 0. 8. The living is a discharged rectory, valued in the king's books at £9. 12. 6.; patron, Sir John Owen, Bart.: the tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £150; and there is a glebe of 25 acres, valued at £30 per annum. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is situated near the coast, below the village. Here is a day school, containing from 20 to 40 children, of whom 12 are instructed by an allowance of £5 per annum from the incumbent for that purpose, and the

rest paid for by their parents; also three Sunday schools, gratuitously conducted, one of which contains from 15 to 20 males and females, who attend the Established Church; and in the other two, appertaining to dissenters, are about 35.

TELYCH, a hamlet, in that part of the parish of LLANDINGAT, which is in the higher division of the hundred of PERVETH, county of CARMARTHEN, SOUTH WALES, 2 miles (E. by S.) from Llandovery; containing 218 inhabitants. It comprises a district through part of which flow the rivers Brân and Gwdderig, and exhibits some well-wooded inclosures, occupying the vales and sides of the hills.

TENBY (DYNBYCH-Y-PYSCOD), a parish, including the In-Liberty and the Out-Liberty, the former constituting the borough, and comprising the sea-port and market-town of Tenby, and having exclusive jurisdiction, though locally in the hundred of Narberth, in the union and county of PEMBROKE, SOUTH WALES, 11 miles (E.) from Pembroke, 20 (S. E.) from Haverfordwest, and 245 (W.) from London; and containing 2803 inhabitants, of whom 2512 are within the limits of the borough. This place was at a very remote period occupied by the ancient Britons as a fishing town, for which its situation on the coast rendered it extremely favourable; and from this circumstance it obtained its Welsh name, of the first part of which its modern appellation is an obvious modification. According to George Owen, an eminent antiquary of the reign of Elizabeth, whose manuscript history of Pembrokeshire is now in the library of the British Museum, the origin of the present town is attributable to the settlement of the Flemings in this part of the principality by *Henry I.*, who placed them under the protection and control of Gerald de Windesor, governor of Pembroke Castle, whom he ordered to provide them with habitations, on condition of their garrisoning the castles the king then had in Wales, erected by the Normans for the security of the territories which they had usurped by conquest. In order to protect themselves from the repeated attacks of the native Welsh, and to maintain possession of the lands that had been assigned to them, they soon found it necessary to build the towns of Tenby, Pembroke, and Haverfordwest, which they fortified with strong and lofty walls; and from that time Tenby began to assume a high degree of importance as a strongly fortified military post, and progressively to enjoy, from its advantageous situation, considerable prosperity as a maritime and commercial town.

In the year 1150, Cadell, eldest son of Rhŷs ab Grufydd, Prince of South Wales, being on a hunting excursion in the neighbourhood, was suddenly attacked by a party of the inhabitants of Tenby, who lay in ambush for that purpose, and who, rushing from their concealment, soon put to flight the unarmed retinue by which he was attended: but Cadell resolutely defended himself against the assailants, of whom he killed several, and, though severely wounded in the conflict, ultimately effected his escape. Two years after this event Meredydd and Rhŷs, brothers of Cadell, in order to avenge this outrage, assembled all their forces, and, advancing to Tenby, scaled the walls of the town, surprised the castle, and put most of the garrison to the sword. During the minority of Isabel, Countess of Pembroke, the several castles in her earldom were entirely neglected, and that of Tenby, being unprovided with a sufficient garrison, was attacked by Maelgwyn and Hywel, sons of Rhŷs ab Grufydd, who, coming against it with an overwhelming force, destroyed the fortress, burned the town, and put many of the inhabitants to the sword. It was a considerable time before Tenby recovered from the devastation it suffered upon this occasion: the castle was repaired, and its fortifications strengthened, by William Marshall, who, espousing Isabel, was created Earl of Pembroke; but the town remained for a much longer time in ruins. William had five sons, who all succeeded in turn to the palatinate: of these, Walter, the fourth son, gave orders for restoring the town and building a church and an almshouse; but dying before his intentions were carried into effect, Warren de Mountchensy, who married his sister, and succeeded in her right to the earldom, completed the plans of his predecessor, and made to the church a valuable present of plate and jewels.

During the wars of the houses of York and Lancaster, the fortifications were repaired and strengthened by Jasper, Earl of Pembroke, who, in the 36th of *Henry VI.*, caused the platform along the summit of the walls to be widened, for the greater facility of posting soldiers on the battlements, and the moat by which they were surrounded to be much increased in depth and breadth. Henry, Earl of Richmond, and his mother, sought shelter in the castle of this place, to which they were brought by David ab Thomas, one of the brothers of Sir Rhŷs, a zealous adherent of the House of Lancaster, from Pembroke Castle, where they had been besieged. Here they received due attention from the mayor of the town, and embarked for Brittany under the protection of Jasper, Earl of Pembroke, and uncle of Henry, who accompanied them to the continent. In the reign of *Elizabeth*, a memorial was presented by the Bishop of St. David's, and the principal persons of the county, praying that fit persons might be sent to inspect the castle and fortifications of Tenby, preparatory to putting them into a state of defence against the threatened invasion of the Invincible Armada of Spain. The walls were consequently restored by order of the queen, whose initials, with the date 1588, are still visible.

At the commencement of the civil war in the reign of *Charles I.*, the castle and the town were garrisoned for the king; but in 1644, Colonel Laugharne, with

a strong body of parliamentary forces, laid siege to the place, which was resolutely defended by Colonel Gwyn, the governor, for three days, when, a breach being made in the walls, it was taken by storm, and the governor, the high sheriff, and three hundred men were made prisoners. In 1647, the castle and town were seized for the king by the same Colonel Laugharne, who, in conjunction with Colonel Poyer, who had been made governor of Tenby by the parliament, and Colonel Powell, had abandoned the parliamentarian cause, and embraced the royal interests; and from the strength of the garrison, composed of three hundred men, with twenty-five pieces of ordnance and the abundant store of provisions and ammunition with which it was supplied, it proved a formidable obstacle to the entire subjugation of the country to the authority of the parliament. Cromwell, who was soon after despatched into South Wales with an army of eight thousand men, sent a detachment of twelve hundred, under the command of Colonel Read, to besiege this place. For five days it held out against all the efforts of the united forces of Colonels Read and Constable, by whom the former had been joined, until the suburbs having been taken by storm, and a breach made in the walls, the garrison was compelled to surrender at discretion, and among the prisoners were numerous gentlemen of the surrounding country.

The TOWN is romantically situated on the eastern and southern sides of a rocky peninsula, stretching out into the Bristol Channel, and rising a hundred feet above the level of high water; it consists of one principal street, and several smaller ones diverging from it, which latter are, in some instances, inconveniently narrow. The houses are in general well built and of respectable appearance, and several of recent erection command some fine views over the sea. Considerable improvements have been made of late years, among which may be noticed the erection of a new market-house by the corporation, and the formation, at a cost of £900, of a line of road, by which the approach to the town has been greatly facilitated, and a steep and dangerous descent from Narberth and the eastern parts of the adjacent country avoided, and which was opened to the public in 1831. The main street is well paved, and lighted, and the town is amply supplied with water, brought to the different houses, at the expense of the corporation, for which the occupiers pay from 10*s.* to 30*s.* a year, according to the value of their houses. The *surrounding scenery* is romantically beautiful and picturesque: the majestic masses of rock, of various forms and hues, which line the coast; the numerous bays and distant promontories stretching into the sea; the receding coasts of Carmarthenshire, with the projecting headland of Gower, inclosing the great bay of Carmarthen, on the western boundary of which the town is situated; and the small islands of Caldey and Lundy, with the shores of Somerset and Devon, combine to impart a high degree of interest, variety, and beauty to the sea view, which is pleasingly enlivened by the frequent passing and repassing of vessels navigating the Bristol Channel. On one side of the town is a *drive* of eleven miles to the ancient town of Pembroke, through a fine champaign country, studded with churches, old castles, villages, and gentlemen's seats surrounded with plantations and pleasure-grounds; and on the other the country is agreeably diversified with swelling eminences, clothed with verdure, and small valleys richly wooded. The beautiful situation of the town, the fine beach and firm and smooth sands, extending two miles in length to the south, and one mile to the north, the transparency of the sea-water, and the pleasant walks and rides in the vicinity, have rendered it a fashionable place of resort for *sea-bathing*, and, since the close of the last century, raised it from the decline into which it had for many years previously fallen, to a high rank among the most favourite watering-places on the coast. Many good lodging-houses have been built for the accommodation of visiters, and several respectable private houses are appropriated, during the season, to the reception of families. *Baths*, provided with every convenience, were erected by Sir William Paxton under the castle hill, and are supplied from a capacious reservoir filled from the sea at every tide. The establishment comprises two spacious pleasure-baths, one for gentlemen and one for ladies, four small cold-baths, and also warm sea-water and vapour baths, with apparatus for heating them to any degree of temperature required; and the same building contains also lodging-rooms for the accommodation of such invalids as may find it inconvenient to be at a distance from the baths, and a general room as a promenade, and for the purpose of taking refreshments. The exterior of the edifice is neat, though without any pretension to architectural style; and an excellent carriage-road has been made to the house, which commands a fine view over the sea, on one side, and, on the other, of the shipping in the bay. A small *theatre* was erected about the year 1810; but dramatic performances not being much encouraged here, it has never been made an ornament to the place. Private *reading-rooms* and subscription libraries are in general well attended; and balls weekly, and concerts occasionally, take place under the direction of a master of the ceremonies. The *sands* afford delightful promenades, and abound also with shells of various descriptions, not less than one-half of the British collection of six hundred varieties having been found on this coast, on which many valuable shells, commonly esteemed foreign, have also been found.

Soon after the settlement of the Flemings at this place, the small HARBOUR of Tenby was greatly improved for the convenience of the shipping employed at the port, the trade of which, from that time, progressively increased; and a very considerable part of

its population was engaged in carrying on the woollen manufacture, which was introduced by these settlers, and continued to flourish here for many years. From what cause the commercial and manufacturing importance of the town first began to decline has not been clearly ascertained, but its manufactures have been neglected for a great length of time, and the only trade at present consists in exporting to the western and southern coasts of England the coal, culm, and limestone raised in the Out-Liberty of the parish, and which are chiefly shipped from Saunder's Foot, three miles to the north, to which place a tram-road from the different works has been recently constructed; and in the importation of shop wares from Bristol, between which city and Tenby a regular communication is maintained by means of a steam-packet, that conveys goods and passengers twice in the week during the season. The harbour, which, according to the custom-house regulations, is a creek to the port of Milford, is dry at low water, and is sheltered from the south and west winds by the lofty peninsula on which the town is situated; while on the east it is protected by the castle hill; and on the north by a small but handsome pier of ancient erection, which, stretching north-westward from the castle hill, in an irregular curve, terminates in a kind of circular bastion, the whole forming a remarkably picturesque object. The mouth of the harbour is daily cleared by a body of water, retained each tide by flood-gates; but the coal is never shipped here except when the weather will not permit vessels to receive it at Saunder's Foot, at which place a pier has been lately erected, affording increased facilities for shipping coal and culm. The adjacent bay of Carmarthen abounds with almost every species of fish, and is frequented by vessels from all the neighbouring and opposite coasts, which frequently put into this harbour, as being the nearest place of safety to the fishing stations. The *market-days* are Wednesday and Saturday, and the fish-market, which is plentifully supplied with excellent fish, is opened daily. *Fairs* are held on May 4th, Whit-Tuesday, July 1st, October 2nd, and December 4th: that called St. Margaret's may, by charter, continue for three days; but since the establishment of the fair at Narberth, in the reign of Charles II., in consequence of the more central situation of that place, the fairs of this town have been on the decline, and are now but very thinly attended. A new *market-place*, as noticed above, was constructed in the High-street, at the expense of the corporation, in 1829, on a site purchased for £450; it is commodiously arranged, and has a handsome façade, with the arms of the borough sculptured in relief, on a shield of white marble, in the tympanum of the pediment above the entrance. The rateable annual value of the parish is £4431. 15., of which £3635 15. is returned for the In, and £796 for the Out, Liberty.

The inhabitants were first INCORPORATED by *William de Valence*, with the consent of his consort Johanna, by whose right he had succeeded to the palatinate; and this nobleman's charter, ordaining that the burgesses should choose annually from among themselves two portreeves, and that they should have free common over all his lands from mowing and reaping times until the Feast of the Purification, is still extant, and was acknowledged and enlarged by his son, *Aymer de Valence*, and, in the 16th of Edward III., by *Laurence de Hastings*, Earl of Pembroke. The earl's charter was confirmed by *Edward* himself in the 49th year of his reign; Humphrey, *Duke of Gloucester* and Earl of Pembroke, extended the privileges of the burgesses, and made the mayor an independent justice; and all the charters granted by the earls, as well as those bestowed by the reigning sovereigns, were ratified by their successors from the time of Edward III. to that of Elizabeth. *Henry IV.*, by charter conferred in the year 1402, first placed the government in a mayor and two bailiffs, to be elected annually; and in the 23rd of *Henry VI.*, the crown granted to the mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses, that they should be free from all murage, pontage, &c., at the port of Bristol. *Elizabeth*, in the 23rd of her reign, confirmed all preceding charters, and incorporated the inhabitants under the designation of the "Mayor, Bailiffs, and Burgesses of the borough of Tenby," granting them power to elect a second justice of the peace from among the aldermen, who, with the mayor, should hold courts of quarter-session, with authority to punish for all felonies, trespasses, and misdemeanors, not affecting life or limb. *Charles I.*, in his 6th year, added a third justice of the peace, and two sergeants-at-mace, one to be nominated by the mayor, and the other by the bailiffs, whom he made keepers of the common gaol and house of correction, and also charged with the execution of all writs; and under these various charters the control was vested in a mayor (who was also coroner), two bailiffs, two justices, and an indefinite number of common-councilmen and burgesses, assisted by a town-clerk, two sergeants-at-mace, and other officers.

By the act of the 5th and 6th of *William IV.*, c. 76, however, the corporation is now styled the "Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses," and consists of a mayor, four aldermen, and twelve councillors, together forming the council of the borough, of which the municipal and parliamentary boundaries, including about 600 acres, are the same. The council elect the mayor annually on Nov. 9th, out of the aldermen or councillors; and the aldermen triennially out of the councillors, or persons qualified as such, one-half going out of office every three years, but re-eligible: the councillors are chosen annually on Nov. 1st, by and from among the enrolled burgesses, one-third retiring every year. The aldermen and councillors must have each a property qualifica-

tion of £500, or be rated at £15 annual value. The burgesses consist of the occupiers of houses and shops who have been rated for three years to the relief of the poor, if resident householders within seven miles; and a valid title to be a burgess is acquirable by descent, marriage, marriage-settlement, devise, or promotion to any benefice or office, in which case occupancy and the payment of rates by the predecessor may be reckoned. Two auditors and two assessors are elected annually on March 1st, by and from among the burgesses; and the council appoint a town-clerk, treasurer, and other officers, on Nov. 9th. The *income* of the borough in 1810 was £287, in 1820 £572, and in 1830 £616; and according to the report of the Municipal Commissioners in 1834, it then amounted to £801. 10. 10., of which £622 were derived from lands and houses, £64 from tolls, £10 from water rents, and about £105 from harbour dues. An idea, also, may be obtained of the importance of the property belonging to the corporation from the mention of the circumstance, that during the period of 22 years, commencing in 1810, about £7300 were expended in general improvements; namely, £1700 for the erection of a market; £1297 for supplying the town with water; £309 for paving and repairing the streets; and about £4000 for improving the place, removing obstructions, and for labour. Of the sum paid for obtaining a due supply of water, £100 were for a reservoir, and £700 for pipes.

The borough, with Wiston, was, by the 27th of Henry VIII., made contributory to Pembroke, in the return of a *parliamentary* member: by the act of 1832, to "Amend the Representation," Milford was added to the district of boroughs, while Tenby was allowed to retain its ancient right with unaltered limits. The elective franchise was in the burgesses at large, in number nearly four hundred, of whom about a hundred and thirty are resident; and by such of these latter alone, and of the £10 householders, as are duly registered, the right of voting now is exercised: the present number of houses within the limits of the borough, of value sufficient to qualify their tenants, is two hundred and twenty. Tenby is one of the places at which the poll is appointed to be taken at county elections. The corporation hold quarterly courts of session for the borough, on the Friday after the county sessions are held, for the trial of all offenders, of whom the punishment does not affect life or limb; a court of record for the recovery of debts to any amount above the sum of forty shillings, called the monthly court, which is held on the first Thursday in every month, and has power to issue process to hold to bail in actions for debt; and a court every fortnight, on Monday, for the recovery of debts under forty shillings. The jurisdiction of these courts extends over the entire In-Liberty of the parish, constituting the borough, in which neither the county magistrates nor the sheriff have any authority; the total number of borough justices is three. The town prison is a neat edifice, consisting of two wards, one called the common gaol, and the other the house of correction, under the superintendence of a gaoler appointed by the mayor; it is used only as a place of temporary confinement, prior to the committal of prisoners to the county gaol at Haverfordwest.

The LIVING consists of a consolidated rectory and vicarage, in the gift of the Crown; the rectory rated in the king's books at £26. 10. 10., and the vicarage, which is discharged, at £13. 6. 8.: the tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £236; and there is a glebe of 15 acres, which, with a house, is valued at £58 per annum. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a venerable and spacious structure, principally in the early style of English architecture, with a square embattled tower surmounted by a lofty spire, one hundred and fifty-two feet in height; being situated in the centre of the town, it forms a prominent feature in the view of it from the sea and the surrounding country. It was erected in the year 1250, by Warren de Mountchensy, Earl of Pembroke, after the destruction of the town by the sons of Rhŷs ab Grufydd; the body consists of a nave, north and south aisles, and a chancel, and is richer in sepulchral monuments than any church in South Wales, excepting the cathedrals. Of these, the most remarkable are the monuments of John and Thomas White, brothers, and eminent merchants of this place, which are sumptuously embellished and elaborately sculptured; each has the effigy of the deceased, in the costume of the time, and in each also are four compartments, containing those of other members of the family, of whom was Griffith White, mayor of the borough when Henry Earl of Richmond embarked at this port for the continent, and to whom, after his accession to the throne, that monarch, in recompense for his services, granted a lease of all the crown lands in the vicinity of the town. The western entrance to the church is beneath an arch surmounted with the inscription, in characters of the thirteenth or fourteenth century, "*Benedictus Dominus in Domis Suis.*" The ceiling of the nave is of neatly carved wainscot, and that of the chancel is of wainscot much more richly ornamented. According to Mr. Fenton, three chantry priests were appointed to officiate in this church, one at the altar of Jesus, another at that of St. Anne, and a third at the "Rood of Grace;" for which services lands, producing at that time £13. 3. per annum, together with thirteen shillings and fourpence for lamps, were settled on the church. There are *places of worship* for Calvinistic and Wesleyan Methodists; and a building on the pier, said to have been dedicated to St. Julian, and used as an oratory, in Roman Catholic times, by seamen, prior to their setting out on a voyage, is occasionally used by the dissenters as a marine chapel. A *National school*, containing about 140 chil-

dren, is entirely supported by subscription, and held in rooms, towards the erection of which the Incorporated Society granted £35. There are also five *day* schools, in which about 85 children are taught at their parents' expense: and two *Sunday* schools are gratuitously conducted by dissenters; one contains about 45 males and females, books being provided by collections and donations; and in the other are about 35.

An *hospital* in the town, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene, was founded at a very early period, but by whom is unknown: about the year 1236, it was endowed by Gilbert Marshall, Earl of Pembroke, with lands for the relief of the lepers therein, and its revenue at the dissolution was valued at £3. 5. Queen Elizabeth, in the 23rd year of her reign, vested them in the corporation, in trust for the benefit of the poor; and in the 43rd of the same reign, by an act of parliament for the better regulation and support of the poor, these estates were transferred from the former trustees to the overseers and churchwardens of the parish of St. Mary, Tenby. The present income is about £14 per annum; but on the expiration of the leases, which were granted many years since, the revenue will be much increased. Two marks, or £1. 6. 8. per annum, are paid to the poor in a monthly gift of bread, by the proprietor of the estate of St. Botolph's, in the parish of Steynton; being a bequest made, about the year 1633, by *Richard Budd*, in consideration of his having been saved from shipwreck by taking refuge within Tenby pier. *William Risam*, in 1633, bequeathed £50, and £200, to be lent without interest to, and to provide coal for, the poor, and for putting out apprentices; which sums are now lost, having been improvidently lent; as was likewise a bequest of £10, by *Thomas Barret*, in 1623. *Dr. John Jones* left in trust to his brother, the Rev. William Jones, certain property, to be applied to such charitable uses as he might think proper; and, in 1703, the latter gentleman appropriated £413, to be vested in the purchase of land, now producing £63. 1. per annum, for apprenticing children, and towards the maintenance of such persons as cannot support their families by their own labour; to which purpose is also applied the interest of a bequest of £40, by *Anne Hitchings*, in 1813. Of the charities administered by the corporation, the principal are a bequest of £250, by *Abra Bowen*, in 1679, another of £40, by *Mrs. Anne Lloyd*, and a third of £6, by *Mrs. Hunt;* with which certain lands were purchased, now yielding £27 per annum, the chief part of which is divided among three aged natives of the town, and the residue among the poor generally; together with the produce of £50, left by *Mary Lewis*, in 1783, in money and bread. The charities under the control of the churchwardens, exclusively of Budd's gift, noticed above, consist of donations in bread, arising from some small bequests for the purpose, together with a church property of £57. 2. 2. per annum, the rents of ten houses and several closes of land; and among the overseers' charities, besides the hospital lands, are some fields in Knowle Park, purchased many years since with a bequest of £50, by *Thomas Wyatt*, in 1644, and now let at £15 per annum; and a rent of £2. 16. from Upper Cwm Park, bought with bequests of £10, by *Elizabeth Pint*, in 1656, and £45, by *Anthony Williams*, in 1696. There are also funds for the repair and maintenance of the quay, pier, and harbour, consisting of nominal rents for houses, stores, and pieces of land, near the shore and in other parts of the town.

The remains of the ancient CASTLE are very considerable, though mostly in a dilapidated condition. The fortress once comprised within its defences the whole of the little rocky peninsula which, projecting eastward from the eastern extremity of the town, forms the southern limit of the small bay of Tenby; but the only portions now sufficiently entire to convey any idea of its original strength and importance are, a bastion and a square tower, which are in tolerable preservation, some portions of the walls, and the principal gateway entrance. The state apartments may still be traced among the ruins, and they exhibit the appearance of a splendid baronial residence, rather than the features of a military fortress. On the north of the grand entrance are the ruins of a once stately hall, a hundred feet in length, and twenty feet wide; and near the gateway are the remains of another apartment, eighty feet long, and thirty wide; attached to which are smaller rooms, that appear to have been offices and barracks for the garrison: a portion of the keep also remains, occupying the most elevated part of the castle hill, and has an appearance of great antiquity. The *ancient walls*, by which the town was surrounded, are still in some places entire: the path along their summit, from the northern extremity of the fortifications to the south gate, may be traced; and the pointed arches by which the platform for manning the battlements was supported are also discernible. There yet remain two of the towers by which they were defended, the battlements of which are supported by corbels; and likewise the south gate, surmounted by a low semicircular bastion of great strength: and besides these, some other towers of smaller dimensions, chiefly circular, and a square turret near the eastern extremity, are in tolerable preservation. Several of the towers are richly mantled with ivy, and the whole convey an imposing idea of the ancient strength and importance of this fortress.

Numerous specimens of old domestic architecture, formerly existing in the town, have been removed within the last few years, for the purpose of widening the streets, and otherwise improving the town; but there are sufficient remaining to give some idea of the style prevailing in it during its occupation by

the Flemings; and several beautiful engravings of remains of early military and domestic architecture, now entirely destroyed, are preserved in the "Etchings of Tenby," by C. Norris, Esq., published in 1812. Among the ecclesiastical establishments that existed at the place were, an *hospital* or free chapel, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, and founded by William de Valence, which, at the dissolution, had an endowment of £9. 3. 2. for an officiating priest; and a *convent* instituted by John de Swinemor, in 1399, for Carmelite friars, and in honour of St. Mary. Near the coast to the east of the town are several *gentlemen's seats*, some of them of very ancient date; among which are, Cîlgetty, Hên Castle, Merrixton, Bonville's Court, and Amroath Castle. To seaward are some insulated rocks of romantic character, in which curious natural *caverns* have been excavated by the action of the winds and tides; some of these are accessible on foot at low water, and one, off the Castle point, called St. Catherine's island, has been completely perforated by the force of the waves, and presents a very interesting appearance: about two miles from the main land is Caldey Island, which is described under its own head. *Robert Loughor, LL.D.*, distinguished by his literary attainments, and by the offices which he filled in the university of Oxford, was born at this town, where he died in 1585. *Robert Record, M.D.*, also a native of Tenby, is mentioned by George Owen, as having been greatly renowned for his works on cosmography, arithmetic, and geometry; he died in the reign of Queen Mary.

THOMAS' (ST.), a township, forming that part of the parish of SWANSEA which is in the hundred of LLANGYVELACH, in the union of SWANSEA, county of GLAMORGAN, SOUTH WALES, half a mile (E.) from Swansea; and containing 683 inhabitants. This place, which within the last few years has greatly increased in population and importance, is situated on the left bank, and near the mouth, of the river Tawy, across which there is a ferry to the town of Swansea, on the opposite bank, but which, during the whole of the interval from two hours before till two hours after the time of low water, is fordable. Considerable alterations have been made here, under the provisions of an act of parliament for improving the harbour of Swansea; of which the principal are, the construction of the eastern pier, extending six hundred yards across the mouth of the Tawy, and inclosing a capacious basin, which at high water has a noble appearance; and the formation of Port Tennant, the private property of H. T. Tennant, Esq., by whom it was projected, and at whose sole expense it was completed. This latter consists of a dock capable of receiving vessels of two hundred tons' burthen, communicating with the Swansea and Neath Junction canal, formed by the same gentleman, which extends hence to the village of Cadoxton, about a mile above Neath, where it joins the Neath canal, thus providing a cheap means of conveyance between Port Tennant and a large district abounding with coal and culm, which are brought down the canal and here shipped. The hamlet includes a portion of the Cremlyn Burrows, an extensive marsh stretching along the coast, and bounded on the south by Swansea bay. It formerly contained a chapel of ease to the mother church of St. Mary, in Swansea, but, from the encroachment of the sea on this part of the coast, the site cannot now be distinguished. The seat Tan-y-Graig is pleasantly situated within its limits; and it is included within the electoral limits of the borough of Swansea, as defined by the act of 1832, to "Amend the Representation."

THOMAS' (ST.), a hamlet, in that part of the parish of ST. THOMAS, HAVERFORDWEST, which is in the hundred of RHÔS, county of PEMBROKE, SOUTH WALES, 1½ mile (S. W.) from Haverfordwest; containing 160 inhabitants. The road to Herbrandston passes through it; and on the west it is bounded by a stream that flows into the Western Cleddy river. Of its rateable annual value the return made amounts to £927. 16.

THREAP-WOOD, an extra-parochial district, in the union of WREXHAM, said to be partly included in the hundred of BROXTON, county of CHESTER, but chiefly in that of MAELOR, county of FLINT, NORTH WALES, 3 miles (W. S. W.) from Malpas; containing in the Welsh portion, 126 inhabitants. It is surrounded by the parishes of Malpas, Hanmer, and Worthenbury, and, until of late years, formed a tract of waste common, which, on account of its extra-parochial exemption from all local jurisdiction, was long the resort of abandoned characters of every description. For the purposes of the Militia act it was annexed to Worthenbury, and by the Mutiny act was connected with Malpas; but the inhabitants, considering themselves beyond the reach of all legal authority, opposed, even with force, the execution of the assize and other laws within their precinct. Some years since, however, a chapel was erected, which being endowed, in 1817, with £1800 parliamentary grant, the living is now a perpetual curacy, with a net income of £87, in the gift of the Bishop of Chester. There are three infants' schools, in which from 20 to 60 children are taught at the expense of their parents; and many from this place attend Lord Kenyon's school in the parish of Hanmer.

TÎR-ESGOB (TÎR-YR-ESGOB), with RHÔSMAEN, a hamlet, in that part of the parish of LLANDILO-VAWR which is in the lower division of the hundred of PERVETH, county of CARMARTHEN, SOUTH WALES, 1 mile (N. by E.) from Llandilo-Vawr; containing 590 inhabitants. It is situated on the western bank of the river Towy; and the road from Llandilo-Vawr to Llangadock passes through it, in a direction parallel with that stream. There is a day school, in which about 40 children are instructed at their parents' expense; and four Sunday schools, two gratuitously

conducted by Calvinistic Methodists, and two by Independents, together contain 230 males and females.

TÎR-IVAN (TÎR-IEUAN), a township, in that part of the parish of Yspytty-Ivan which is in the hundred of Isaled, union of Llanrwst, county of Denbigh, North Wales, 2 miles (s. s. w.) from Pentre-Voelas; containing 268 inhabitants. It is situated near the source of the river Conway, on the borders of Carnarvonshire and Merionethshire, where the mountains form elevated and extensive wastes, from which descend numerous streams. The name signifies the ground or territory of Ieuan, and is derived from the circumstance of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem having had an *Hospitium* here. The rateable annual value is returned at £612.

TÎRMYNYCH (TÎR-Y-MYNEICH), a township, in the parish of Llanvihangel-Geneu'r-Glyn, union of Aberystwith, upper division of the hundred of Geneu'r-Glyn, county of Cardigan, South Wales; containing 276 inhabitants, who are exclusively employed in agriculture. Here is a Sunday school, in which 35 males and females are gratuitously instructed.

TÎR-ROSSER (TÎR-RHÔS-HÎR), with Blaenau, a hamlet, in the parish of Llandebie, hundred of Iscennen, county of Carmarthen, South Wales: the population is included in the return for the parish. The name signifies "the long marshy ground," and is descriptive of the situation of this hamlet among the streams which unite to form the Loughor river.

TÎRYMYNACH (TÎR-Y-MYNEICH), a hamlet, in the parish of Guilsfield, hundred of Pool, county of Montgomery, North Wales, 5 miles (e.) from Welshpool: the population is included in the return for the parish. The name implies "the Monks' Ground," and is derived from the circumstance of the hamlet having at one time formed a part of the possessions of the abbey of Strata Marcella, in the neighbouring parish of Welshpool. A portion, amounting to about five hundred acres, is tithe-free; the tithes of the remainder have been commuted for a rent-charge of £163, of which £121. 10. are payable to the Dean and Chapter of Christ Church, Oxford, and £41. 10. to the vicar of Guilsfield. The surrounding country is well cultivated, and productive.

TÎR-Y-BRENKEN (TÎR-Y-BRENIN), a joint hamlet, with Briskedwin, in the parish of Llandeilo, hundred of Swansea, county of Glamorgan, South Wales, 7 miles (n. n. w.) from Swansea: the population is included in the return for the parish. The road from Swansea to Carmarthen passes through this hamlet, in which are a few respectable residences.

TOWYN (TYWYN-MEIRIONYDD), a market-town and parish, in the union of Machynlleth, hundred of Estimaner, county of Merioneth, North Wales, 16 miles (s. w.) from Dôlgelley, and 221 (w. n. w.) from London; containing 2906 inhabitants. This town is beautifully situated at the distance of about a mile from the sea-coast, near the mouth of the river Dysyni, in a small and pleasant vale, watered by that stream, and on the verge of a tract which once formed a very extensive morass, but which has lately been secured by an embankment from the inundation of the tide. The surrounding scenery, which is strikingly diversified, combines features of romantic grandeur with picturesque beauty: the town is sheltered in the rear by a distant chain of lofty mountains, among which the summits of Cader Idris appear with majestic grandeur; and in front it commands a fine expansive view over the bay of Cardigan. The houses, which are of respectable appearance, are built principally of the coarse grey stone found in the neighbourhood; and the general appearance of the place is neat and prepossessing. The fine beach near the town, being remarkably convenient for sea-bathing, has made it the resort during the summer of numerous visiters, chiefly from Llanidloes, Newtown, Montgomery, &c.; and valetudinarians are also attracted hither by a well, called St. Cadvan's, in a field below the church, much celebrated for the cure of rheumatic, scrofulous, and cutaneous disorders, and which formerly was quite open, but for the better accommodation of the public has been inclosed, and made into two baths, each about six feet square, with four dressing-rooms attached; the whole under the care of a person appointed for the purpose. Several improvements have taken place in the town within the last few years; some new houses have been erected, and a line of road has been constructed, forming an easier approach. The sands are firm and smooth, and the ride or drive over them to Aberdovey, a rising village about four miles distant, especially at low water, is very pleasant. A beautiful line of road to that interesting spot has been constructed under the auspices of Athelstan Corbet, Esq., whose seat is near the town, and is continued from that place to Pennal, affording an extensive ride through a tract of country abounding with picturesque scenery, and commanding views of Snowdon, Aran Mowddwy, Cader Idris, and Plinlimmon. Races were formerly held on the marsh below the town, on the 6th and 7th of September, and were in general well attended by the gentry of the neighbourhood, and by visiters at the watering-places on this part of the coast: they are now held near Aberdovey.

The parish, which comprises a wide district of about thirty thousand acres, is bounded on the north by the river Dysyni, on the south by the Dovey, on the west by Cardigan bay, and on the east by the parishes of Tàlyllŷn and Pennal. It extends eight or nine miles in length, and from five to six in breadth, including, besides the Vale of Dysyni, a large tract of land on the banks of the river Dovey, and reaching to within a very short distance of the church of Pennal. The surface is greatly diversi-

fied, and the high grounds above Tàlgarth, Penmaen Dovey, and the town, embrace fine prospects of the vales of Dovey, Pennal, and Dysyni, with the surrounding hills and Cardigan bay; the soil is various. Some copper and lead mines, within its limits, have been let by their proprietor to a company in London; and there are slate quarries near the port of Aberdovey, which is described under its appropriate head. Webs and flannels are manufactured in various parts of the parish, affording employment to a portion of the inhabitants. The market is on Friday; and fairs are held on March 16th, May 14th, September 17th, and November 18th. Towyn is one of the places at which the poll is appointed to be taken in the election of the parliamentary representative of the county.

The LIVING consists of a rectory and a vicarage: the rectory, which is an appropriation annexed to the bishopric of Lichfield, by a forced exchange in the reign of Edward VI., is rated in the king's books at £60. 13. 4.; and the vicarage, which is discharged, is rated at £6. 13. 4., and is of the net annual value of £224, with a glebe-house, and in the patronage of the Bishop of Bangor. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £980, of which a sum of £800 is payable to the Bishop of Lichfield, and £180 to the vicar. The *church*, dedicated to St. Cadvan, a native of Armorica, who came to Britain, with other religious missionaries, about the commencement of the sixth century, and is said to have been afterwards abbot of Bardsey, is a spacious and ancient cruciform structure, in the Norman style of architecture; it contains some very old monuments, and on the north side of the chancel, under arched canopies, are the effigies of two persons, of whom one, wrapped in a winding-sheet, is supposed to be that of Cadvan, and the other, in armour, to be that of Grufydd ab Adda, of Dôlgôch, in this parish. There is also a stone, seven feet and a half long, having sculptured upon it a cross and an inscription on each side, in very ancient characters, and so mutilated as to be illegible; it is called St. Cadvan's Stone, and formerly stood erect against a tomb in the churchyard, thought to cover the remains of that saint. In the cemetery was also another upright stone rudely carved, which commemorated some warrior. There are places of worship for Independents, and Calvinistic and Wesleyan Methodists. *Lady Moyer*, in 1717, gave £400 three and a half per cent. consols. for the foundation and endowment of a school, which was further endowed, in the same year, by *Athelstan Owen, Esq.*, with £4 per annum; 21 children are gratuitously instructed, and about 30 others paid for by their parents; the master's salary amounts to £10. 15., under the endowments. There are three other day schools, in which about 150 children are taught at the expense of their parents; also two boarding-schools, one of which contains 10 boys and the other 10 girls. Eleven Sunday schools also, each of which contains from 50 to 80 males and females, are conducted by gratuitous teachers; one in connexion with the Established Church, and the other ten appertaining to dissenters. Almshouses in the village for five widows were founded and endowed with lands, now producing £20 a year, by *Mrs. Anne Owen.* From the *Rev. Edward Morgan's* charity at Llangelynin 20*s.* per annum are received, and distributed on Easter Monday, among such poor people and children as can best repeat the Church catechism. In the township of Is-yr-Avon, *Lewis Lloyd, Esq.*, of Dôl-y-Cletur, county of Cardigan, bequeathed, in 1691, a tenement and land, designated Abergroes, consisting, with mountain, of 128*a.* 3*r.* 35*p.*, and paying £15 per annum rent, for the benefit exclusively of the poor of the township; and the commissioners of charities lately directed that this benefaction, together with 23*s.*, the produce of others in the township of Cynval Vawr, should in future be applied to the support of a school in the former.

On the contracted summit of an immense rock, rising to a considerable elevation from the vale in which the town is situated, are some remains of an *ancient castle* of great strength, the fortifications of which comprehend the entire summit of the eminence; one of the apartments, thirty-six feet in diameter, was hewn out of the solid rock. This fortification, which is called *Tebeni*, Mr. Pennant conjectures to have been the strong castle of Bere, fortified by Davydd ab Grufydd, which was taken, in 1283, by William de Valence, Earl of Pembroke, a short time prior to the entire subjugation of the principality by Edward I., by which monarch it was committed to the custody of Robert Fitz-Walter, who at the same time obtained the privilege of hunting in the circumjacent country. The *Roman road* from Cevn Caer, a Roman station in the parish of Pennal, to the village of Carreg, on the opposite bank of the river Dovey, passes through the parish, near Tàlgarth. Close to this place a *battle* was fought between the Welsh partisans of the house of Lancaster, under the command of Thomas ab Grufydd ab Nicholas, of Dynevor, and those of the house of York, under Henry ab Gwilym, of Court Henry, one of the Earl of Pembroke's captains, in which the former gained a decisive victory. Here also the same Thomas ab Grufydd encountered in single combat David Gough, a near kinsman of Matthew Gough, a celebrated warrior in the reigns of Henry V. and VI., whom he slew. A tumulus in the grounds of Tàlgarth is said to have been raised over the body of Thomas ab Grufydd, and some of his followers, who were murdered while asleep on the spot, by a party of the adherents of the vanquished. At a small distance from the town is *Ynysymaengwŷn*, the seat of A. Corbet, Esq., a noble mansion, pleasantly situated in grounds tastefully laid out, comprehending much beautiful scenery, and embellished with flourishing plantations and timber of ancient growth,

among which is an evergreen oak, considered to be the finest tree of its kind in the kingdom. The gardens rank among the first in the principality, being very extensive, and containing numerous very curious rare trees and plants. This seat, during the parliamentary war, was burnt to the ground, to prevent its affording any shelter to the parliament's forces; and on a farm in the immediate vicinity, called Brŷn Castell, is a circular mound of earth, near which, a few years since, the half of a cannon ball, weighing seven lb., was found, which is now in the possession of Mr. Corbet. At *Dôlgôch* is a small but very picturesque waterfall. *Craig-y-Deryn*, or "the Rock of Birds," about four miles from Towyn, up the Vale of Dysynni, derives its name from the number of birds that shelter in its crevices during the night; the scenery around it is extremely wild and romantic, and the discordant clamour which announces their retreat to this sequestered spot adds greatly to the effect of the scene. Its summit was once occupied by an ancient fortress or strong-hold, of which there are some vestiges; and several others of the same kind, occupying similar situations, are found near this part of the coast.

TRAIAN-GLÂS, a township, in the parish of Llywel, hundred of Devynock, union and county of Brecknock, South Wales, 12 miles (w. n. w.) from Brecknock; containing 625 inhabitants. On the west it is bounded by the Black Mountains on the border of Carmarthenshire, across which the road from Llandovery to Trêcastle passes, and thence descends into a rich vale near the head of the river Usk, which rises not far distant, and flows through the township; there are some agreeable residences in the vale. The rateable annual value is £2870; the tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £248, of which two-thirds are payable to the Precentor and Chapter of St. David's, and one-third to the vicar of Llywel. Three Sunday schools, containing about 200 males and females, are gratuitously conducted by dissenters.

TRAIAN-MAWR, a township, in the parish of Llywel, hundred of Devynock, union and county of Brecknock, South Wales, 10 miles (n. w. by w.) from Brecknock; containing 703 inhabitants. The township occupies a mountainous district on the borders of Carmarthenshire; and is returned at the rateable annual value of £2062. Here are two day schools, in which about 55 children are taught at the expense of their parents, and by charity; and three Sunday schools, gratuitously conducted, and containing about 300 males and females; two in connexion with the Established Church, the other with Calvinistic Methodists. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £183. 10., of which two-thirds are payable to the Precentor and Chapter of St. David's, who have also a glebe of 12 acres, valued at £16 per annum, and one-third to the vicar of Llywel.

TRALLONG (TRALLWNG), a parish, in the hundred of Merthyr-Cynog, union and county of Brecknock, South Wales, 5½ miles (w. by n.) from Brecknock; containing 284 inhabitants. This parish is bounded on the south by the river Usk, and on the east by the stream Brân, which separates it from the adjacent parish of Aberyscir; and is also watered by the little river Cilieni. It is surrounded by the parishes of Llywel, Devynock, Aberyscir, and Llanvihangel-Nant-Brân; and contains from 3000 to 4000 acres, nearly equally divided between arable and pasture, with a large portion of woodland; the soil is composed partly of gravel and clay, and produces different sorts of corn, but chiefly barley and oats; the prevailing timber consists of oak, ash, and fir, and the scenery in several situations is very beautiful. It is said to have been at an early period entirely covered with woods, which were frequented by wild boars. The surface is undulated, and in some parts hilly; and the great road from London, through Brecknock, to Milford passes within half a mile to the south of the parish, the rateable annual value of which has been returned at £1817.

Trallong constitutes a prebend in the Collegiate Church of Brecknock, rated in the king's books at £7. 0. 7., and in the gift of the Bishop of St. David's. The living is a perpetual curacy, endowed with £600 royal bounty; net income, £59, arising principally from three farms, containing 250 acres, in the parishes of Merthyr-Cynog, Llandevalley, and Llanthew, respectively; patron and appropriator, Prebendary in the Collegiate Church of Brecknock, but the last presentation, in 1815, was by the Bishop, in virtue of lapse, as the lessee of the tithes also claimed the right. The church, dedicated to St. David, is a plain ancient edifice, about 120 feet long by 20 broad, and contains 38 pews, 12 of which are free. There is a place of worship for Welsh Calvinistic Methodists. A school, containing about 40 children daily and 45 on Sundays, is supported partly by a donation of £5 per annum from the Rev. Mr. Williams, of Abercamlais, and one of £6 from Penry Williams, Esq., of Penpont, and partly by payments from the parents; and there is also a Sunday school, in which about 55 males and females are gratuitously taught by the Methodists. On a hill at the eastern extremity of the parish are the remains of a British fortification, called Twyn-y-Gaer, overlooking the river Usk, on the other side of which is another of the same appellation, crowning the summit of a hill in the parish of Llanspythid, directly opposite to the former, from which it is about a mile and a half distant. The celebrated Owain Iolo Gôch is said to have been buried in a field in the parish that still retains his name.

TRALLWMGOLLEN, a township, in the parish and hundred of Welshpool, union of Forden, county of Montgomery, North Wales: the population is included in the return for the parish. This

township, together with those of Tyddyn-Pridd, Dysserth, and Stredal-Vechan, forms the upper division of the parish; and the whole is returned of the rateable annual value of £5158.

TRANE, a hamlet, in the parish of LLANTRISSENT, hundred of MISKIN, county of GLAMORGAN, SOUTH WALES: the population is included in the return for the parish.

TRAWSCOED, a hamlet, in the parish of CARNO, lower division of the hundred of LLANIDLOES, county of MONTGOMERY, NORTH WALES; containing 374 inhabitants. The name of this place implies that it was formerly well wooded; but the mountains now afford only herbage for sheep, and the valleys are chiefly under tillage.

TRAWSCOED, a hamlet, in the parish of LLANYRE, hundred of RHAIADR, county of RADNOR, SOUTH WALES, 5 miles (N.) from Builth: the population is included in the return for the parish. It takes its name, which signifies "the cross wood," from having formerly abounded with timber, and is situated between the rivers Wye and Ithon, near where the latter flows into the former. These rivers are crossed by two bridges, that over the Ithon being on the line of road between Builth and Rhaiadr, which passes through the hamlet along the banks of the Wye, and is remarkable for its picturesque views.

TRAWSVYNYDD (TRAWS-FYNYDD), a parish, in the union of FESTINIOG, hundred of ARDUDWY, county of MERIONETH, NORTH WALES, 12 miles (N. by W.) from Dôlgelley; containing 1545 inhabitants. This parish is surrounded by those of Maentwrog, Llandecwyn, Llanvachreth, and Llanycil, and is of large extent, being estimated to contain 25,000 statute acres, and to extend 10 miles in length by 8 in breadth. Throughout, it is exceedingly mountainous; and is intersected by the turnpike-road from Dôlgelley to Tan-y-Bwlch, at which last is the post-office, the road passing through the village, which is situated on an eminence in an exposed and hilly district. Considerably more than one-half of the parish consists of barren and uncultivated hills, affording only scanty pasturage for sheep and young cattle. The surrounding country is strikingly varied, presenting in some parts the dreary wildness of rugged mountain scenery, in others the softer features of rural beauty, combined with objects of picturesque and romantic grandeur. The lake called Rathlyn is a fine sheet of water, noted for a peculiar species of perch, having the lower extremity of the back-bone strangely distorted: the interesting waterfalls of Pistyll Caen and Pistyll Mawddach, in the parish, have been described in the article on Dôlgelley. Fairs, which are in general well attended, are held here on April 23rd and September 29th, for horses, cattle, and pedlery; and at Penystryd, in the parish, others take place on August 17th and September 21st.

The living is a discharged rectory, rated in the king's books at £8. 12. 1.; patron, Bishop of Bangor: the tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £280; and there is a glebe of half an acre, valued at 10*s.* per annum; with a glebe-house. The church, dedicated to St. Madryn, is an ancient structure, in the early style of English architecture, in rather a dilapidated state. There are places of worship for Independents and Calvinistic and Wesleyan Methodists. A day school, containing three children, is endowed with the interest of £40, bequeathed by Richard Edwards, of Moelvryn, for the education of the poor children of this and the adjoining parish of Llandecwyn; another affords instruction to about twenty children at the expense of their parents; and six Sunday schools also are gratuitously conducted by various denominations of dissenters, and contain about five hundred males and females. David Lloyd, in 1686, bequeathed £20 to the poor, the produce of which has been in abeyance since 1819; Robert Roberts, in 1756, gave £12 to be distributed in bread; and Mrs. Jones, near Corwen, and her daughter-in-law, bequeathed £180, with which a house and field in the village of Trawsvynydd were purchased, now yielding a rent of £8. 10., which agreeably with the directions of the donors, are appropriated to the annual distribution of £4, in sums of five shillings each, to sixteen poor women, and the remaining £4. 10. to the apprenticing of a boy once in two years.

There are some remains of an ancient fortress called Castell Prysor, the name of which implies its hasty erection; it is of small extent, and occupied a situation in a pass between the hills on the left of the road from Trawsvynydd to Bala. The origin of this fortress, which is built of stone without any cement, is not precisely known; but, from the discovery of several urns and coins near the site, it is supposed to have been either built or occupied by the Romans; and part of a Roman road, now termed "the Sarn Helen," which is still visible at no great distance, in some degree corroborates this opinion. On a farm in the parish, designated Llêch Idris, is Bedd Porus, or "the grave of Porus," over which is a flat stone with the inscription "*Porus hic in tumulo jacit, homo Xtianus fuit.* 1275." Near this is an upright stone, styled Llêch Idris, from which the farm takes its name, and concerning which there is a legend stating it to have derived that appellation from Idris a giant; but it appears to be simply one of those monumental stones so frequently found in this country. Close to the Sarn Helen are several tumuli, in one of which were found five urns, and several fragments of bricks that had been placed round them to protect them from injury; there is also a tumulus on a farm denominated Gwŷnvynydd. Humphrey Lloyd, Bishop of Bangor, was born at Bôdyvudda, in the parish, about the year 1600; and Sion and Rhŷs Cain, both eminent bards, were also natives of the parish.

TRÊBRYS (TRÊV-BRYS), a township, in that part of the parish of Yspytty-Ivan which is in the hundred of Isaled, union of Llanrwst, county of Denbigh, North Wales; containing 159 inhabitants. This township, which is sometimes called Prees Uchâ, lies near the head of the river Clettwr, on the border of Merionethshire, in a mountainous district, and on the road from Corwen to Llanrwst. Its rateable annual value is returned at £450. A Sunday school is held in a meeting-house of Independents, in which about sixty or seventy males and females assemble to instruct each other in reading the Bible in their native language.

TRÊCASTELL, with Llanlluan, a hamlet, in the parish of Llanarthney, hundred of Iscennen, county of Carmarthen, South Wales, 5 miles (E.) from Carmarthen: the population is included in the return for the parish. It is situated on the left bank of the river Towy, and the road from Llandilo-Vawr to Carmarthen passes through it. At Capel Dewi was anciently a chapel.

TRÊCASTLE, a detached portion of the borough of Brecknock, locally in the parish of Llywel, hundred of Devynock, county of Brecknock, South Wales, 11 miles (W. by N.) from Brecknock; containing 33 inhabitants. This place derives its name from an ancient castle, said to have formerly existed here; but by whom it was erected, or at what time, cannot be clearly ascertained, neither are there at present any vestiges of it, except an artificial mound or tumulus on the northern side of the turnpike-road, which is supposed to have been its site. The origin of the place is involved in great obscurity, nor has it been satisfactorily shown by what means it became a part of the borough of Brecknock, from which it was separated, as regards municipal jurisdiction, on the recent abridgment of the limits of that town. It is conjectured that, having formed part of the lands of Idio Wyllt, son-in-law of Bleddyn ab Maenarch, it fell, with the other territories belonging to that family, to Bernard Newmarch, and thus becoming connected with Brecknock, the head of that baron's possessions, it continued to form part of the great lordship of Brecknock, from which it was not divided even when, in the reign of Henry VIII., Brecknock first became shire ground. The present small village of Trêcastle seems to have formed the old town of Lluel, or Llywel, under which name it is frequently mentioned in the charter of Brecknock. It is situated on the northern bank of the Usk, on the high road from Brecknock to Llandovery and Milford, and consists of a cluster of several houses, among which is a good inn and posting-house, from which it derives all the little importance it possesses. Fairs are held on January 17th, April 5th, May 21st, August 14th, November 13th, and December 14th.

TRÊCASTLE, a hamlet, in that part of the parish of Llandilo-Vawr which is in the hundred of Iscennen, county of Carmarthen, South Wales, 4 miles (S. E.) from Llandilo-Vawr; containing 378 inhabitants. In this hamlet, about two miles and a half to the east of the turnpike-road from Llandilo-Vawr to Swansea, stand the picturesque and romantic remains of Carreg Cennen Castle, on a perpendicular isolated rock, rising nearly three hundred feet above the river Cennen, which flows at its base. The whole summit is covered by the buildings, which occupy about an acre, and can only be approached on one side, and with some difficulty. The principal entrance is at the north-east angle, where is an octagonal tower, protected by two square towers on the same side, and at the north-west angle is a round tower. In the interior is a quadrilateral court, measuring thirty yards by twenty-five. The east end still exhibits the ruins of several apartments, while the south side seems to have been occupied by the offices. But the most singular portion is the well, which is supposed to have supplied the garrison with water; the entrance to it is under a narrow arched way at the northern edge of the cliff, which leads to a gradually descending passage of unequal height and breadth, lighted at intervals by apertures cut outward through the rock; at the distance of about fifty yards is the well, consisting of a basin excavated in the rock, into which the water drips, but it is not capable of containing more than a few gallons. The situation of the castle is peculiarly interesting; and though surrounded by lofty hills, the views from it, especially on the right, where the Vale of the Towy presents itself, in front that of Llangendeirn, and on the left the Vale of Llandebie, with a part of that of Loughor, are rich and varied. The castle is said to have been erected by Urien Rheged, lord of Iscennen, a knight of King Arthur's round table; the chief circumstance in its authentic history is its capture from the English by Rhŷs Vychan, whose mother had delivered it to them out of dislike to him. For want of a little annual care this extremely curious fortress is rapidly falling into a shapeless ruin, and irretrievable decay. Roman coins, among which have been some of the Emperor Domitian, are continually found in the soil at the foot of the rock on which the castle stands; and an ancient British celt has been discovered in the immediate vicinity.

TRÊCEVEL (TRÊF-GEFAIL), a hamlet, in the parish of Trêgaron, lower division of the hundred of Penarth, county of Cardigan, South Wales, ½ a mile (S. W.) from Trêgaron; containing 127 inhabitants, who are wholly employed in agriculture. It is situated on the road to Lampeter, which passes along the right bank of the Teivy, over which is a bridge at this place.

TRECH-GWINNON, with Miawst, a hamlet, in the parish of Llanarthney, hundred of Iscennen, county of Carmarthen, South Wales: the population is included in the return made for the

whole parish. It is situated near the head of the Gwendraeth Vâch river.

TRÊCLÂS, with MYDDVAY, a hamlet, in the parish of LLANARTHNEY, hundred of ISCENNEN, county of CARMARTHEN, SOUTH WALES, 7½ miles (E.) from Carmarthen: the population is included in the return for the whole parish. This hamlet is situated on the left bank of the Towy, and contains the parochial church, which stands within a short distance of that river, the views of which from this place are extremely beautiful and picturesque.

TREDDERWEN-VAWR (TRÊ-DDER-WEN-FÔR), a hamlet, in that part of the parish of LLANSANTFRAID-YN-MECHAN which is in the upper division of the hundred of DEYTHUR, county of MONTGOMERY, NORTH WALES, 9 miles (N. N. E.) from Welshpool; containing 152 inhabitants.

TREVGARN (GREAT), a parish, in the union of HAVERFORDWEST, hundred of RHÔS, county of PEMBROKE, SOUTH WALES, 5 miles (N.) from Haverfordwest; containing 100 inhabitants. The parish is bounded on the east by Spittal and part of St. Dogmael's, south and west by Camrhôs, and north by Hayscastle; and is intersected by a stream designated Nant-y-Coy, and from north to south by the Western Cleddy river, up the valley of which, and through the village, passes the turnpike-road from Haverfordwest to Fishguard. It is computed to contain 1200 acres, including that part of it termed Little Trevgarn, lying east of the Cleddy; 700 acres are arable, 400 pasture, and 100 woodland, chiefly oak; and the rateable annual value is £290. 10. The surface is generally hilly, with a southern inclination, so as to command extensive views over the south-western part of Pembrokeshire, embracing St. Bride's Bay and Milford Haven. Of the cultivated portion, consisting of a very good soil, the principal produce is oats, barley, and wheat; but the north-western part is composed chiefly of the Trevgarn and Leweston mountains, which form an elevated, heathy, and barren tract, unfit for tillage. Trevgarn Hall, situated a little to the west of the village, is a modern seat, erected in 1824 by the late proprietor, Dr. Evans, and commanding a fine and extensive view over the district of Rhôs.

The most remarkable natural feature of the surface, is that from which the name of the parish is derived, signifying "the town of the rock," and which consists of three separate piles of rocks, of striking aspect, rising perpendicularly and abruptly to a considerable height from the ridge of the moor, and presenting the appearance of ruined castles, an idea that seems confirmed to the eye by their being situated so as to command the narrow pass of the mountain through which the Western Cleddy here flows, and which, on the opposite eastern side, exhibits a fine grove, feathering down to the water's edge. They are of the transition formation, containing, it is said, valuable veins, and are situated about 500 yards from each other, the whole chain running west and east, and continued on the eastern side of the river Cleddy, in Little Trevgarn. The western or most elevated, called "Polegarn," viewed from the south-east, assumes the appearance of a huge dismantled tower, and is visible from the most distant parts of the county; and on a nearer approach is found to consist of disrupted masses, covered with lichens of the most varied and vivid colours. The second pile, termed "Picket-garn," exhibits the most irregular and grotesque forms, displaying from the south the aspect of a vast dilapidated castle, while from the east it presents among its outlines the figures of two huge lions couchant. On the northern side of this stupendous group, and detached from the great mass, is a very large equilateral and triangular stone, twenty-one feet long and five deep, supported by a few points of its base on a cubical block of about seven feet six inches square, the whole suggesting some artificial means for its erection. The third group rises in fearful grandeur from the brink of the Cleddy, and is intersected by the new Fishguard road, offering to artists from its colour, form, and composition, studies for striking and effective display; it has been surrounded by a ditch and rampart, a part of which is still remaining. Doubts are entertained whether these are of Roman or British structure.

The living is a discharged rectory, rated in the king's books at £1. 13. 9.; present net income, £60, with a glebe-house adjacent to the church, of ample and convenient form, built in 1832 by the incumbent; patron, John Evans, Esq., who is lord of the manor, and proprietor of the whole parish. The church, a plain but neat edifice, measures, including the chancel, about sixty feet in length, and eighteen in breadth; all the sittings are free. The old road to Fishguard passed over the hill, through the village of Trevgarn, where a tradition prevails that it was once the seat of Cambrian royalty; which receives some countenance from the circumstance, that in 1798, on pulling down some buildings, used as a barn and out offices, the massive walls were found to be built upon circular arches almost buried in the earth, and these were supported on some rude stone columns: on digging up the floor of the subterraneous pile, a quantity of coins and silver and gold trinkets were discovered and secreted by the persons employed. Some old encampments were formerly traceable in different parts, but their defences have been levelled.

TRÊGARON (CARON, or TRÊF-GARON), a market-town and parish (formerly a borough), and the head of a union, partly in the hundred of ILAR, but chiefly in the lower and upper divisions of the hundred of PENARTH, county of CARDIGAN, SOUTH WALES, 39 miles (E. by N.) from Cardigan, and 202 (W. by N.) from London; comprising the chapelry of Caron-Uwch-Clawdd, or Strata-Florida, and con-

taining 2573 inhabitants, of whom 692 are in the town of Trêgaron. This place is said to derive its name from being the burial-place of Caron, a Welsh king, who, from a low situation in life, raised himself, by his bravery and generous deportment, to the sovereignty, which he held for seven years; after his death, in the year 219, he was canonized, and became the tutelar saint of the church. The town, which is small and indifferently built, presenting only the appearance of a village, is situated on the high road from Lampeter to Rhaiadr, at the south-eastern extremity of the parish, and on the small river Berwyn, within a short distance of its conflux with the Teivy, which runs about half a mile to the west; a new bridge of stone has just been erected over the former, at an estimated expense of £120, defrayed partly by subscription, and partly from the county rate. In the vicinity are two small lakes, one called Berwyn, about a mile and a half in circumference, which contains abundance of trout, and the other Maes Llŷn, "the Lake of the Field," where tradition reports the town to have once stood; the latter is situated about two miles to the east, is a mile in circumference, and produces trout and eels. Silver and lead-ore are stated to exist in small quantities in Cwm y Graig Gôch, but the mines have not been worked for many years. The market is on Tuesday, for the sale of provisions, stockings, flannel, &c.; and one annual fair is held on March 15th, 16th, and 17th, and another on the first Tuesday in May, chiefly for the sale of pedlery, homespun cloth, hose, horses, pigs, &c. Trêgaron was formerly incorporated, and its burgesses, in common with those of Aberystwith, Atpar, and Lampeter, had the privilege of voting in the election of a parliamentary representative for the county town; but, in consequence of some acts of corruption, it was deprived of that liberty by a committee of the House of Commons, on the 7th of May, 1730; and the only electoral right now exercised by the inhabitants is that of the freeholders in the choice of a county member, for which this town, by the act of 1832, to "Amend the Representation," is constituted a polling-place. It is under the jurisdiction of the county magistrates; and a court leet is held twice a year by the lord of the manor.

The living is a discharged vicarage, rated in the king's books at £8; present net income, £156, with a glebe-house; patron, Bishop of St. David's: the prebend of Trêgaron, an impropriation formerly attached to the college of Llandewy-Brevi, is rated at £13. 6. 8. The church, dedicated to St. Caron, is a neat structure, agreeably situated on a rocky elevation in the middle of the town, and consists of a nave, chancel, and an embattled tower sixty feet in height, in the later style of English architecture; the churchyard contains four ancient monumental stones, supposed to have been set up in the sixth century, two of which have inscriptions. There is a place of worship for Welsh Calvinistic Methodists. A day school affords instruction to 40 children at the expense of their parents; another school, supported by subscription, is attended by about 35 children daily, and about 50 on Sundays; and there is also a Sunday school, appertaining to Calvinistic Methodists, maintained by subscription, and containing 180 males and females. The poor law union, of which this town is the head, was formed May 15th, 1837, and comprises the following twenty-two parishes and townships; namely, Trêgaron, Bettws-Leike, Blaen-Penal, Caron-Uwch-Clawdd, Dothie-Camddwr, Dothie-Pyscottwr, Gartheli, Garth with Ystrad, Cugian, Godwidd, Gwynvil, Upper and Lower Gwnnws (forming Llanwnws parish), Upper and Lower Llanvihangel-Lledrod, Llangeitho, Llanio, Nantcwnlle, Prisk with Carvan, Llanbadarn-Odwynne, Yspytty-Ystwith, and Yspytty-Ystrad-Meuric. It is under the superintendence of 23 guardians, and contains a population of 10,253.

At the distance of three miles northward from the town is a large encampment, called Castell Flemys, forming the greater segment of a circle, and defended on three sides by an impassable morass, thought to have been constructed by a body of the Flemish invaders of South Wales; and there is another, designated Castell Sunnyhill, from its proximity to a farm of that name. In the parish also are several sepulchral heaps of stones, termed carneddau; a curious bank of earth, extending several miles in length, styled Cwys Ychain Banawg, or "the furrow of the Bannog oxen," supposed by Dr. Meyrick to be the remains of an ancient British road; and an artificial mound, encompassed by a moat, denominated Tommen Llanio, but by whom or for what purpose erected is uncertain. Thomas Jones, a Welsh antiquary and poet, who flourished about the commencement of the 17th century, was born at a house called Porth Fynnon, a little to the east of Trêgaron. In addition to his literary reputation, he enjoyed, according to tradition, a less enviable distinction, from his practice of plundering his neighbours, being represented, under the name of Twm Sion Catti, as an expert and dexterous robber; he acquired a considerable fortune by marrying the heiress of Ystrad-Fin by an ingenious stratagem, and was subsequently appointed sheriff of the county.

TRÊGAYAN (TRÊF-GÎAN, or TRÊF-GAIAN), a parish, partly in the hundred of Menai, partly in that of Tyndaethwy, and partly in that of Malltraeth, union and county of Anglesey, North Wales, 2½ miles (N. N. W.) from Llangevni; containing 188 inhabitants. This parish, which derives its name from the dedication of its church to St. Caian, is situated nearly in the centre of the island, upon the market-road from Llangevni to Llanerchymedd; is bounded by the parishes of Llangevni, Llanddyvnan, Llanvihangel, Llanbedr-Gôch, and Llangwillog; and is computed to contain 2000 acres, one-half arable, and the rest pasture, with a little woodland. The surface is boldly undulated,

and the soil of a light quality, the principal agricultural produce being oats; and the whole, with the exception of a small portion, is inclosed, and under tolerably good cultivation: there is a mill on a branch of the river Cevni. Trêgayan Hall, the seat of Rear-Admiral Lloyd, is a handsome mansion, pleasantly seated amid some flourishing plantations, and forming a prominent object in the scenery of the place. The living is annexed to the rectory of Llangevni; and the tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £195. The church is simple and primitive in its construction, with a fine south door and a handsome east window, and contains eighty sittings, three-fourths of which belong to the tenantry of the soil. The parish register contains an entry recording the death of William ab Howel, in the year 1587, at the advanced age of one hundred and five years; he is said to have been the father of forty-two children, of whom the oldest, at the time of his decease, was eighty-nine, and the youngest eight years of age. A Sunday school, attended by from 40 to 60 males and females, is supported by voluntary contributions; and a rent-charge of 2*s.*, bequeathed by John Griffith Lewis, is paid to some deserving person not receiving parochial relief.

TREGÎB (TRE-GÎB), a hamlet, in that part of the parish of Llandilo-Vawr which is in the upper division of the hundred of Iscennen, county of Carmarthen, South Wales, 1 mile (s. e.) from Llandilo-Vawr; containing 308 inhabitants. The river Towy runs on the northern side of this hamlet, where it receives the small tributary streams called the Cennen and Cib; the road from Llandilo-Vawr to Swansea passes through it; and it is also crossed by a Roman road, the *Via Julia*. The ancient residence of the Hughes family, once a fortified place, gives its name to the hamlet. Here is a day school, in which about 25 children are instructed at the expense of their parents; and in a Sunday school about 40 males and females are gratuitously taught by Wesleyan Methodists. The union workhouse of Llandilo-Vawr, a handsome structure, in the Elizabethan style, with a front of cut stone, is in the hamlet.

TRÊGOED, county of Brecknock, South Wales.—See Velindre.

TRÊGORN (TRÊ-GÂR), with Kilay, a hamlet, in the parish of Llandarog, upper division of the hundred of Iscennen, county of Carmarthen, South Wales, 6 miles (e. by s.) from Carmarthen: the population is included in the return for the parish.

TRÊGYNON (TRÊF-GYNON), a parish, in the union of Newtown and Llanidloes, lower division of the hundred of Newtown, county of Montgomery, North Wales, 5½ miles (n. by w.) from Newtown; containing 709 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated on the turnpike-road from Newtown to Llanvair, and surrounded by the parishes of Bettws, Manavon, and Aberhavesp, comprises five thousand acres of arable, pasture, and woodland, principally in old inclosures, and about thirteen hundred and thirty-six acres of uninclosed land, incapable of cultivation, and affording only pasturage for sheep and young cattle. The surface is agreeably diversified with hills and vales, with abundance of good oak and fir timber; the river Rhiew flows through a part of the parish, and there are some smaller brooks. Gregynog Hall, a seat of Lord Tudeley, adds considerably to the beauty of the district; and the views from the higher grounds embrace a well-cultivated tract of country. The soil in the lower lands is rich; and there are some good turbaries in various parts, affording fuel to the inhabitants; the rateable annual value is returned at £4243. About five hundred acres were inclosed, under an act of parliament passed in 1794.

The living is a perpetual curacy, endowed with £200 private benefaction, £400 royal bounty, and £800 parliamentary grant; net income, £87; patron and impropriator, Lord Tudeley, whose tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £90. The church, dedicated to St. Cynon, is an ancient edifice, in the early style of English architecture, with a tower, apparently of great antiquity, and contains some neat monuments, among which is one of white marble to the memory of the late benevolent Arthur Blayney, Esq., at whose expense the church was new pewed and embellished. There are places of worship for Independents and Calvinistic and Wesleyan Methodists. A day school, consisting of about 60 children, is temporarily supported by a salary from the trustees of the late Mrs. Bevan; and about 235 males and females are gratuitously taught by the Calvinistic Methodists in two Sunday schools. Four persons are nominated from this place as inmates of the almshouses founded, in 1709, by Arthur Weaver, Esq., in the parish of Bettws. The fund for distribution among the poor on New Year's day and Easter Monday amounts to £23. 12. annually; arising from two tenements, and pieces of land containing about seven acres and a quarter, yielding a rent of £13. 16. per annum, the gift of unknown benefactors; and a grant of £6. 6. by the late Arthur Blayney, Esq.; together with a rent-charge of 10*s.*, by a member of the family of Foulkes, and a bequest of £5 per annum, by Mr. Weaver, founder of the almshouses, of which last £2 are expended in repairs and firing. The Roman *Via Devana* passes across this parish, and some remains of it were here visible until of late years.

TRELÊCH-AR-BETTWS (TRÊF-LLÊCH A'R BETTWS), a parish, in the higher division of the hundred of Elvet, union and county of Carmarthen, South Wales, 8 miles (n. w. by w.) from Carmarthen; containing 1620 inhabitants. This parish comprises a large tract of arable and pasture, inclosed, and a very extensive district of uncultivated land, consisting chiefly of heath and turbaries, from which latter the inhabitants prin-

cipally obtain their fuel, and which also afford a supply to the neighbouring parishes. The surface is uneven and in some parts hilly. The petty-sessions for the hundred are held here every month. It formerly constituted a prebend in the college of Llandewy-Brevi, rated in the king's books at £16, and in the gift of the Bishop of St. David's. The living is a discharged vicarage, rated in the king's books at £6. 13. 4., and endowed with £400 royal bounty, and £1200 parliamentary grant; net income, £143, with a glebe-house; patron, the Bishop; impropriators, Earl of Lisburne and Richard Price, Esq. The church, dedicated to St. Teilo, and situated within two miles of the turnpike-road from Carmarthen to Cardigan, was rebuilt in 1834, and is a neat and commodious structure: Capel Bettws is a chapel of ease to it. There are two places of worship for Independents, one for Methodists, and one for Baptists.

A school was founded in 1804, by Mr. William Davies, formerly of Plâs-y-Park, in this parish, and afterwards citizen of London, who endowed it with £4563. 15. 5., in the three per cent. consols., directing the dividends to be appropriated to the education, clothing, and apprenticing of children; it contains about 70 children, and the master's salary is £40 per annum: the income from the dividends amounts to £136. 18. 2. The house consists of a school-room on the ground-floor, and two apartments above, one for the meeting of the trustees, and the other used as a store-room. Two or three children are apprenticed yearly with premiums of about £4, and are also supplied with clothes during their apprenticeship. The trustees are the minister, churchwardens, overseers of the poor, and every inhabitant possessed of a freehold of £50 per annum. There are also three day schools, in which about 110 children are educated at their parents' expense; and five Sunday schools, containing about 335 males and females, supported by subscription. Mrs. Elizabeth Lewis, of Blaendewi, in the parish, bequeathed £100 in money, of the interest of which sum she directed £1 per annum to be paid to the support of a meeting-house, and the remainder to be distributed among the poor; but this sum was lost by the insolvency of a solicitor, at Carmarthen, to whom it had been lent at interest. A rent-charge of 5*s.*, by an unknown donor, is annually divided among 5 persons. In the parish is a remarkable barrow, called Crûg-y-Deyrn, or the "King's Barrow," about sixty paces in circumference at the base, and rising with a gradual slope to the height of six yards; on the summit is a cavity, in the centre of which is a large stone of elliptical shape, three yards in length, five feet broad in the widest part, and about ten or twelve inches in thickness. On searching underneath it was found to cover a cist-vaen, about four feet and a half in length, and three feet broad, within and around which were rude fragments of brick, and some pieces of bone, which latter are supposed to have been brought there by foxes.

TRÊLLAN (TRÊ-LLAN), a hamlet, in the parish of Kilken, Northop division of the hundred of Coleshill, county of Flint, North Wales, 5½ miles (w. n. w.) from Mold; containing 33 inhabitants.

TRÊLLAN (TRÊ-LLAN), a hamlet, in the parish of Llandegley, hundred of Kevenlleece, county of Radnor, South Wales, 1½ mile (e. by s.) from Pen-y-Bont; containing 199 inhabitants. The road from New Radnor to Rhaiadr passes through this hamlet, which contains the parochial church; and a branch of the Cymaron brook flows through it, near the northern base of a lofty and barren mountain, which occupies a great portion of the district. The manorial rights of this hamlet and that of Graig are vested in the crown.

TRÊLYDAN, a hamlet, in the parish of Guilsfield, hundred of Pool, county of Montgomery, North Wales, 2 miles (n. by e.) from Welshpool; containing 74 inhabitants. It is within the liberties of the borough of Welshpool.

TRÊLYSTAN (TRÊ-ELYSTAN), a township, forming part of the chapelry of Wolston, or Weston-ny-End, in that part of the parish of Worthen which is in the lower division of the hundred of Cawrse, county of Montgomery, North Wales, 3¾ miles (s. e.) from Welshpool; containing 100 inhabitants. This township is situated nearly at the southern extremity of the Long Mountain, on the border of Shropshire, and with the township of Rhôsgôch, forms the entire chapelry of Weston-ny-End, which is attached to the rectory of Worthen, in Shropshire, in which county the principal part of the parish is included. It forms one of several parishes and townships incorporated, by an act of parliament, for the support of their poor in the house of industry at Forden. The rateable annual value of the township has been returned at £849.

TRÊMADOC, a market-town and small seaport, in the parish of Ynyscynhaiarn, union of Festiniog, hundred of Eivionydd, county of Carnarvon, North Wales, 20 miles (s. by e.) from Carnarvon; containing 523 inhabitants, and with Port Madoc, 1353. This place, which is of very recent origin, and a signal instance of the triumph of public-spirited perseverance over accumulated and apparently insurmountable local difficulties, derives its name from its patriotic and enterprising founder, the late William Alexander Madocks, Esq. This gentleman, having projected a plan for regaining from the sea a portion of land on the western side of the wide sandy estuary called the "Traeth Mawr," purchased the estate of Tan-yr-Allt, in the immediate vicinity, in 1798, and in 1800 succeeded in recovering a tract of nearly two thousand acres of rich land, then forming Penmorva marsh, which now produces excellent crops of wheat, barley, and

clover. Encouraged by the success of his first attempt, Mr. Madocks was induced to undertake the more arduous enterprise of reclaiming the whole of the Traeth Mawr, and for this purpose he obtained, in 1808, an act of parliament vesting in him and in his heirs the whole extent of these sands, from Pont Aber Glâslyn, at their head, to the point at Gêst, at their lower extremity. According to the provisions of this act, Mr. Madocks received a grant of two thousand acres in fee, and was to possess one-fifth part of the land recovered from the sea, or secured from injury by the floods, the remainder to go to the freeholders who claimed right of common on the adjoining marshes. Notwithstanding the numerous unforeseen obstacles which threatened to frustrate the undertaking, Mr. Madocks succeeded in constructing across the mouth of the Traeth Mawr, at the eastern extremity of Cardigan bay, an embankment of earth and stones, nearly a mile in length, from north to south, varying from one to four hundred feet in breadth at the base, and diminishing gradually to a breadth of thirty feet at the summit, which is a hundred feet high from the foundation. By means of this embankment, which, having an excellent road along its summit, forms a line of communication between the counties of Carnarvon and Merioneth, a tract of more than two thousand seven hundred acres of land was gained from the sea, besides a vast extent of adjoining land, which was before overflowed by the tides, but is now, by draining, rendered susceptible of cultivation. This arduous enterprise was completed in 1811, at an expense of more than £100,000; and, including the lands previously recovered, not less than seven thousand acres have been obtained, of which six thousand are now cultivated.

The TOWN is situated on a portion of the tract first recovered from the sea, and is built on the sides of a spacious quadrangular area, having in the centre a lofty stone column, round the pedestal of which is a flight of four steps. The houses are of handsome appearance; a commodious hotel has been established; and the town promises, when the plan is fully completed, to be a great ornament to this part of the coast. It is sheltered on the north by a chain of formidable rocks, that line the side of the road leading from Bethgelart, which approaches it from the east, after winding its way through the grand mountain pass of Pont Aber Glâslyn, at the foot of which is seen a picturesque bridge, springing from rock to rock, and forming a means of communication between the counties of Merioneth and Carnarvon, with the river Glâslyn meandering beneath: on the west the town is approached by the road from Pwllheli, which passes through the neat little village of Llanystyndwy and the ancient town of Criccieth. *Tan-yr-Allt*, the seat of the late W. A. Madocks, Esq., is a spacious modern mansion of elegant design, situated on an elevated rock overlooking the town; it is surrounded with thriving plantations, and presents, with its entrance lodge of neat and appropriate design, a pleasing and picturesque appearance. Morva Lodge, and T'wnti'r-bwlch, erected also by that gentleman, are handsome villas in the immediate vicinity. *Moel-y-Gêst* which is partly in Ynyscynhaiarn parish, and partly in that of Trêvlys, is an isolated rocky eminence, about a mile from the town, and contiguous to the sea, above which it attains an elevation of nearly 100 feet. The ascent to the top is easy, and the prospect from it is exceedingly grand and extensive, embracing the whole of Cardigan bay; on either side of the entrance to Port Madoc are seen the interesting ruins of the castles of Harlech and Criccieth; and the interior view presents Snowdon and its group of elevations, known by the name of the Snowdonian mountains, with those of Merioneth.

With a view to promote the commercial interests of the town he had founded, Mr. Madocks, in 1821, obtained an act of parliament for improving the navigation of this part of the bay whereon it is situated, under the provisions of which he rendered it accessible to vessels of three hundred tons' burthen, which can now lie here in safety, and constructed commodious quays and wharfs for the landing and shipping of goods. The last improvement carried into effect was the erection of *Port Madoc*, containing 830 inhabitants, about one mile from the town, where many good houses have been built, and a considerable trade is now carried on: the principal exports are slates and copper-ore, the former brought from the Festiniog quarries, and amounting to about thirty thousand tons annually shipped; the chief imports are timber, coal, and lime. A *railroad* from the Festiniog quarries, and the mines in the neighbourhood, to this place, has been lately constructed by a company formed under an act passed for that purpose; it is carried along the embankment, with a good road for travelling on its north side, well sheltered from the sea, being 8 feet lower than the summit. Lead-ore has been discovered at Gêst, near the town; and an excellent road has been constructed by Mr. Madocks from Aber Glâslyn, through Trêmadoc, to Porthdinllaen on the western coast of Carnarvonshire. *Fairs* are held annually on the 2nd Friday in February, April 13th, June 30th, December 6th, and November 12th, the hiring day for servants. On the east side of the area a commodious market-house has been erected, above which is a handsome assembly-room. Mr. Madocks also built, at his own expense, a handsome small *church*, in the later style of English architecture, with a lofty spire, which forms an interesting object as seen from the coast; and divine service is regularly performed in the English language, every Sunday, which is a great accommodation to families residing in the neighbourhood, as there is no other church within twenty miles, where the service is

conducted in English. The road from Trêmadoc to Bethgelart, along the northern side of the Traeth Mawr, passes, as already mentioned, for some distance under perpendicular cliffs of great height, in which are numerous chasms and fissures; and after heavy rains, or long-continued frosts, immense masses are sometimes detached from the impending precipices, and fall with a tremendous crash, bestrewing the way with fragments, sometimes of sufficient magnitude to obstruct the passage. The road commands to great advantage the scenery of the Merionethshire side of the Traeth, and affords a delightful ride to Pont Aber Glâslyn and its vicinity.

TREMAEN (TRÊ-MAEN), a parish, in the lower division of the hundred of TROEDYRAUR, union and county of CARDIGAN, SOUTH WALES, 4 miles (E. N. E.) from Cardigan; containing 264 inhabitants. This place is thought to derive its name, signifying "the town of the stone," from the vast rude stone termed Llêch yr Ast, and the adjacent cist-vaens, situated near the village, though within the limits of Llangoedmore parish, and, together with a large tumulus on a farm in this parish, designated Canllevarvaes, supposed to commemorate a decisive battle that occurred here between the Welsh and the Flemings, soon after a body of the latter had effected a landing at a place called Mount, about three miles distant, on the sea-shore. The parish is situated on the summit and declivities of a hill, called, from the stone above noticed, Llêch yr Ast, and comprises about nine hundred acres of cultivated arable and pasture land, with a tract of 30 acres of marshy ground; the soil is principally light, except in the lowest part. The river Arberth runs through the parish, and, after turning four or five grist-mills, falls into the Teivy; and the turnpike-road from Cardigan to Aberystwith intersects the parish, within a short distance of the church. In the neighbourhood are Trê Prior, anciently a place of some note, but now a farm-house, and Trêv Wttial Vawr, similarly converted. The living is a perpetual curacy, endowed with £200 royal bounty, and £291. 4. 10. parliamentary grant; net income, £72; patron and impropriator, Philip John Miles, Esq., whose tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £124: attached to the benefice is a small farm in the parish of Llansawel, Carmarthenshire, the rent of which is included in the income. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, was, with the exception of the chancel, rebuilt in the year 1810, and is now a plain edifice, composed of a nave and chancel, 50 feet long, 22 wide, and 35 high; the height of the steeple is 45 feet. In the parish is a ford called Rhŷdwenwynvarch, supposed to have derived that name from the water having been poisoned, to destroy the army of an invading enemy.

TREMERCHION, or DYMEIRCHYON (TRÊ-MEIRCHION), a parish, in the union of ST. ASAPH, Rhuddlan division of the hundred of RHUDDLAN, county of FLINT, NORTH WALES, 3½ miles (E. S. E.) from St. Asaph; containing 613 inhabitants. The village of Tremerchion is delightfully situated on the brow of a hill, under the Clwydian range of mountains, and commands a rich and luxuriant prospect of the sublime features of that unrivalled vale, the mountains forming its western boundary, and the lofty chain of Snowdon. Lead-ore has been found in the parish, but the works are now discontinued. A little below the church stands the mansion of Brŷnbella, once called Bâchegraig, embosomed in woods, and some time since the property and residence of Seignior and Mrs. Piozzi, formerly Mrs. Thrale, widow of Henry Thrale, Esq., and daughter and heiress of John Salusbury, Esq., to an ancestor of whom, Roger Salusbury, the ancient house and certain tithes in Llëyn were given, as a marriage portion with one of his daughters, by Sir Richard Clough, an eminent merchant in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, by whom it was erected in the year 1567. The old edifice inclosed a quadrangular area, and consisted of a curious brick mansion, with three sides composed of different buildings, the former six stories high, including the cupola, and forming from the second floor the figure of a pyramid, having probably been erected from the model of buildings in Flanders; the bricks were of a very superior kind, and are supposed to have been made either in Holland, or by a Dutchman on the spot: the edifice was taken down, and the present house erected, about the end of the last century, by Mrs. Thrale.

The living is a discharged vicarage, rated in the king's books at £5, and in the gift of the Bishop of St. Asaph: the tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £539. 14., equally divided between the prebendary of Vaenol and the vicar, and each moiety subject to rates, averaging £19. 17. The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is a small neat edifice, and contains an organ, which is an unusual appendage to country churches in Wales. Under a finely ornamented arch lies the effigy of Davydd Ddû, or "the Black," of Hiraddug, in ecclesiastical robes: he was incumbent of the parish about the middle of the fourteenth century, and is celebrated throughout Wales for his poetry and prophecies: he translated the Psalms of David into Welsh metre, and assisted greatly in regulating the Welsh prosody: beneath the figure is inscribed *Hic jacit Dafid ap Roderic ap Madog.* Here is also a mutilated effigy of Sir Robert Pounderling, once constable of Dyserth Castle, represented as a Knight Templar, cross-legged; and the church anciently contained a cross (long since demolished), once in great fame for the miracles reputed to have been performed at it, which are described in a poem published about the year 1500, by Grufydd ab Ivan ab Llewelyn Vychan. There is a place of worship for Wesleyan Methodists.

Margaret Vaughan, in 1707, gave the sum of £100, directing that part of the interest should be annually distributed among the poor, and the remainder appropriated in apprenticing a child. A school was built contiguous to the churchyard, about the year 1765, which consists of about 110 children, and is partly supported by an endowment in land by the same lady, producing £4 per annum, partly by the landed proprietors, and partly by payments from the children; and there are also two Sunday schools, in one of which, on the National plan, about 80, and in the other, appertaining to Wesleyans, about 15, males and females are gratuitously taught. Divers small sums, also, have been given for the benefit of the poor; among which are a rent-charge of £1. 5., by Edward Mostyn, Esq., in 1733, and another of £1. 6., by Mrs. Grace Price, in 1741; Mrs. Williams, in 1729, left a house and about two acres of land, increased by a small addition under the Skerring Inclosure act, the whole now paying a rent of £6; and Robert Davies, in 1823, bequeathed £30, lodged in the Holywell Savings' bank; the produce of all which benefactions is distributed annually. Sir Richard Clough, the founder of the mansion of Bâchegraig, was the son of poor parents at Denbigh, and became a chorister in Chester cathedral, whence he was removed to London, and apprenticed to Sir Thomas Gresham, with whom he afterwards became a partner, and is even said to have contributed a few thousand pounds towards founding the Royal Exchange. He resided chiefly at Antwerp, and amassed so much wealth in mercantile pursuits as to render his name proverbial, on the attainment of riches by any person. His descendants are stated to have been deprived of the bulk of his immense estate by virtue of an agreement between him and Sir Thomas Gresham, to the effect that, on the decease of either, the survivor should inherit the whole of his property.

TRÊ'RCOED, a township, in the parish of Disserth, union of Builth, hundred of Colwyn, county of Radnor, South Wales, 4½ miles (N. N. E.) from Builth; containing 277 inhabitants. This township is bounded on the north by a stream which falls into the river Ithon, and near which is Maes Madoc, celebrated as the scene of one of the last engagements between Prince Llewelyn ab Grufydd and the English. On an elevated common are some square fortifications, conjectured to have been British, notwithstanding their form. There is a day school, in which about 20 children are instructed at the expense of their parents.

TRÊTOWER (TRÊF-Y-TWR), a chapelry, in the parish of Llanvihangel-Cwm-Dû, union and hundred of Crickhowel, county of Brecknock, South Wales, 3 miles (N. by W.) from Crickhowel; containing 282 inhabitants. This place derives its name, signifying "the town of the tower," from its castle, supposed by some to have been originally the residence of one of the native lords of Brycheiniog, but by whom or when it was founded has not been distinctly ascertained. It was perhaps built by Pycard, a Norman knight, to whom Bernard Newmarch gave the manor, to be held by knight's service, as of the paramount lordship of Blaenllynvi. From the Pycards the manor and castle descended, by marriage, to the Bloets of Raglan Castle, in Monmouthshire, with whom it continued till the reign of Richard II., when, by the marriage of Isabel, or Elizabeth, only daughter and heiress of Sir John Bloet, it passed to Sir James Berkeley, second son of Lord Berkeley, of Berkeley Castle, in Glocestershire. In 1403, Sir James was commanded by Henry IV. to fortify his castle of Trêtower against Owain Glyndwr, by whom it was, notwithstanding, partially demolished; and, at present, there are in some of the remaining walls several parts which appear to have undergone repairs, probably at the time here alluded to, as they display evident marks of haste in the execution of the work, some of the ancient ornamental carving having been walled up. The manor and the remains of the castle were given by Edward IV. to the family of the Herberts, from whom the property descended by inheritance to the Duke of Beaufort, in whose possession there is a sketch of the castle, as it appeared in the reign of Elizabeth. The village is pleasantly situated on the left bank of the river Rhiangoll, which, after flowing through the beautiful Vale of Cwm Dû, falls into the Usk within a short distance of it, between the lofty mountains near the entrance of the vale, through which the road from Crickhowel to Brecknock is carried. It contains but few houses, and independently of its situation and the remains of the ancient castle, presents scarcely any objects of interest: the rateable annual value of the chapelry has been returned at £1754.

The living is a perpetual curacy, endowed with £800 royal bounty; net income, £64; patron, Morgan Morgans, Esq.; impropriator, Mr. Jones. The chapel, which is now a chapel of ease to the parochial church, is dedicated to St. John the Evangelist, but whether it was founded by the monks of the priory, or, as is more probable, by Pycard, as an appendage to the castle, has not been satisfactorily ascertained; it was rebuilt in 1776, the expense being defrayed by a parish rate. A round tower, and some ruined walls mantled with ivy, are all that remain of the castle, which was situated in a very low and damp spot, on the bank of the Rhiangoll, to the south-west of the village. Adjoining the castle grounds is the "fair place of Henry Vehan, Esq.," noticed by Leland, which is now only a farm-house. Among the ancestors of this family, many of whom represented the county in parliament, and were high sheriffs of it, may be noticed the gallant Sir Roger Vaughan, who was knighted on the field of Agincourt, together with Sir David Gam and others of

his brave countrymen, who saved their sovereign's life by the sacrifice of their own; Thomas, who, in the reign of Henry VI., was attainted for his attachment to the house of York; Sir Roger, who, fighting in the same cause, was killed in the great battle of Danesmoor, near Banbury; and Sir Thomas, chamberlain to the young Edward V., who, with the Lords Grey and Rivers, was beheaded at Pontefract by Richard III. Some of the descendants still reside in the village, though not possessed of any of the property; the ancient mansion, with the demesne of Trêtower Court, having been sold by Charles Vaughan, Esq., about half a century ago.

TRÊVDRAETH (TRÊF-DRAETH), a parish, in the hundred of MALLTRAETH, union and county of ANGLESEY, NORTH WALES, 6 miles (S. W.) from Llangevni; containing 950 inhabitants. This place, whereof the name signifies "the town on the sands," is situated near the great Holyhead road, between the Malldraeth marsh, by which it is bounded on the south-east, and St. George's Channel, which is on the south-west; and is bounded by the parishes of Newborough, Llangafo, Llangrystyolys, Cerregceinwen, Aberfraw, and Llangadwaladr. It comprises a tract of inclosed and cultivated land, extending more than three miles in length, and two miles and a half in breadth, and about one thousand acres of land, which, since the inclosure of the marsh in 1818, has been recovered from the sea. About 1100 acres are estimated as arable, and 900 as pasture; interspersed with a great number of prominent rocks, which give the whole surface a singular appearance; but the soil is generally fertile, the agricultural produce being chiefly barley and oats. There is very little woodland; but the distant hills of Carnarvonshire constitute pleasing objects, as seen from the parish. Two collieries have been opened, which are now worked with success, employing about 100 persons; and though the coal hitherto raised is inferior in quality to that found in Flintshire and Denbighshire, it has been highly advantageous to the inhabitants of this part of the island, who would otherwise be compelled to derive their supply of fuel from those counties. The strata through which the pits are sunk consist, first of sand to the depth of five feet; secondly of freestone, to a further depth of sixty-six feet; thirdly of black shale, for a depth of six feet; fourthly of good coal to the further depth of three feet and a half; fifthly of indurated clunch, for two feet; and lastly of freestone, to an unknown depth. The dip of these strata is reported to be only one yard in ten, towards the east by south. There are likewise several quarries of limestone, and of stone for building. Since the inclosure of the marsh, and the opening of the collieries, the parish has increased in population, and many new buildings have been erected; and its situation on the road from Holyhead to Moel-y-Don ferry affords facility of conveyance for the produce of the collieries, and of intercourse with the neighbouring districts. Fairs are held on May 1st and November 1st.

The living is a rectory, with Llangwyvan annexed, rated in the king's books at £14. 8. 11½.; present net income, £465; patron, Bishop of Bangor; the tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £380; and there is a house, with a glebe of 9¾ acres, together valued at £30 per annum. The church, dedicated to St. Beuno, and supposed to have been originally built in the year 616, is a small plain edifice, situated at the extreme border of the parish, and has an east window of modern date and of good design; it is about 60 feet long and 15 broad, and will contain nearly 300 persons, of whom 70 can be accommodated in free sittings. The parish register, which is quite legible from the year 1550, is the oldest in North Wales, with the exception of that of Gwaenyscor. The rectory-house, called Siamber Wen, and situated about two miles from the church, on the margin of Llŷn Goron, was erected in 1819, and is a spacious and handsome building, surrounded with pleasant grounds, and commanding a view over the most beautiful and picturesque portion of the parish. There are places of worship for Calvinistic and Wesleyan Methodists. A National school was founded in 1828, by subscription, aided by a grant of £35 from the parent institution, and a suitable building has been erected, in which 70 boys and girls receive instruction; the school, which is supported by subscription, aided by small payments from the parents, is open to children of this parish and that of Llangadwaladr, and is under the joint superintendence of the rectors of both places. There is another day school, appertaining to Wesleyans, and affording instruction to about 25 children at the expense of their parents; and three Sunday schools are gratuitously conducted by dissenters, and contain about 210 males and females. John Pugh Gwilim, in 1633, and Robert Roberts, bequeathed to the poor £46. 13. 4., which sum, with other monies, was expended some years since in erecting eight cottages, on ground purchased by the parish, for the occupation of indigent families rent-free. Owen Williams bequeathed land at Newborough for apprenticing children, containing 1*a.* 2*r.* 14*p.*, to which an allotment was assigned of 2*a.* 3*r.* 4*p.*, on the inclosure of Malldreath common; and the whole is now let at £3. 15. per annum, appropriated according to the will of the donor. Richard Williams, in 1777, left a rent-charge of 10*s.* for the use of the poor; and Ellen Griffith, at some period unknown, one of £2 for a similar purpose; there are some other small donations, and a few have been lost.

TREVECCA, a hamlet, in the parish and hundred of TÀLGARTH, county of BRECKNOCK, SOUTH WALES, 8 miles (S. S. W.) from Hay; containing 259 inhabitants. This hamlet is situated on the road from Crickhowel to Hay, at the foot of the Black Mountains, near the right bank of the river Llynvi,

and contains a remarkable religious establishment, founded by Mr. Harris, and described in the article on the parish. The railway from Brecknock to Hay passes along the right bank of the Llynvi, near the village. The rateable annual value is returned at £1512.

TRÊVECHAN, with RHŶDONEN, a hamlet, in that part of the parish of LLANYNYS which is in the hundred of RUTHIN, county of DENBIGH, NORTH WALES: the population is included in the return for the parish.

TRÊVEGLWYS (TRÊF-EGLWYS), a parish, in the union of NEWTOWN and LLANIDLOES, upper division of the hundred of LLANIDLOES, county of MONTGOMERY, NORTH WALES, 4½ miles (N.) from Llanidloes; containing 1853 inhabitants. This parish is situated in a pleasant vale of the same name, towards the southern part of the county, and is bounded by Llanidloes, Llandinam, Llanwnnog, and Carno, and intersected by the small river Tarannon, which flows into the Severn, near Caer-Sws. It contains by admeasurement 27,000 acres, including a great portion of mountainous land, of which Plinlimmon forms a part, together with a considerable share of arable and pasture, the latter principally in sheep-walks. In the lower part of the parish the soil is very heavy, and well adapted for wheat and barley; and oak is the prevailing kind of timber: an allotment of the common land took place about ten years since. The surrounding scenery is richly varied, and in some parts beautifully picturesque; and the village, which is small, and surrounded by sheltering hills, is seen with beautiful effect from the road to Llanidloes, at the distance of a mile from which it is situated. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in agriculture, and in the manufacture of flannel. The rateable annual value has been returned at £4,426.

The living is a discharged vicarage, rated in the king's books at £5. 8. 4.; present net income, £103, with a glebe-house; patron, Lord Mostyn; impropriators, Lord Mostyn, Sir W. W. Wynne, Bart., Dean and Chapter of Bangor, and another. The church, dedicated, according to some authorities, to St. Luke, but as others state, to St. Michael, is an ancient structure, in the early style of English architecture, and contains some remains of carved oak of elegant design; it is about 60 feet long and 30 broad: in the churchyard are some fine yew-trees of luxuriant growth. There are places of worship for Baptists, and Welsh Calvinistic and Wesleyan Methodists. Three day schools afford education to about 100 children at the expense of their parents; from 40 to 50 children are gratuitously instructed in a Sunday school of the Established Church; and 820 males and females are taught in twelve others by various denominations of dissenters. Ursula Evans bequeathed to the poor a rent-charge of £1, the payment of which has been discontinued for some years, from neglect of the parishioners in enforcing it; Mrs. Pugh gave £10, which, with two other minor bequests, was vested in a turnpike bond of £20; Richard Baxter left £100, and Hugh Baxter £50, both which sums have been appropriated to the purchase of a rent-charge out of the land of Maes-y-Gwaelod, producing £8 per annum; and John Swancoat bequeathed land, yielding £6 per annum, to the poor of the parish, for whose relief there are also some smaller charitable donations. A few other bequests have been lost.

TRÊV-HELYG, a township, in that part of the parish of CASTLE-CAER-EINION which is in the upper division of the hundred of CAWRSE, county of MONTGOMERY, NORTH WALES: the population is included in the return for the parish. It is a detached township, bounded on the east by the river Severn; and the Montgomeryshire canal passes through it in a parallel line with that river, and also the road from Welshpool to Newtown. It is within the liberties of the borough of Welshpool.

TRÊVILAN (TRÊF-ILAR), a parish, in the union of LAMPETER, lower division of the hundred of ILAR, county of CARDIGAN, SOUTH WALES, 7 miles (N. by W.) from Lampeter; containing 317 inhabitants. This parish is pleasantly situated in the Vale of Aëron, and on the high road from Lampeter to Aberystwith; the surrounding country is boldly varied, and the scenery is in some parts picturesque. In the southern part of the parish is the small village of Tàlsarn, deriving its name from a branch of a Roman road or causeway that terminated here, and which is situated on the bank of the river Aëron. Fairs are held at this village on September 8th and November 7th. The living is a discharged rectory, rated in the king's books at £5, and endowed with £400 royal bounty; present net income, £118; patron, Bishop of St. David's: the tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £110, of which £5 are payable to an impropriator, and £105 to the rector, who has also a glebe of three acres, valued at £9. 9. per annum. The church is dedicated to St. Hilary, from whom the parish is supposed to have derived the name Trêv-Ilar, said to be its proper appellation. The old church, having fallen into a state of dilapidation, was taken down in 1806, and rebuilt; the present is a neat edifice, consisting of a nave and chancel, but of much smaller dimensions than the original building; the ancient font, a square basin upon a round pillar, has been preserved. A school, in which about 30 children are instructed, is supported at the expense of their parents. A bequest by Samuel Evans, in 1706, producing 10*s.* per annum, is given to a few poor persons. Near the churchyard is a mound surrounded by a moat, called Castle Trêvilan, thought to be the site of a fortress of that name, which was begun by Maelgwyn ab Rhŷs, and completed by his son Maelgwyn Vychan, in the year 1233. Here is a strongly impregnated chalybeate spring, which is occasionally resorted to for medicinal purposes.

TRÊVIRIG (TRÊF-FEIRIG), a township, in that part of the parish of LLANBADARN-VAWR which is in the lower division of the hundred of GENEU'R-GLYN, union of ABERYSTWITH, county of CARDIGAN, SOUTH WALES; containing 633 inhabitants. It is situated contiguous to the valley of the Rheidiol. Here is a day school, in which about 40 children are instructed at the expense of their parents; also two Sunday schools, consisting of about 190 males and females, who are gratuitously taught by dissenters.

TRÊVLLŶS, a township, in the parish of LLANGAMMARCH, union and hundred of BUILTH, county of BRECKNOCK, SOUTH WALES, 9½ miles (W. S. W.) from Builth; containing 494 inhabitants. It forms the upper part of the parish, between the rivers Irvon and Dulas; and the road from Builth to Llandovery passes through the township, which is hilly, but has some clumps of well-grown timber trees in the valleys: the rateable annual value has been returned at £1655. Here is a day school, in which about 20 children are educated at their parents' expense. At a place called Llwyn-y-Vynwent tradition reports that a chapel of ease anciently stood, but no traces of it can now be discovered.

TRÊVLYN, a hamlet, in the parish of TRÊGARON, upper division of the hundred of PENARTH, county of CARDIGAN, SOUTH WALES, 2 miles (N. by E.) from Trêgaron; containing 180 inhabitants. It is situated near the Teivy, on the left bank of which, between this place and Trêgaron, is a bog of excellent peat; and higher up is a beautiful lake, about three-quarters of a mile in circuit, called Llŷn y Maes, or "the lake of the field," from which the hamlet takes its name, and which tradition states to cover the original site of the town of Trêgaron. An old Roman road from *Loventium* to the northern parts of the county passed through the hamlet; and the remains, consisting of a bank of raised earth, are still visible.

TRÊVLYN, a township, in the parish of LLANIDLOES, upper division of the hundred of LLANIDLOES, county of MONTGOMERY, NORTH WALES: the population is returned with the parish. Three-fourths of the tithes belong to Sir W. W. Wynne, Bt., and the remaining fourth to the vicar of Llangurig.

TRÊVLYS (TRÊF-LYS, or TRÊF-LLŶS), a parish, in the union of FESTINIOG, hundred of EIVIONYDD, county of CARNARVON, NORTH WALES, 3 miles (S. W. by S.) from Trêmadoc; containing 87 inhabitants. It is situated on the northern shore of Cardigan bay, and is but of small extent, the rateable annual value being returned at £435 only. The living is a perpetual curacy, annexed to the rectory of Criccieth; and the tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £34. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a small ancient edifice, without any architectural claim to notice. There are places of worship for Independents and Methodists. Poor children of the parish are eligible to the free school at Criccieth, founded by the Rev. David Ellis; and here is a Sunday school, in which about 60 males and females are gratuitously instructed by Calvinistic Methodists. Bron-y-Voel, in the parish, was the birthplace of Sir Howel y Vwyall, who resided here when governor of Criccieth Castle; he was a commander under the Black Prince at the battle of Poictiers, when he took John, the French king, prisoner; and is supposed to have been buried at Penmorva. On the farm of Tŷmawr is a very ancient grave.

TREVOR-TRAIAN, a chapelry, in the parish of LLANGOLLEN, union of CORWEN, Nanthewdy division of the hundred of CHIRK, county of DENBIGH, NORTH WALES, 3 miles (E.) from Llangollen, on the road to Wrexham: the population, though formerly returned separately, is now included in the return for Llangollen-Traian, with which it jointly forms one of the principal divisions of the parish. This chapelry comprises the mountainous range to the north of the town and the river Dee; and contains the ruins of Castell Dinas Brân, an historical notice of which is given in the article on Llangollen. It abounds with very extensive rocks of limestone and other formations; and the navigable feeder of the Ellesmere and Chester canal passes within its southern boundary, along the northern bank of the river Dee, extending from the main branch near the north end of the Pont-y-Cyssylltau aqueduct, to its junction with the same river, at a short distance below the church of Llantysilio. The rateable annual value of the township has been returned at £9197. The living is a perpetual curacy, endowed with £400 private benefaction, £600 royal bounty, and £800 parliamentary grant; net income, £87; the patronage and impropriation belong to the Misses Thomas. The chapel is a small plain edifice, built by John Lloyd, Esq., of Trevor Hall, in 1742, for the use of his family, but not consecrated until 1772. The chapelry shares with Llangollen-Traian in the produce of several small bequests for the instruction of children, and for the relief of its poorer inhabitants. The remains of Castell Dinas Brân, situated on the summit of a conical isolated hill, rising to a considerable height out of the vale, and very steep, extend about one hundred and ninety feet in length, and one hundred and fifty in breadth, having on one side a deep trench cut in the solid rock. To the north of them is Craig-Eglwyseg, exhibiting for the distance of half a mile a vast assemblage of rocks composed of different tiers, like an immense flight of steps. Near Trevor Hall is a very interesting natural cavern, extending into a limestone rock to an unknown distance under the range of Trevor hills, and adorned by a great variety of very beautiful specimens of stalactite; in it have been found fossil remains of the hyena and of animals of the antediluvian world.

TRÊVREYAN (TRÊF-RHEWIN), with MYHATHAM, or MALLAEN, a hamlet, in the parish of

LLANARTHNEY, upper division of the hundred of ISCENNEN, county of CARMARTHEN, SOUTH WALES: the population is included in the return for the parish.

TRÊVRIW (TRÊF-RIW), a parish, in the union of LLANRWST, Uchgorvai division of the hundred of NANTCONWAY, county of CARNARVON, NORTH WALES, on the road from Aberconway to Llanrwst, 2 miles (N. N. W.) from Llanrwst; containing 423 inhabitants. The village is situated on the western bank of the river Conway, up which the tide flows to it; and vessels of sixty tons' burthen come to this place, bringing coal, lime, and other heavy goods for Llanrwst and the neighbouring parishes, and conveying downwards the produce of the slate quarries of Trêvriw and Llanrhychwyn. Lead-ore and zinc exist in the parish, and has been procured to a considerable extent; its rateable annual value is returned at £764. 5. 8. Fairs are held on May 12th, September 3rd, and November 7th. The living is a discharged rectory, with the perpetual curacy of Llanrhychwyn annexed, rated in the king's books at £7. 15. 10.; present net income, £168; patron, Bishop of Bangor: the tithes of this parish and that of Llanrhychwyn have been commuted for a rent-charge of £200, payable to the incumbent; and there is a glebe of nearly 1½ acre. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, a small edifice, consisting of a nave, chancel, and north aisle, is stated to have been built by Prince Llewelyn the Great, about the year 1230, "for the ease of his princess, who before was obliged to go on foot to Llanrhychwyn, a long walk among the mountains." There are places of worship for Independents and Calvinistic Methodists: a day school affords instruction to about 50 children at the expense of their parents; and a Sunday school, consisting of about 170 males and females, is gratuitously conducted by Methodists. Llewelyn ab Iorwerth is said to have had a palace here, situated in a place now called Gardd-y-Neuadd, where some hewn stones were discovered, which have since been used in building a wall, and are pointed out as the only remaining fragments of the royal habitation. Dr. Thomas Williams, a physician, who compiled a Latin and Welsh Dictionary, and wrote some other works, which are preserved in manuscript, was, according to Mr. Owen, a native of Trêvriw, where he died about the year 1620.

TRÊVWALCHMAI, or TREWALCHMAI (TRÊF-WALCHMAI), a parish, partly in the hundred of LLYVON, and partly in that of MALLTRAETH, union and county of ANGLESEY, NORTH WALES, 5 miles (W.) from Llangevni; containing 699 inhabitants. This parish is situated on the new line of the great road from London to Holyhead, and comprises a moderate extent of inclosed arable and pasture land, and a small portion of common, affording good pasturage for sheep. The village, which, since the diversion of the Holyhead road in this direction, has considerably increased in size, and improved in appearance, is neatly built, and, though still small, has, with its church, which is on an eminence, a pleasing appearance. The living is annexed to the rectory of Hêneglwys: the tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £204. 12. 6.; and there is a glebe of three acres, valued at £3 per annum. The church, dedicated to St. Mordeyrn, is a small ancient edifice, consisting of a nave, with a north aisle or chapel, extending nearly the whole length of the building, and has an east window of good design. Here is a day school, in which about 40 children are instructed at the expense of their parents; and a Sunday school is carried on, in which 320 males and females are gratuitously taught. William Bold, in 1688, and the Rev. Hugh Hughes, and an unknown donor, severally bequeathed portions of land for the benefit of the poor. The benefaction of the first produces £14. 13. per annum, and that of the second £1, half of which is applied to the repairs of the church, and the other half to the poor; the localities of both these grants being in the parish of Hêneglwys: the third gift is situated in Cemmes Parcel, and consists of above 5¼ acres, but being let to a poor person, yields only £1 a year. Besides the above, the parish is in possession of several small pieces of land, producing £5. 2. per annum, distributed among the poor.

TRÊV-Y-COED, a hamlet, forming that part of the parish of LAMPETER which is in the upper division of the hundred of TROEDYRAUR, county of CARDIGAN, SOUTH WALES, 3 miles (W. by S.) from Lampeter; containing 90 inhabitants. This hamlet, a detached portion of the hundred of Troedyraur, and situated nearly in the centre of that of Moythen, lies on the road from Lampeter to Cardigan, and extends to the river Teivy. Neuadd, a neat residence, standing on a well-wooded eminence, north of the turnpike-road, forms a conspicuous and pleasing object in the approach to Lampeter. Here was formerly a chapel of ease to the mother church, but it has long since been demolished.

TRÊVYDD-BYCHAIN, with LLEWESOG, a hamlet, in the parish of LLANRHAIADR-IN-KINMERCH, hundred of ISALED, county of DENBIGH, NORTH WALES: the population is included in the return for the parish. The rateable annual value amounts to £435.

TREVYNON, a township, in that part of the parish of LLANGORSE which is in the hundred of PENCELLY, union and county of BRECKNOCK, SOUTH WALES: the population is included in the return for the parish. The township, situated near the river Llynvi, for all parochial purposes is united to the parish of Llandevailog-Tre'r-Graig: the rateable annual value is £346.

TREWERN (TRÊ-WERN), a township, in the parish of BUTTINGTON, within the liberties of the borough of WELSHPOOL, county of MONTGOMERY, NORTH WALES, 4 miles (N. E. by E.) from Welsh-

pool; containing 372 inhabitants. It is situated on the right bank of the river Severn, on the road from Shrewsbury to Welshpool; and is returned at the rateable annual value of £1987. A small stream, designated by the same name as the township, here falls into the Severn. A chapel of ease, capable of accommodating 130 persons, has been lately built at an expense of £260, partly borne by voluntary contributions, and partly by a donation of £50 from the Church Pastoral Aid Society; divine service is performed every Sunday and Thursday evening. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £208, of which a sum of £155. 10. is payable to the Dean and Chapter of Christchurch, Oxford, and £53 to the perpetual curate of Buttington.

TREWERN (TRÊ-WERN), with GWILLER, a hamlet, in that part of the parish of LLANVIHANGEL-NANT-MELAN which is within the liberties of the borough of NEW RADNOR, county of RADNOR, SOUTH WALES, 6 miles (W.) from New Radnor; containing 153 inhabitants. It forms the extreme western division of the parish, occupying the southern declivity of a lofty mountain which anciently composed a part of the forest of New Radnor. Trewern stands on the upper portion of the eminence, and Gwiller on the lower, with the road from New Radnor to Rhaiadr passing between them. There are two large tumuli on the hill. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £168, of which a sum of £100 is paid to the impropriator, subject to rates, averaging £9 per annum; and £68 to the vicar of Llanvihangel-Nant-Melan, subject to rates, averaging £3.

TREWYLAN, a hamlet, in that part of the parish of LLANSANTFRAID-YN-MECHAN which is in the upper division of the hundred of DEYTHUR, county of MONTGOMERY, NORTH WALES, 8 miles (E.) from Llanvyllin; containing 87 inhabitants. It is on the south bank of the river Vyrnwy. There is an ancient British fortification in this hamlet, situated in a low meadow, which must have been surrounded on all sides by a morass; it is seen very distinctly from the Meivod road, about a quarter of a mile from Pont-y-Pentre.

TROEDYRAUR (TROED-YR-AUR), a parish, composed of the Upper and Lower divisions, in the union of NEWCASTLE-EMLYN, upper division of the hundred of TROEDYRAUR, county of CARDIGAN, SOUTH WALES, 4 miles (N. N. E.) from Newcastle-Emlyn; containing 1062 inhabitants, of which number, 601 are in the Upper, and 461 in the Lower, division. The ancient name of this place, Llanvihangel-Trêv-Deyrn, was derived from the dedication of its church to St. Michael, and from its having been the residence of some royal personage, perhaps a prince of Ceredigion: its present appellation of Troedyraur, signifying "the foot of gold," originated in an opinion that gold was formerly procured at the foot of the eminence on which the church is situated. The parish is intersected by the direct road from Lampeter to Cardigan, and comprises a very considerable tract of arable and pasture land, of which, with the exception of a comparatively small portion, the whole is inclosed; and the surrounding scenery, though not distinguished by any peculiarity of features, is pleasingly enlivened with the grounds and plantations of some gentlemen's seats in the vicinity. Troedyraur House, the family seat of the Rev. Thomas Bowen, the present incumbent, who has distinguished himself as an enlightened and successful agriculturist, is a spacious mansion, beautifully situated; and Alderbrook Hall, the seat of John Lloyd Williams, Esq., by whom it was erected, is also a handsome house, on an eminence above the church, commanding some good views, and is environed with thriving and extensive plantations, which are highly ornamental to the neighbourhood.

The living is a discharged rectory, rated in the king's books at £13, and in the patronage of the Crown: the tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £305, subject to rates, averaging £5 per annum; and there is a glebe of 12 acres, valued at £12 per annum. The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a neat modern structure, erected in the year 1795, by subscription among the parishioners, under the superintendence of the rector, who has recently added to it a very neat porch at his own expense. Here was formerly an ancient chapel, called Twr Gwŷn, upon the site of which a neat parsonage-house has been built by the present rector. There are two places of worship for Calvinistic Methodists, and one for Presbyterians; and a school-house has been built at the cost of the parishioners, containing two rooms, in which about 40 boys are gratuitously instructed, at the expense of the incumbent. A tumulus in this parish, called Crûg Mawr, was opened in the year 1829, under the direction of the Rev. Thomas Bowen, upon whose estate it is situated, and was found to contain two earthen vases, and two lachrymatories: one of the vases, soon after its exposure, crumbled to pieces; the other, together with the lachrymatories, was presented to the museum at Oxford. This tumulus was on one side of a causeway, supposed to be a part of a Roman road.

TROWSGOED, a township, in the parish of GWENDDWR, hundred of TÀLGARTH, union and county of BRECKNOCK, SOUTH WALES, 5½ miles (N. E. by N.) from Brecknock; containing 65 inhabitants. This township is situated in the western portion of the parish, and in a vale through which flows a stream that falls into the river Llynvi; its rateable annual value has been returned at £406.

TRYDDIN (TREUDDYN), a parochial chapelry, in the parish and hundred of MOLD, union of WREXHAM, county of FLINT, NORTH WALES, 5 miles (S.) from Mold; containing 1069 inhabitants, the population having increased more than a fourth since the census of 1831. This place, which is situ-

ated among lofty hills in a rich mineral district, in the south-eastern part of the county, abounds with coal and iron-stone of superior quality; and within the last few years some very extensive works have been established, which are carried on with very great success. The Coed Talon collieries and iron-works were first erected in 1817, when the proprietors opened some mines of coal, which, being found of good quality and in great abundance, induced them to erect furnaces, in 1821, for the manufacture of iron. These works, after being conducted with profit for some time, were, in 1825, sold to the Welsh Iron Company, who erected additional furnaces, and greatly extended the mines and every department of the establishment, and in 1830 sold them, under the provisions of an act of parliament, to Edward Oakeley, Esq., the present proprietor. The principal produce of the works is pig iron of a peculiar quality, which is in great demand, and is much used in making lighter articles of machinery; and the whole of the iron manufactured here is purchased by the makers of machinery at Liverpool and Manchester. About six hundred and fifty men are constantly employed in the collieries and other works. In the coal and iron-stone shale numerous marine and vegetable impressions are found, and, in some instances, fossilized bones and shells.

The living is a perpetual curacy, endowed with £300 royal bounty, and £400 parliamentary grant; net income, £78, with a glebe-house: patron, Bishop of St. Asaph: the tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £381. 12. 11., of which a sum of £317. 18. 8. is payable to Mr. Knight, the impropriator, and £63. 14. 3. to the incumbent. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a neat small edifice, in good repair. A school containing about 35 children, is supported by an endowment of £9. 10. per annum, a portion of the rent of about 13¼ acres of land, in the parish of Holt, now producing £25 per annum, granted for the purpose by Griffith Roberts, in 1664, who also directed £3 a year should be paid to the curate for preaching six lectures. From the sale of timber on the property, in 1803, a sum of £40 was raised, with which a piece of ground on Loughton Mountain was purchased, now yielding a rent of £1. 9., which is divided between the two schoolmasters of this place and Nerquis. A school-house was erected here in 1753, by Mrs. E. Hyde, of Nerquis; and her successor, Mrs. Giffard, built a residence for the master in the garden adjoining it. In another school about 40 children are instructed at the expense of their parents; and two Sunday schools, gratuitously conducted by dissenters, consist of 310 males and females. Some donations, producing about £2· per annum, have been lost to the poor, owing to the insolvency of a churchwarden. Offa's Dyke, which commences on the bank of the Wye, in Herefordshire, after passing through that county, and those of Radnor, Montgomery, Salop, and Denbigh, appears to terminate very abruptly on a farm called Cae Dwn, about a mile from the chapel of this place. But there is every probability that Offa completed this great work by continuing it to the sea near the Point of Air, in the parish of Llanasaph, as there are several remains of an earth-work in the line between that place and Tryddin, still retaining the appellation of Clawdd Offa, especially near the race-course between Holywell and Caerwys, where it has been partially levelled only within these few years, and also below the stables, and to the north of the grand stand.

TWINNEL'S (ST.), a parish, in the hundred of Castlemartin, union and county of Pembroke, South Wales, 4 miles (s. s. w.) from Pembroke; containing 234 inhabitants. This parish is pleasantly situated in the southern part of the county, and comprises a considerable portion of inclosed and cultivated land, and a small tract of open downs, affording good pasturage for sheep and young cattle. Limestone is found in it, and some quarries have been opened, in the working of which a portion of the inhabitants are employed. The village is neatly built, on an eminence, and is of prepossessing appearance. Of the rateable annual value of property, the return made amounts to £1321. The living is a discharged vicarage, rated in the king's books at £3. 17. 11.; present net income, £150, with a glebe-house; patrons, Precentor and Chapter of St. David's. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £184, of which £80 are the property of the Dean and Chapter of Hereford, subject to rates, averaging £9; a like sum, subject to a similar amount of rates, is payable to the vicar, who has also a glebe of 1½ acre, which, with a house, is valued at £10 annually; and £24, subject to rates that average £3, belong to the impropriators. The church, dedicated to St. Deiniol, is an ancient building, with a very lofty tower, and, from its elevated situation, is an interesting and conspicuous object from all parts of the surrounding country. There is a place of worship for Welsh Calvinistic Methodists. Poor children of this place are eligible for gratuitous instruction in the school supported by Earl Cawdor, in the adjoining parish of Stackpool-Elidur.

TŶBRITH UCHÂV, county of Denbigh, North Wales.—See Garthgarmon.

TŶBROUGHTON, a township, in the parish of Hanmer, union of Ellesmere, hundred of Maelor, county of Flint, North Wales, 8½ miles (n. e.) from Ellesmere; containing 180 inhabitants. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £169. 6., of which £135. 7. are payable to the impropriators, and £33. 19. to the vicar of Hanmer.

TYDWEILIOG (TUDWEILIOG), a parish, in the union of Pwllheli, partly in the hundred of Commitmaen, but chiefly in that of Dinllaen, in the Lleyn division of the county of Carnarvon, North Wales, 8 miles (w.) from Pwllheli; con-

taining 433 inhabitants. This parish, which is but of small extent, is situated on the coast of St. George's Channel, by which it is bounded on the south; and the inhabitants carry on a considerable herring fishery. The lands are inclosed and cultivated; and the rateable annual value is £1221. 11. 8.; the soil is in general fertile, and, except during the fishing season, the population is wholly employed in agriculture. The living is a perpetual curacy, endowed with £1000 royal bounty; net income, £80; patron and impropriator, Sir J. S. Piozzi Salusbury, Bart. The church is dedicated to St. Cwyvan, or, according to some, to St. Gwynen. There is a day school, in which 65 children are educated at the expense of their parents; and three Sunday schools gratuitously conducted by dissenters, contain about 290 males and females. William Jones bequeathed £10, and Thomas John Morris gave a donation of £1 to the poor; the interest of which sums, together with £1, the rent of a piece of ground, is distributed among them at Christmas.

TYTHEGSTON (LLAN-DUDWG), a parish, comprising the Upper and Lower divisions, in the union of Bridgend and Cowbridge, hundred of Newcastle, county of Glamorgan, South Wales, 3½ miles (w.) from Bridgend; and containing 792 inhabitants, of which number 696 are in the Upper, and 96 in the Lower, division. The present name of this place is only a modification of its ancient Welsh appellation, Llan Dudwg, signifying "Dudwg's town," and originally derived from the dedication of its church to St. Dudwg, or Tudwg, one of the disciples of Cenydd, who flourished about the middle of the sixth century. The parish is of small extent, but contains some good arable and pasture land; and the upper division abounds with iron-ore, coal, and clay for making bricks, of which considerable quantities are procured, and by means of a railroad communicating with the little harbour of Porthcawl, shipped off to the neighbouring coast. The living is annexed to the vicarage of Newcastle; the church is a small ancient edifice, not distinguished by any architectural details. In the Higher division is a day school, in which about 30 children are instructed at their parents' expense. Catherine Lougher, by will, in 1722, gave 20*s.* for a sermon to be preached every year, and she gave to Robert Knight £100, to purchase lands for the purpose; but her intention does not appear to have been fulfilled. Thomas Leyson, in 1737, left two sums of 10*s.* each, for two sermons to be preached yearly, and 10*s.* to the minister of the parish where he should be buried, for a sermon on the Sunday next after every anniversary of his death: these sums, and Catherine Lougher's bequest, are incorrectly mentioned in the returns of 1786 to have been for the poor; and though paid to the minister down to 1825, they have been discontinued since that period, owing to the difficulty of identifying the land.

U

UPPINGTON, a township, in that part of the parish of Abberbury which is in the lower division of the hundred of Cawrse, county of Montgomery, North Wales; containing 123 inhabitants. The rateable annual value is returned at £675.

UPTON, a parish, in the hundred of Castlemartin, union and county of Pembroke, South Wales, 3½ miles (n. e.) from Pembroke; containing 12 inhabitants. This parish, which was withdrawn, about four years since, from the hundred of Narberth, and included in that of Castlemartin, is exceedingly small, and inhabited only by one gentleman's family, who is proprietor of the whole; it occupies an elevated site above a creek of Milford Haven, and is of the rateable annual value of £250. It was formerly distinguished for its castle, which if not originally built, was anciently occupied, by the family of Maliphant, from whom it passed by marriage to that of Bowen. The castle and its dependencies were subsequently purchased by Mr. Tasker, who devised his estates among his three nieces, one of whom, by marriage, conveyed the castle and a portion of this property to the Rev. William Evans, who is now owner of the parish. The remains of the old castle, incorporated in the buildings of the present mansion, consist principally of the entrance gateway, and the two circular bastions by which it was defended; one of these now forming a projecting window in one of the apartments. The seat occupies a charming situation, and commands beautiful and picturesque views of the surrounding country, and of the ruins of Carew Castle, washed at their base by the converging estuaries which unite to form this branch of the haven. The living is annexed to the rectory of Nash. The church, a small edifice, supposed to have been built at the same time as the castle, to which it was formerly attached, contains some ancient monuments, among which is one having a recumbent effigy of a warrior in complete armour, under a richly sculptured canopy of stone; a clenched hand, issuing from the wall, forms a candelabrum for a taper, for the maintenance of which some fund has been probably left by the deceased or his relatives. There are also several mural monuments to the more recent proprietors of the estate.

UWCH-AVON, a division, in the parish of Gwyddelwern, hundred of Edeyrnion, county of Merioneth, North Wales; comprising the united hamlets of Bôdheulog, Cynwyd Vawr, Cynwyd Vechan, and Persaithydd: the population is included in the return for the parish. The village of Cynwyd, situated on the road from Corwen to Bala and Dinas

Mowddwy, 2 miles (s. w.) from Corwen, is noted as the place where a court for the thirteen baronies contained within the comot of Edeyrnion was anciently held, chiefly for the purpose of settling the boundaries of the lords' claims upon the wastes and commons, and for taking cognizance of encroachments; but a disagreement arising among the lords, the records were destroyed, and the court has since been discontinued. The river Trustion runs through this village, about half a mile above which it pours its waters over a precipitous ledge of rocks, upwards of sixty feet high, and forms a pleasing cascade; the first fall rushes through a narrow chasm, about forty feet in perpendicular height, and is received into a basin, measuring at least ten feet in diameter, whence it pursues its course for several yards along a rocky ridge, and then rolls over, in three falls of about twenty feet, into a natural reservoir more capacious than the former; within a short distance of this, after passing through the dingle and the village, it empties itself into the Dee. There are two flannel manufactories and a corn-mill upon this stream; the latter of which, situated near the bottom of the waterfall, contributes materially to the picturesque character of the scenery, which from the rocky declivities being in many places well clothed with wood, is pleasing and attractive. Fairs are held on August 6th and October 21st. A school-room was built at Cynwyd by subscription, in consequence of a bequest of £200 by Hugh Roberts, in 1807, the produce to be applied to the instruction of children of the Uwch-Avon division, and the parish of Llangar, two-thirds to the former, and one-third to the latter; and there are places of worship for Baptists, and Calvinistic and Wesleyan Methodists. Morris Edwards, in 1822, bequeathed £100 for the benefit of the poor of the division, the interest of which is regularly distributed among them at Christmas. Near Tŷ'n-y-Wern is a remarkably fine oak, about ninety feet high, the trunk of which, at the distance of seven feet from the ground, measures twenty feet in girth, and one of its branches thirteen; and there is also in the vicinity a very large elm-tree, eleven feet in circumference.

UWCH-COED, a hamlet, in the parish of Penegoes, hundred of Machynlleth, county of Montgomery, North Wales, 5 miles (e. by s.) from Machynlleth; containing 403 inhabitants. It forms the upper part of the parish, where the mountains are lofty, and consists of extensive wastes. In those of Dylivau and Esgair-Galed lead-ore is obtained, and the mines formerly afforded employment to many families, but are at present only partially worked. The road from Newtown to Machynlleth passes through it.

UWCH-MYNYDD, a division, in the parish of Gwyddelwern, hundred of Edeyrnion, county of Merioneth, North Wales, comprising the united hamlets of Bôdgynvaen and Clegir: the population is included in the return for the parish. The small romantic village of Melinwig is situated within its limits. There are places of worship for Wesleyans, Baptists, and Calvinistic Methodists; and a sum of 36*s*., arising from a gift of Griffith Roberts, is distributed among the poor at Christmas. Vestiges of a British encampment are traceable on Bettws mountain.

UWCH-Y-GARREG (UWCH-GAREG), a township, in the parish and union of Machynlleth, lower division of the hundred of Machynlleth, county of Montgomery, North Wales, 6 miles (s. e.) from Machynlleth; containing 372 inhabitants. It comprises the upper portion of the parish, which consists principally of boggy elevations and barren wastes; and the rateable annual value is returned at £1449. Moel Vadyn is a conical eminence rising one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four feet above the level of the sea; the lofty Plinlimmon bounds the township on the south-west, and at its base is a pool called Glâslyn, or "the Blue Lake." Nearly half-way to Llanidloes, and about a mile and a half from the road, is a very picturesque waterfall, designated Pistyll Rhaiadr, formed by a stream that here precipitates itself with great force over several rocky ledges, one of which is perpendicular and of considerable height. The road from Machynlleth to Llanidloes passes through the township; and a short distance to the right of it, not far from Glâslyn, are some lead-mines, which have been only partially worked, though the ore is said to contain some silver. There are three Sunday schools, appertaining to dissenters, in which about 210 males and females are gratuitously instructed.

UWCH-Y-GRAIG (UWCH-GRAIG), a hamlet, in the parish of Llanddwywau, hundred of Ardudwy, county of Merioneth, North Wales; containing 98 inhabitants. This hamlet forms the upper part of the parish, and consists chiefly of lofty and extensive mountains; and the road from Dôlgelley to Harlech passes through it. It contains three small lakes, called respectively Irddin, Bodlyn, and Dulyn, of which the two latter are connected; and from these issues a stream that falls into Cardigan bay. Near them, in the plain adjacent, are various Druidical remains, consisting of cromlechs, carneddau, maen hirion, and cist-vaens; and on the west is a British post, named Craig-y-Dinas, surrounded with rough stones, on the summit of a conical hill. In an opposite direction, on the top of another hill, is Castell Dinas Cortin, encircled with intrenchments, and having an advanced work in front. Towards the northern part of the hamlet is a narrow defile, named Drws Ardudwy, or "the Door into Ardudwy," through which a difficult and dangerous road, under impending cliffs, leads from Trawsvynydd to the parochial church.

UZMASTON, a parish, in the union of Haverfordwest, hundred of Dungleddy, and county of

PEMBROKE, SOUTH WALES, 1½ mile (S. E.) from Haverfordwest; containing 627 inhabitants. This parish, commonly called "Ismiston," is situated on the Western Cleddy river, and comprises a moderate extent of inclosed and cultivated land; the soil is generally fertile, and the inhabitants are chiefly employed in agriculture. The western part of it, containing the straggling extremity of a suburb of Haverfordwest, termed Cartlett, is included within the new electoral limits of that borough. The parish rates are levied by the ploughland, in the measurement of which ten feet and a half are allowed to each rod; and the rateable annual value of the whole has been returned at £1258. The living is a perpetual curacy, endowed with £600 royal bounty, and £400 parliamentary grant; net income £117; patrons and appropriators, Precentor and Chapter of St. David's, whose tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £205, subject to rates, averaging £18. 11. 8. The church, dedicated to St. Ismael, is not remarkable for any architectural details.

V

VAENOL, or VAYNOL, a township, in the parish and union of ST. ASAPH, hundred of RHUDDLAN, county of FLINT, NORTH WALES: the population is included in that returned for the parish. This place constitutes a prebend in the Cathedral Church of St. Asaph, always held by the Precentor; and the tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £398. 10. 2., which is payable to him, with the exception of £1. 1. to the parish-clerk.

VAINOR, or VAYNOR (Y FAENOR, or MAENOR), a parish, in the union of MERTHYR-TYDVIL, hundred of PENCELLY, county of BRECKNOCK, SOUTH WALES, 3½ miles (N. by E.) from Merthyr-Tydvil; containing 2286 inhabitants. This parish comprises the hamlets of Coedycymmer, Dyfryn, and Gelli, in which last is the church, and is situated on the Lesser Tâf river, about two miles to the left of the turnpike-road from Brecknock to Merthyr-Tydvil. It includes an extensive tract of land, of which a very considerable portion is uninclosed and uncultivated; but the remainder produces very good crops of grain, and excellent pasturage for sheep and cattle; and the annual value of the rateable property in the whole has been returned at £2356. The surrounding scenery is pleasingly diversified, and the adjacent country abounds with interesting objects; the views over the counties of Brecknock, Monmouth, and Glamorgan, being extensive and picturesque. Limestone is found in various parts, and the procuring of it affords employment to a portion of the inhabitants, of whom the rest are engaged in agriculture, and in the works at Merthyr-Tydvil. For the accommodation of the persons occupied in the iron-works of that place the village of Coedycymmer, in this parish, appears to have arisen; it is built upon a tract of common, without any regard to regularity or order, and is almost exclusively inhabited by those employed in the works, since the establishment of which the parish has greatly increased in population. Some lead-ore has been occasionally discovered above Coedycymmer, near the turnpike-road, though not in sufficient quantity to remunerate the labours of the miner; and two small woollen manufactories have also been carried on for some years; but the number of people engaged is very inconsiderable.

The LIVING is a rectory, rated in the king's books at £8. 3. 11½., and in the patronage of the Crown; present gross income, £292, arising from tithes, producing £260, and glebe land £32. The advowson, prior to the Reformation, was vested in the lords of Brecknock, but was forfeited on the attainder of the Duke of Buckingham, in the reign of Henry VIII., since which time it has remained with the princedom of Wales. The *church*, dedicated, according to some authorities, to St. Gwendoline, and as others state to St. Gwenvrewi, is an ancient edifice, consisting of a nave, chancel, and small tower, and is pleasantly situated on the western bank of the Lesser Tâf, upon a shelving ledge of ground, which appears to have subsided from the adjoining hill, or to have been torn from it by some violent convulsion; it is a dark, low building, not possessing any architectural claim to notice. In the outside wall is a stone commemorating the decease of a woman who lived during seven successive reigns, and died at the advanced age of 108 years. The parsonage-house is an indifferent building, to which about twenty-seven acres of glebe land are attached. There are places of worship for Independents, Calvinistic Methodists, and Unitarians: two day schools afford instruction to 160 children at their parents' expense; and there are also four Sunday schools, of which one contains about 100 males and females, who attend the Established Church, and the other three are connected with dissenters.

An ancient stone, with an inscription greatly defaced, and which is supposed to have been part of an old *cross*, is placed within a hundred yards of the twelfth milestone on the turnpike-road from Brecknock to Merthyr, as a gate-post in a wall on the right-hand side of the road. These crosses, in remote periods, were used for a variety of purposes: they were principally set up as landmarks, for the division of property; when placed in a hedge, they prohibited foot-passengers from making a path across the field; when on the road-side, and inscribed with the name of some of the primitive fathers of the British Church, they were intended to denote that Christianity had been preached in that place, and to

inspire sentiments of devotion in the minds of travellers. In process of time they multiplied exceedingly, and there is scarcely a parish in the principality which did not once contain several of them. There are also numerous *carneddau*, or heaps of stones; two of which are particularly distinguished, and are named respectively Y Garn Wen, and Y Garn Ddû, or "the white" and "the black cairns." Near the church is a natural *cavern*, called Ogov Glaig, from which issues a small brook; and close to it is an artificial mound, or *barrow*, but nothing is known of its origin, though it may probably have been raised over the remains of some persons of eminence interred here. In various parts are *pannau*, or cavities, which are very common in limestone tracts. Hywel Rhŷs, a poet of considerable genius, though poor and unlettered, and author of several productions of considerable merit, was born in the parish, and died in 1799.

VAINOR (FAENOR-LÂS), a hamlet, in the parish of Glâscomb, hundred of Colwyn, county of Radnor, South Wales, 8 miles (E.) from Builth; containing 303 inhabitants. This hamlet is situated between the Glâscomb and Brŷngwŷn hills, and a small stream, which flows into the river Edwy, passes through it. It forms one-half of the parish, of which the hamlet of Drewern constitutes the other. At a place called Little Hill are four large upright stones, erected, it is said, to commemorate a battle fought in the neighbourhood.

VAINOR (FAENOR), a hamlet, in the parish of Nantmel, hundred of Rhaiadr, county of Radnor, South Wales, 3 miles (E. N. E.) from Rhaiadr; containing 262 inhabitants. It comprises a vale in the upper part of the parish, near the source of the Dulas stream, which flows into the river Ithon.

VAINOR-ISA (FAENOR-ISÂF), a township, in the parish of Llanbadarn-Vawr, union of Aberystwith, lower division of the hundred of Geneu'r-Glyn, county of Cardigan, South Wales, 1 mile (N. N. E.) from Aberystwith; containing 256 inhabitants. It lies on the sea-coast, and contains several pleasing residences; and a portion of it is included within the new boundaries of the contributory borough of Aberystwith, to the schools at which place the children of the township have access. The Duke of Leeds, as lord of the manor of Vainor, receives five shillings per ton on the coal brought coastwise to Aberystwith, by virtue of a grant made by King Charles I.

VAINOR-UCHA (FAENOR-UCHÂF), a township, in the parish of Llanbadarn-Vawr, union of Aberystwith, lower division of the hundred of Geneu'r-Glyn, county of Cardigan, South Wales, 2 miles (E. N. E.) from Aberystwith; containing 315 inhabitants. The northern part of this township is partially wooded, and here are a few large upright stones, standing apart, which are apparently of great antiquity; it is bounded on the south by the river Rheidiol. There is a day school, in which about 25 children are instructed at their parents' expense; and a Sunday school is carried on, containing about 55 males and females, who are taught gratuitously by the master of the day school and assistants.

VAN, a township, in the parish of Bedwas, union of Cardiff, hundred of Caerphilly, county of Glamorgan, South Wales, 1 mile (E.) from Caerphilly; containing 61 inhabitants. The remainder of the parish is in the hundred of Wentlloog, county of Monmouth, and is connected with this township by Bedwas bridge, across the river Romney, which separates the two counties. Here is a day school, in which about 20 children are taught at the expense of their parents.

VARCHWEL, a hamlet, in the parish of Guilsfield, partly in the hundred of Pool, and partly in the liberties of the borough of Welshpool, county of Montgomery, North Wales, 4 miles (N. E.) from Welshpool: the population is included in the return for the parish. The Guilsfield branch of the Montgomeryshire canal commences near this hamlet.

VELINDRE (TRÊF-Y-FELIN), with Trêgoed, a township, in that part of the parish of Glâsbury which is in the hundred of Tàlgarth, union of Hay, county of Brecknock, South Wales, 4 miles (S. W.) from Hay; containing 410 inhabitants. It is situated at the north-western extremity of the Black Mountains of Tàlgarth. Trêgoed, in the hamlet of that name, is the seat of the Viscount Hereford; and in the township of Velindre is Gwernyvet, formerly that of the family of Williams, but now a farm-house, and the property of Colonel Wood, in right of his mother, who was the daughter of the late Sir Edward Williams. At Velindre was once a chapel of ease, which was demolished about the middle of the last century; and here was anciently what was called the Lord's mill, which is implied in the name, signifying "Milltown." There are places of worship for Baptists and Independents; the latter, endowed with a farm designated Blaenau Bâch, in the parish, said to have been purchased with the aggregate amount of several small bequests and donations, and now yielding a rental of £20. In 1612, Sir David Williams, of Gwernyvet, left twenty shillings per annum, to be paid out of the tithes of Gwenddwr, towards repairing the road from Velindre to Tyle Glâs; thirty shillings from the same source to the poor of Velindre and Aberllynvi; and £5 a year, to be distributed either in food or clothing, to the most distressed poor in the neighbourhood of Gwernyvet. The property left for these purposes having very much increased in value, the sum of £8. 0. 6. is now paid towards the repair of the road; £6. 8. 6., as the bequest for the poor of Velindre and Aberllynvi; and £22. 2. 6. are dis-

tributed in meat and clothing to the poor resident about Gwernyvet.

VELINDRE, with GWEMPA, a hamlet, in the parish of LLANGENDEIRN, hundred of KIDWELLY, county of CARMARTHEN, SOUTH WALES, 6 miles (S. S. E.) from Carmarthen: the population is included in the return for the parish. This hamlet is situated on the northern declivity of some elevated ground, about a mile and a quarter to the south of the parochial church.

VENNI-VÂCH, a township, in the parish of ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST, BRECKNOCK, hundred of MERTHYR-CYNOG, union and county of BRECKNOCK, SOUTH WALES, 1½ mile (W.) from Brecknock; containing 148 inhabitants. This place is beautifully situated under a luxuriant wood, facing the south, to which circumstance may be attributed the numerous virandas that embellish the cottages, and add so much to their pleasing and picturesque appearance. The township is bounded on the west by the river Yscir, and on the south by the Usk; and the annual value of its rateable property is returned at £1057. At its western extremity, and in the angle formed by the rivers Usk and Yscir, at their confluence here, stood Caer Vong, or Caer Bannau, the ancient metropolis of Bleddyn ab Maenarch, which was razed to the ground by Bernard Newmarch, who, having defeated him in battle, and usurped his territories, built a fortress for their defence near the confluence of the Honddû with the Usk, for the erection of which the remains of Caer Vong furnished materials, and also for building the town of Brecknock, which rose from its ruins around the newly constructed fortress. This spot, now called "the Gaer," is supposed to have been originally the site of one of the earliest stations of the Romans, in the province of Britannia Secunda. According to Mr. Strange, who has described it in the Archæologia, it forms a quadrilateral area, six hundred and twenty-four feet in length, and four hundred and twenty-six feet wide, rounded at the angles. The foundation of the wall by which it is inclosed is still entire, and is seven feet in thickness: in some places this wall is remaining to the height of from three to six feet above the ground, with some of the facings entire. A fragment of brick inscribed LEG. II. AVG., two gold coins of the Emperor Nero, and a silver coin of Trajan, discovered at this place, were, according to Mr. Strange, in the possession of the proprietor of the soil. About a quarter of a mile from the farm-house now occupying part of the area, in a lane leading to Brecknock, is a stone, about six feet in height, having two figures rudely cut on it in relief, and part of an inscription, of which only the words ET CONIVNX EIVS-EST are now legible.

At a short distance from the Gaer, towards the east, were the lines of a British encampment, plainly discernible till overspread by the luxuriant woods of Venni, by which they are now entirely concealed, and consequently not to be traced without the greatest difficulty. A mile to the north-east is Pen-y-Crûg, one of the largest and most perfect remains of the strong-holds of the ancient Britons in South Wales; its form is elliptical, including an area nearly six hundred yards in circuit, defended all round by three high ramparts, which are for the greater part entire: it occupies a commanding situation on the summit of a lofty hill, overlooking the town of Brecknock, and having the only entrance on the east. The prospect from this height is very extensive and exceedingly beautiful, comprehending the Vale of Usk, with the winding course of the river from below Bwlch to the tastefully disposed and richly varied grounds of Penpont and Abercamlais; on the south rises the magnificent chain of mountains called the Beacons, and on the north is the small but highly picturesque Vale of Honddû. Among the numerous interesting objects which this splendid view embraces are, the ivy-mantled ruins of Brecknock Castle; the venerable towers of the priory and St. Mary's churches; the luxuriant woods of Pennoyre, Frwdgrêch, Dinas, Penpont, and Venni; and the numberless heights of varied aspect which fill up this tract of country, abounding in beauty and variety, and combining the most prominent features of pleasingly picturesque and strikingly romantic scenery. On an eminence formerly called Pen Cevn-y-Gaer, and now Slwch Tump, at the eastern extremity of the parish, are the remains of an encampment, similar in form to that of Pen-y-Crûg, but of smaller dimensions, defended by a double fosse, which is in some places nearly destroyed.

VERWIC (Y FERWIG), a parish, in the lower division of the hundred of TROEDYRAUR, union and county of CARDIGAN, SOUTH WALES, 2¼ miles (N.) from Cardigan; containing 456 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated on the coast of St. George's Channel, is celebrated in the Welsh annals for the memorable and sanguinary resistance opposed by the natives to a body of invading Flemings, who had effected a landing on a part of the beach, called Traeth-y-Mount; and in the desperate battle which ensued these invaders were defeated with dreadful carnage, and their dead bodies were strewn in heaps on the sands. This conflict took place on the first Sunday after New-year's day, which, from that event, was styled Sul Côch, or "the Red Sunday," near a farm named Nant-y-Flynion, from the small brook in the neighbourhood, close to which the enemy landed. The bones of the slaughtered Flemings buried on the coast are still discoverable when the sands are scattered by the winds. The parish is skirted by the river Teivy, which abounds with salmon, trout, turbots, dories, sewin, and various other kinds of fish, in taking which the inhabitants are chiefly employed during the season. The living is a discharged vicarage, rated in the king's books at £10. 13. 4., endowed with £200 royal bounty, and in

the patronage of the Crown; present net income, £69; impropriators, Arthur Jones and J. P. Miles, Esqrs. A rent-charge of £240 has been awarded as a commutation in lieu of tithes, of which sum the impropriators receive two-thirds and the vicar one-third. The church, dedicated to St. Pedrog, is a small ancient edifice, with a tower, and consists of a nave and chancel, separated by a large pointed arch; the nave communicates with the tower by a similar arch of smaller dimensions; the font is elaborately ornamented, and over the porch is the date 1627. Here are two Sunday schools, supported by dissenters, and containing about 185 males and females. On a tenement in the parish is a barrow, from which it has obtained the name of Crûg, but nothing is known of its origin.

VORLAN, a township, in the parish of St. Mary's, or Maenclochog, union of Narberth, hundred of Dungleddy, county of Pembroke, South Wales, 9 miles (N. by W.) from Narberth; containing 47 inhabitants. This township is of very small extent, the rateable annual value being returned at £187 only; and the vicar of the parish was formerly the only inhabitant of it assessed to the relief of the poor.

VRITHOED, with Cyfeiliog, a hamlet, in the parish of Cyfeiliog, hundred of Ruthin, county of Denbigh, North Wales: the population is included in the return for the parish. In 1731, John Morris bequeathed some land, which produces a small sum, towards the support of a schoolmaster, and for apprenticing poor children of the hamlet.

VRO, a parcel, in the parish of Llangynider, hundred of Crickhowel, county of Brecknock, South Wales; containing 542 inhabitants. The parochial church is situated in this parcel, which is bounded on the north-east by the river Usk, and on the north-west by the Crawnon brook, which flows into that river near where an ancient castle is said to have stood. A bridge crosses the former, on the line of road leading from Crickhowel to Brecknock and to Tàlgarth. The Brecknock canal passes through this place, along the western bank of the Usk; and its rateable annual value is returned at £1442. The hills abound with limestone, the quarrying and burning of which afford employment to many of the inhabitants. Here is a day school, in which about 25 children receive instruction at the expense of their parents; and three Sunday schools, gratuitously conducted by Baptists and Independents, contain 60 males and females.

VRO, a hamlet, in the parish of Llanthetty, hundred of Pencelly, union and county of Brecknock, South Wales, 7 miles (N.) from Merthyr-Tydvil; containing 324 inhabitants. It comprises a portion of the upper part of the Vale of the Lesser Tâf, which contains some pleasing scenery, and includes Tâf Vechan chapel, the living of which is a perpetual curacy, endowed with £800 royal bounty, and £200 parliamentary grant, and annexed to the rectory of Llanthetty. The rateable annual value of the hamlet is returned at £2031.

VYNNE (FINAU), a lordship, in the parish of Aberguilly, lower division of the hundred of Elvet, county of Carmarthen, South Wales: the population is included in the return for the parish. This place belongs to the Bishop of St. David's, and it possesses some peculiar privileges, distinct from the rest of the parish. A court leet is regularly held, and a portreeve and constables are appointed for it. A rate is also collected for the repairs of the roads of this district, exclusively of that for the rest of the parish; but there is no separate assessment for the maintenance of the poor.

W

WALTON, with Womaston, a township, in the parish of Old Radnor, liberties of the borough of New Radnor, union of Kington, county of Radnor, South Wales, 3 miles (E.) from New Radnor; containing 221 inhabitants. This township is situated at the junction of the roads from Kington to New Radnor, Presteign, and Knighton; and a tributary of the Somergil brook flows through it. Here are two day schools, in which about 30 children are instructed at the expense of their parents.

WALTON (EAST), a parish, in the union of Haverfordwest, hundred of Dungleddy, county of Pembroke, South Wales, 7 miles (N. N. E.) from Haverfordwest; containing 274 inhabitants. This parish formerly constituted a part of the ample possessions of the commandery of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, at Slebech, to which establishment it was given by its Norman proprietor, Walter de Wale, from whom it derived its name, Wale's town, or Walton. The scenery, though by no means rich, is less dreary than in some other parts of the county; and Penty Park, the property of a branch of the family of Philipps, of Picton Castle, with its grounds, forms a pleasing and ornamental feature in the landscape. The living is a perpetual curacy, endowed with £600 royal bounty, and £200 parliamentary grant; net income, £60; patron and impropriator, Lloyd Philipps, Esq., whose tithes have been commuted at a rent-charge of £170. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a very small rude edifice, consisting only of a nave, without either tower or spire. The sum of £5 per annum, subsequently reduced to £3, and now discontinued, was left by the late Mr. Philipps, of Tenby, chargeable on his estate of Penty Park, for the education of seven children of the parish. Here is a day school, in which about 25 children are instructed at the expense of their parents;

also a Sunday school, containing about 30 males and females, who are gratuitously taught by Calvinistic Methodists.

WALTON (WEST), a parish, in the union of HAVERFORDWEST, hundred of RHÔS, county of PEMBROKE, SOUTH WALES, 6 miles (w. by s.) from Haverfordwest; containing 544 inhabitants. This parish is situated upon the coast of St. Bride's bay, by which it is bounded on the west: the surrounding country is destitute of beauty, but the view over the bay is enlivened by the passing and repassing of vessels. Of the rateable annual value, the return made amounts to £724. 7. The living is a discharged rectory, rated in the king's books at £6. 13. 4., and endowed with £400 royal bounty; present net income, £154; patron, Rev. Robert Ferrier: the tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £134. 15.; and there is a glebe of one acre, valued at £1. 10. per annum. The church is not entitled to architectural notice.

WALWYN'S CASTLE, a parish, in the union of HAVERFORDWEST, hundred of RHÔS, county of PEMBROKE, SOUTH WALES, 6 miles (s. w. by w.) from Haverfordwest; containing 338 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated near St. Bride's bay, is called by the Welsh Castell Gwalchmai, a name probably derived from the tradition that Gwalchmai, cousin of King Arthur, and a warrior of gigantic stature, having been driven from his inheritance in Galway, was wrecked off this coast, and interred here; and his remains are said to have been found in the reign of William the Conqueror. The rateable annual value amounts to £1911. 7. 5. The living is a rectory, rated in the king's books at £7. 13. 4., and in the patronage of the Crown; present net income, £270, with a glebe-house. The church, dedicated to St. James, is an ancient edifice, not remarkable for any architectural details. Here is a Sunday school, in which about 30 males and females are gratuitously taught. A tumulus near the church is supposed to mark the site of the ancient castle, but no particulars of its foundation or history are known: there are no vestiges of buildings of any kind, and the artificial mound may probably be only a sepulchral memorial raised over the remains of Gwalchmai, or some other chieftain.

WARREN, a parish, in the hundred of CASTLEMARTIN, union and county of PEMBROKE, SOUTH WALES, 4 miles (s. w.) from Pembroke; containing 117 inhabitants. This parish, situated in the southern part of the county, is bounded on the north by Monkton, east by St. Twinnel's, west by Castlemartin, and south by the mouth of the Bristol Channel, the view over which is fine and extensive; and contains by admeasurement rather more than 1000 acres, whereof 600 are arable, about 200 pasture, and 200 waste, cliff, down, and game covers. The soil consists of a red rab lying on a substratum of limestone, and produces excellent and abundant crops of wheat, barley, oats, turnips, and potatoes, with clover, hay, &c. There are limestone quarries worked, one being attached to each of the four farms that constitute the parish, and they yield a sufficient supply of stone and lime not only for the agricultural wants of the immediate locality, but also for the neighbouring places, if necessary. Within its limits is a small village named Morrian; and its rateable annual value is returned at £780. 6. The living is a discharged vicarage, rated in the king's books at £4. 8. 1½., and endowed with £400 royal bounty, and £200 parliamentary grant; net income, £83; patron, Bishop of St. David's: the tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £170, of which £120 are payable to the bishop, and £50 to the vicar, who has also a glebe of 4 acres, valued at £12 per annum. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient building with a square tower, surmounted by a spire of stone, supposed to have been erected by the Norman or Flemish settlers in the reign of Henry I., and forming a conspicuous object on this part of the coast: including the chancel, it is 78 feet long by 18 wide, with 12 regular pews, more than sufficient for the accommodation of the inhabitants. In the churchyard is the pedestal of an old cross, in which is inserted the head of one of the circular kind. A day school, containing about 115 children, is partly supported by donations from Earl and Countess Cawdor, and partly by payments from the parents. According to tradition, there was a religious house on a farm called Warren; but there are no remains of it, and the only records of its existence are the names of several places in the immediate neighbourhood, which would appear to have been derived from such an establishment. Vestiges of a British fortification, of circular form, and still in good preservation, may be seen on an elevated spot east of the church: it was defended by a triple rampart, having an entrance on the west side, and appears to have been of great strength: the area within the inner rampart, which is the most entire, is about one acre in extent. It appears to have formed a link in a chain of fortifications by which the south-western coasts were protected from the piratical incursions of the Saxons and Danes.

WELSHPOOL, a borough, market, and assize town, and parish, having exclusive jurisdiction, in the union of FORDEN, county of MONTGOMERY, NORTH WALES, 7½ miles (N.) from Montgomery, and 175 (N. W. by W.) from London, on the road from Shrewsbury to Aberystwith: the parish comprises the Upper, Middle, and Lower divisions, and the township of Cyvronnydd; and contains 4626

CORPORATION SEAL.

inhabitants, of which number 4549 are in the several divisions, Upper, Middle, and Lower, and the remaining 77 in the township of Cyvronnydd. The original name of this place, written "Trellŷn," from the Welsh "Trê 'r Llŷn," was derived from its situation near a pool or lake of very great depth. From this circumstance, also, it obtained its present English appellation of Pool; and, in order to distinguish it from the town of that name in the county of Dorset, it has long been generally called Welshpool. The lake, which is now within the park of Powis Castle, is nearly three hundred feet in depth, and, from the dark colour of its waters, has obtained the designation of Llŷn Dû, or "the Black Lake," since corrupted into "Llyndy Pool." The town is of ancient origin; the first notice of it occurs in the Welsh annals of 1109, when Cadwgan ab Bleddyn ab Cynvyn, a powerful native chieftain of Powys, having succeeded, even during the state of anarchy prevailing at that time, in reducing his territories to some degree of order and tranquillity, by a rigid and impartial administration of justice, repaired to this place, and began to erect a castle, which he intended to make his principal residence, and the seat of his government. But this virtuous prince, whom Camden dignified with the epithet of the "renowned Briton," was, during his abode here, suddenly attacked by his nephew Madoc, a lawless chieftain of North Wales, at the head of a numerous band of desperate and profligate followers, who, taking him by surprise, murdered him before he had time either to defend himself, or to take measures for his escape. On the death of Cadwgan, the castle which he had begun was left unfinished; but the work was resumed and completed by Gwenwynwyn, who succeeded his father, Owain Cyveiliog, in the government of the southern part of Powysland. In the year 1191, in resentment of various depredations which had been committed by the Welsh on the English vassals in the marches, Hubert, Archbishop of Canterbury, in the absence of Richard I. in the Holy Land, besieged this castle with a powerful force. The garrison made a determined resistance, and held out till the walls were undermined, when they surrendered on honourable terms. The archbishop, having taken possession of the fortress, repaired the damage it had sustained during the siege, strengthened the defences, and, placing in it a strong garrison, returned into England. Gwenwynwyn, its rightful owner, determined to use every effort for the recovery of this castle, which was the most important fortress in his dominions, laid siege to it in 1197, and soon compelled the English garrison to surrender it to him, upon the same terms as had been granted to his own soldiers. At this time the castle was distinguished by the appellation of "Gwenwynwyn's Castle at the Pool," and became the chief residence of that prince and his successors.

In the reign of John, Gwenwynwyn having consented to become a vassal of the English crown, and to hold his territories *in capite* under that monarch, his son and successor Grufydd, on his accession to the government, did homage to the English king, and by his tenure was bound to aid and assist him in his endeavours to subjugate the principality to the authority of the English government. Llewelyn ab Iorwerth, Prince of North Wales, incensed at the defection of Grufydd from the interests of his countrymen, in the year 1233, attacked and dismantled his castle at Pool, called at that time, from the colour of the stone of which it was built, Y Castell Côch, or "the Red Castle," an appellation it still retains among the native Welsh. Upon this occasion Llewelyn banished Grufydd, and gave his territories to Grufydd ab Madoc, Prince of Upper Powys, and Lord of Dinas Brân. Owain ab Grufydd, grandson of Gwenwynwyn, still, under the protection of the English, appears nevertheless to have retained possession of his father's territories as an English vassal; and at his death he bequeathed them to his only daughter and heiress, Hawys, surnamed Gadarn, or "the Hardy." After her father's decease the title of Hawys to the principality of Powys was disputed by her four uncles Llewelyn, John, Grufydd Vychan, and David, all alleging the ineligibility of a female to succeed to that dignity. Under these circumstances Hawys appealed to Edward II., the reigning English monarch, who gave her in marriage to John de Charlton, whom the king ennobled by the title of Baron Powys, and in whose descendants the proprietorship of the castle and its dependencies remained for several generations. It was probably at this period that the fortress first obtained the appellation of Powys, now changed to Powis, Castle. The barony and castle were, by marriage with Jane, eldest daughter of Edward, Lord Powys, conveyed to Sir John Grey, of Heton, who was slain at the unfortunate battle of Baugée, in 1421; and in the reign of Elizabeth, Edward Grey, an illegitimate son of Edward Grey de Powys, who had inherited the estates by virtue of a settlement on his mother, sold them to Sir Edward Herbert, second son of William Herbert, Earl of Pembroke. Sir Edward, on his death, was interred in the church of Welshpool, and was succeeded in his titles and estates by his son William, who was made Knight of the Bath at the coronation of James I., and by Charles I. created Lord Powys.

On the breaking out of the civil war of the seventeenth century, Piercy, Lord Powys, declared himself an advocate of the royal cause, fortified his castle, and placed in it a strong garrison, of which he took the command in person. It was soon afterwards besieged by a strong party of the parliamentary forces, under Sir Thomas Myddelton; and its outer walls having been materially damaged by the artillery of the assailants, it was at length reduced; the noble commander of the garrison was made prisoner, and

the place given up to pillage. Upon this occasion the castle and lordship were confiscated; and, according to the general orders issued at the time, the proprietor of the estate was allowed to compound with the parliament, by which means he regained possession of them. It appears by a manuscript in the library at Powis Castle, that this fortress, together with that of Montgomery, with their outworks, were ordered to be demolished; but in a decree of the council, dated April 28th, 1660, it is stated that the "Red Castle in Wales" did not belong to the state, and that the owners and proprietors thereof having given security that it should not be employed or made use of to the disturbance of the peace of the nation, or prejudicial to the parliament and commonwealth, "it is commanded that the former order made for demolishing the above-named castle shall be null and void, so far as regards the Red Castle, with the exception only of the outworks, and the making of some breaches in the walls, in order to render it indefensible in case of any future insurrection against the government and authority of the parliament." After these injunctions had been carried into effect, it was delivered into the possession of its legitimate proprietors, in whose descendants it still remains, the Right Hon. the Earl of Powis being the present proprietor.

The TOWN, which Leland describes as being, in the reign of Henry VIII., "the best market in Powys," still retains that character, in addition to which, it may be justly regarded as the modern capital of the county. It is situated for the greater part in a hollow, which opens towards the river Severn, and extends up the acclivity of an eminence towards Powis park and castle; and consists of two towns, called respectively Pool town and Welsh town, but which are now so entirely united as to form only one. It is large and populous, and well lighted with gas; and consists of one long and wide street, intersected at right angles by another of similar character, and also by several streets of smaller extent, all well paved, and amply supplied with water: the houses are handsomely built of brick, and with an unusual degree of regularity for this part of the country; and the whole has a cheerful and prepossessing appearance, having more the character of an English than of a Welsh town. This impression, which strikes the stranger on his entrance, is strengthened both by the prevailing language and the manners of the inhabitants, the Welsh language being spoken by few, except such as come from the upper part of the country upon business.

The flannel manufacture is carried on here, though upon a scale much inferior to its extent either at Llanidloes or Newtown; and the town has long been the principal mart for the sale of the flannels made throughout the whole of the manufacturing district of North Wales. A considerable trade is also carried on in malt, for the making of which there are several kilns in the neighbourhood; there are likewise some tanneries upon a large scale; and at the extremity of the town are quarries of excellent stone, near which is a military depôt for one thousand stand of arms. The river Severn is navigable to within a short distance of the town; and the Montgomeryshire canal, which passes close to it, joins the Ellesmere canal near Oswestry, affording a facility of communication with Shrewsbury and all parts of the kingdom. The market, which is amply supplied with provisions of every kind, is on Monday; and fairs occur on the second Monday in March, April 17th, June 5th, the first Monday after the 10th of July, September 12th, and November 16th, for horses, cattle, and pedlery; on the day preceding each of which a fair is held for the sale of sheep and pigs: a fair also takes place on the first Monday after the 20th of September, exclusively for the sale of butter and cheese; and there is a great cattle market on the first Monday after St. Hilary, and also on the Monday before Christmas-day. The flannel market is held every alternate Thursday, in a spacious room appropriated to that purpose in the town-hall, and has hitherto been attended by numerous dealers and manufacturers from Llanidloes, Newtown, &c.: the average quantity sold at these markets is a thousand pieces, of which the finer sort generally measures about a hundred and twenty yards in length. Welshpool is supplied with coal from the north-western parts of Shropshire, by means of the Montgomeryshire canal; and the river Severn commences its navigable course at only a short distance from the town, at a place called Pool-Quay.

The inhabitants received a charter of INCORPORATION at a very early period, from the lords of Powys, who invested them with various privileges and immunities, which were subsequently confirmed by a charter granted by James I., in the 12th of his reign, and confirmed and enlarged by Charles II. The corporation, under this charter, consisted of two bailiffs, and an indefinite number of aldermen and burgesses, with a high steward, recorder, town-clerk, coroner, two sergeants-at-mace, two yeomen, and other officers. By the act of the 5th and 6th of William IV., c. 76, however, the corporation, now styled the "Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses," consists of a mayor, four aldermen, and twelve councillors, together forming the council of the borough. The council elect the mayor annually on November 9th out of the aldermen or councillors; and the aldermen triennially from among the councillors, or persons qualified as such, one-half going out of office every three years, but re-eligible: the councillors are chosen by and out of the enrolled burgesses, on November 1st, one-third retiring annually. The aldermen and councillors must have each a property qualification of £500, or be rated at £15 annual value. Occupiers of houses and shops who have been rated for three years to the relief of the poor

are entitled to be burgesses, if resident within seven miles; and a valid title to be a burgess is acquirable by descent, marriage, marriage-settlement, devise, or promotion to any benefice or office, in which case occupancy and payment of rates by the predecessor may be reckoned. A recorder is appointed by the crown; two auditors and two assessors are elected annually on March 1st, by and from among the burgesses; and the council appoint a town-clerk, treasurer, and other officers on November 9th.

This was originally one of the contributory boroughs, which, with Montgomery, returned a member to parliament under the statute of the 27th of Henry VIII.; and the right of election, vested in the burgesses generally, continued to be exercised from that time till the year 1728, when the borough was disfranchised by a resolution of the House of Commons, which, however, being in direct opposition to a previous resolution, by which, in 1680, the right had been confirmed, the burgesses were empowered, by the act of the 28th of George III., to assert their claim to vote for a member for Montgomery before any future committee of the House, and to enter an appeal against any future decision, within twelve calendar months; but no measures were ever taken to regain the franchise. By the act of 1832, "to Amend the Representation," Welshpool has, however, been again made contributory with Llanidloes, Llanvyllin, Machynlleth, Montgomery, and Newtown, in choosing a member. The right of election is now in every person of full age occupying, either as owner or as tenant under the same landlord, a house or other premises of the annual value of not less than ten pounds, provided he be capable of registering as the act directs; and the present number of such tenements within the electoral limits of the borough, which are less extensive than the ancient municipal boundary, and are minutely detailed in the Appendix, is about two hundred. The exclusive jurisdiction of the borough extends over the parishes of Pool and Buttington; the hamlets of Gungrog-Vechan, Trêlydan, and Trêvnant-Vechan, with parts of those of Garth, Hendrehên, Llan, Trawscoed, Llanerchrochwell, Tirymynach, and Varchwel, in the parish of Guilsfield; the hamlets of Gaer, Sylvaen, Trêv-Helyg, and Trêvnant, with parts of those of Cwm and Castle, in the parish of Castle-Caer-Einion; and the hamlet of Brithdir, in the parish of Berriew. The corporation hold courts of quarter-session for determining on all offences committed within the borough, the punishment for which does not extend to the loss of life or limb; and a court of record every alternate Tuesday, for the recovery of debts to any amount; and the assizes for the county, and the petty-sessions for the hundreds of Pool and Cawrse, are also held in the town. The *town-hall*, erected at the expense of a few gentlemen residing in the vicinity, to avoid increasing the county rate, which was previously overcharged, is a handsome building of brick, in the centre of the principal street, with a colonnade in front: the basement story is appropriated to the use of the corn market, with an ample space for the sale of various articles of merchandise, and a spacious court-room for holding the assizes, the borough sessions, and other courts; and in the upper story is a commodious room, originally sixty-two feet in length, twenty-five wide, and eighteen high, but enlarged in 1824, for the holding of the Eisteddvod, and now a hundred and two feet long, in which public meetings take place, the business of the corporation is transacted, and the flannel market is held, and in which also balls are occasionally given.

The PARISH is bounded on the east by Buttington, south-east by Forden, south by Berriew, south-west by Castle-Caer-Einion, north-west by Llangyniew, and north by Guilsfield; and contains by computation 6500 acres, of which 2000 are arable, 3300 meadow and pasture, 600 wood, and about 600 gardens, roads, water, &c. The surface presents mountain, and good arable upland, with woody dells, and extensive meadows on the banks of the river Severn; the soil on the lower grounds is a rich loam, and in other parts rather shaly, and produces wheat, barley, oats, and hay; the prevailing timber consists of oak, ash, and elm. The annual value of the rateable property has been returned at £11,422, of which £5651 is the amount for the town, or middle division. The LIVING is a vicarage, rated in the king's books at £13. 5. 2½.; present net income, £273; patron, Bishop of St. Asaph: the tithes of the parish, including the township of Cyvronnydd, have been commuted for a rent-charge of £643. 17., of which a sum of £476 is payable to the Dean and Chapter of Christ Church, Oxford, who have also a glebe of 2¾ acres, £165. 12. to the vicar, who has a glebe of a quarter of an acre, and £2. 5. to the parish-clerk. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, and, with the exception of the chancel and the tower, rebuilt in 1774, is a spacious and handsome structure, with a lofty square embattled tower, and consists of a nave, chancel, and north and south aisles; it was enlarged by the addition of galleries in 1824. The ceiling of the chancel is divided into compartments, embellished with rich carved work, and from the roof of the north aisle grows some pendant ivy, which has a very singular appearance. The nave is 85 feet long, by 50 wide, and the chancel 20 feet by 10; and there are about 400 free sittings, 230 of which are occupied by the children of the National schools. Among the communion plate is a chalice of fine gold, containing one quart, and valued at £170; engraved on it is a Latin inscription, stating it to have been presented by Thomas Davies, Governor-General of the English colonies on the western coast of Africa, in gratitude for the preservation of his life during his residence in that unhealthy clime. There is a gradual ascent from the flat part of the town to the

church, which stands at the base of a loftier eminence; so that the cemetery, which lies on the acclivity, is in some parts higher than the church itself, and commands a fine view of the town beneath. A handsome church, in the Anglo-Norman style, has been recently erected at the upper end of the town; it consists of a nave and north and south aisles, with clerestory windows; the length of the nave is 80 feet, and the width 50. There are places of worship for Baptists, Independents, and Calvinistic and Wesleyan Methodists.

A National school for children of both sexes, founded in 1821, and supported by subscription, is held in a building situated a short distance from the town, on the road to Newtown, a handsome stone edifice, occupying three sides of a quadrangle, and consisting of two commodious and spacious schoolrooms, with apartments for the master and the mistress; about 140 boys and 90 girls are at present gratuitously instructed. Richard Tudor, Esq., bequeathed £100 for teaching ten boys, and Edward Parry, in 1770, £100 for teaching eight; the interest of which sums is appropriated to the maintenance of a school where 18 children are educated gratuitously, and about 14 others paid for by their parents; the salary of the master is £9, and that of the mistress, £1. 16., per annum. There are also ten other day schools, in which 270 children are taught at the expense of their parents; and three Sunday schools, attended by about 550 males and females, are supported by subscription. Mr. Tudor further left £80, directing the produce to be appropriated to the apprenticing of one poor boy annually.

In 1761, an act was obtained for inclosing and allotting *Pool Common*, in the parishes of Pool and Guilsfield, on which the burgesses of the town possessed the right of pasturage for their cattle, under a charter of John de Charlton, Lord of Powys, in the 17th of Edward II.; and after the passing of the measure, the common was accordingly divided by the commissioners appointed for the purpose, when lands consisting of 11 fields and a small wood, containing in the whole 75 acres, at present yielding a rent of £136. 15. per annum, were awarded to the corporation. By a provision of the act, the rents and profits were to be for the benefit of poor burgesses, after part had been applied to building, enlarging, and beautifying public edifices; and in 1824 the corporation, under this clause, borrowed £300 to be appropriated towards the enlargement of the townhall, and in the year after a further sum of £500, employed in the erection of a more commodious court-house for holding the assizes. After deducting the interest of these sums, the rent is generally applied to the relief of distressed burgesses. Near the church is an *almshouse*, founded by the late Mr. Parry for eight persons, and which consists of eight rooms, each occupied by an aged female who is a decayed housekeeper; a small endowment of 10*s*., payable to each, has been discontinued since 1799. About £19. 5. are distributed on the 1st of January among the poor in small sums; chiefly arising from £10, the rent of an estate consisting of a house and 31 acres of land, purchased with a bequest of £100 by Elijah Philipps in 1755; and from the interest of £90, left by Miss Elizabeth Lloyd, of £50 by Joseph Pursell, and of a similar sum by Robert Tudor. Besides these charities, there is a rent-charge of £4, by Thomas Langford, for supplying clothing to eight persons on the first Sunday in November; and a dispensary has been established, which is well supported by subscription.

Powis Castle, the seat of the Earl of Powis, a stately but irregular pile of building, of great extent, and venerable for its antiquity, is pleasantly situated in a well-wooded park, at the distance of a mile from the town, on the right of the road leading to Montgomery, and occupies an elevated and commanding position on a ridge of rock overlooking a vast tract of richly diversified country, the greater part of which was formerly subject to its lords. It is built of red sandstone, from which circumstance it derived the appellation of Castell Côch, which it still retains among the Welsh. The damage it sustained during the parliamentary war has been amply repaired, and the whole edifice fitted up in a style of grandeur; and much improvement has been of late years made in its external appearance, under the auspices of its present proprietor, by removing the sash windows, which had been inserted more than a century ago, and restoring others of the original shape, more in conformity with the prevailing style of architecture, and by a considerable addition to the height of the tower on the north side. The entrance is by an ancient *gateway*, flanked by two massive circular towers, into an extensive paved area, round which the principal apartments are ranged. The ascent to these is by a magnificent *staircase* embellished with paintings by Lanscroon; the walls on each side are adorned with mythological and allegorical subjects, among which are representations of Neptune, Amphitrite, Apollo, and Venus, and emblematical personifications of Poetry, Painting, Music, the Fates, and other subjects; the ceiling is painted with the coronation of Queen Anne. In the lower part of the hall is a painting of Aurora, and near it a marble figure of Cybele, in a sitting posture, about three feet high, on a pedestal of marble, exquisitely sculptured, which was brought from Herculaneum; and on the upper landing of the staircase is a beautiful statue of Apollo Belvidere. This staircase leads to a *gallery*, one hundred and seventeen feet in length, and twenty feet wide, in which are ranged the busts of the twelve Cæsars, brought from Italy, two mosaic tables from Rome, and four small figures in marble, of very great antiquity. The walls of the gallery are of panelled oak, enriched

with armorial bearings of different branches of the family; and the ceiling is an ancient relic of the elaborately ornamented style in plaster. One end of the gallery communicates with the *state bed-room*, which is preserved in the same order as when prepared for the reception of Charles I., who was expected to sleep here when on his route to Chester. The dining-room, saloon, and library, are all splendidly decorated, and contain some beautiful and valuable antiques, among which are some exquisite sculptures from the ruins of Herculaneum. The ceiling of the *dining-room* is highly embellished with painting, in which the daughters of William, second Marquess of Powys, are represented in various characters, and with appropriate attributes. In the room is a full-length portrait of Roger Palmer, Earl of Castlemaine, in the costume of his day, and numerous family portraits by the best masters; and in the library is a manuscript history of the life of Lord Herbert. The *ball-room*, of the same dimensions as the gallery, was formerly connected with the main structure by a portion of the castle, which was destroyed by fire, so that it is now detached from it: many of the original windows in that portion of the building are still remaining, though almost concealed by the ivy with which they are overspread. At the end of the ball-room is a *billiard-room*, the walls of which are ornamented with glass cases, containing an elegant variety of stuffed birds, and other curiosities.

On the east side of the castle are *terraces* in the rock on which it is built, rising in succession above each other, and laid out in flower gardens, with green and hot houses, comprising a choice collection of rare and valuable plants. The lower terrace leads to a delightful walk, shaded with trees of every variety; and from the north-east angle of the castle is a terrace, most probably formed by the excavation of the rock for the stone with which the castle is built, and commanding a fine prospect of the Vale of the Severn, with the town of Welshpool, beyond which appear the 'Rallt and Moel-y-Golva, and the Breiddin hills, and an extensive tract of the surrounding country. The *park*, which is very large and richly wooded, lies on the acclivity of a hill, of which the summit is two miles distant from the castle, and from which, in clear weather, may be viewed the mountains of Plinlimmon, Cader Idris, Snowdon, the Arans, the Arenigs, and various others. A winding road through it leads to the castle, which is frequently lost to the spectator on his approach, and is seen emerging again from the luxuriant foliage by which it had been concealed. The park is ornamented with numerous rustic seats, and the walk through these delightfully varied grounds, which are open to the public, is a source of much enjoyment to the inhabitants of the town. Among the gentlemen's seats in the neighbourhood is *Llanerchydôl*, a modern castellated mansion of stone, beautifully situated on the acclivity of a hill rising gradually from the town, from which is an ascent by a winding road, commanding magnificent prospects; the grounds are tastefully laid out, and comprehend much picturesque scenery.

At a short distance from the town was the ancient monastery called *Monachlog Ystrad Marchell*, or Strata Marcella, instituted in 1170, by Owain Cyrveiliog, son of Grufydd, for monks of the Cistercian order; but, according to other authorities, by Madoc, another son, to whom Tanner attributes the refounding of it, though, by his charter, he appears only to have granted to it a portion of land on which to establish a cell. In the early part of the reign of Edward III., the Welsh monks were removed to England, and English ones introduced into this monastery, which was made subject to the abbey of Buildwas, and flourished till the dissolution, when its revenue, according to Dugdale, was £64. 14. 2., and according to Speed, £73. 7. 3.: there are no remains of the edifice, and the only memorial of it is preserved in the site, which is still pointed out. At a short distance to the east of the town are the remains of a British encampment, in a good state of preservation; and on the summit of the mound which it comprises are some stately elm trees. *Dr. William Morgan* was appointed vicar of the parish in 1575. He was afterwards removed to Llanrhaiadr-yn-Mochnant, and, in 1595, preferred to the see of Llandaf, from which he was translated in 1601 to that of St. Asaph, where he died in 1604: he had a principal share in the translation of the Welsh Bible printed in 1588, which, revised by Dr. Parry, Bishop of St. Asaph, in 1604, with the assistance of his chaplain, Dr. John Davies, and reprinted in 1620, is, with some slight variation, the version now in general use.

WEN, with GENOL, a hamlet, in the parish of LLANSAWEL, lower division of the hundred of CAYO, county of CARMARTHEN, SOUTH WALES, 9½ miles (N.) from Llandilo-Vawr. The population is returned with the parish, of which it forms the northern and higher portion; it is chiefly hilly, but in many places the sides of the glens are well planted with timber.

WENVOE, a parish, in the union of CARDIFF, hundred of DINAS-POWYS, county of GLAMORGAN, SOUTH WALES, 6 miles (S. W. by W.) from Cardiff; containing 485 inhabitants. The ancient Welsh name of this place is supposed to have been "Gwynva," or "Gwynvai," of which the present is a Norman modification. The parish is situated in the south-eastern part of the county, and comprises a large extent of inclosed arable and grazing land, and some portions of common, affording good pasturage for sheep. It had formerly a castle, which is noticed by Leland as in a ruinous state even in his time, consisting only of one tower and some fragments of the walls, within a quarter of a mile of which the same writer describes a well, out of which issued a stream called Silly brook. The present castle, the seat of Robert Francis Jenner, Esq., erected by the late P. Birt, Esq., maternal grandfather

of the present proprietor, is a stately mansion, consisting of a centre and two wings. The principal front, facing the south, extends three hundred and seventy-four feet in length, and is three stories in height, exclusively of the basement and the attics; the wings, which, according to the original design, were to have formed two magnificent conservatories, terminate at each extremity in a square tower, and the intervals between the towers and the centre are partly concealed by trees, with a view to relieve the flatness of such a length of masonry. The grounds are laid out with much taste, and comprehend some rich and beautifully varied scenery; but the view from the house, though pleasing, is neither grand nor extensive. The village is neat and of prepossessing appearance: the soil is a damp clay, but the air is salubrious, and the parish registers afford several instances of longevity, among which are the ages of the three last incumbents, each of whom held the living for half a century.

The living is a rectory, rated in the king's books at £13. 7. 1.; present net income, £326, with a glebe-house; patron, Mr. Jenner. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a handsome structure, in the later style of English architecture, with a square embattled tower; the interior is appropriately arranged and kept in excellent order, and contains some good mural monuments in memory of the several proprietors of Wenvoe Castle. The churchyard is pleasingly laid out, and the graves are decked with various odoriferous plants; near the church grows a remarkably fine yew tree, in excellent preservation, which is said to be one of the oldest in the county. The parsonage-house, built by the late Mr. Birt, is a spacious edifice. Here are two day schools, one of which, containing 35 children, is partly supported by a private contribution and partly by payments from the parents, and in the other about 20 are wholly instructed at the expense of their parents; and two Sunday schools, attended by 100 males and females, are supported by subscription. Elizabeth Thomas, in 1701, bequeathed £20; Sir Edmund Thomas, Bart., in 1721, £40; Mary Thomas, in the same year, £10; William Morgan, £5; and the Rev. John Hodges, rector in 1777, £45, to the poor of the parish; the income arising from which sums, amounting to £6, is annually distributed according to the intentions of the several benefactors.

WEPPRE (WEPRE), a hamlet, in the parish of Northop, Northop division of the hundred of Coleshill, county of Flint, North Wales, 4 miles (s. e.) from Flint; containing 432 inhabitants. This hamlet, anciently held by William de Malbedeng, under the church of Chester, is noticed in Domesday-book as possessing a wood, a league and a half long, and having two villeyns and two boors; and in another place as containing one villeyn and a radman, having been in the possession of Ernui, a freeman. It is situated on the estuary of the Dee, and comprises a portion of its sands, which are dry at low water, and may probably at some future period be brought into cultivation. The fishery affords employment to many of its inhabitants, who share in the advantages of the stone pier at Golvtyn, erected by the River Dee Company, for the protection of vessels proceeding to and from Chester, which serves also to shelter their craft.

WESTVAE (WESTOWE), a hamlet, in the parish of Llanelly, hundred of Carnawllon, county of Carmarthen, South Wales; containing 907 inhabitants. Here was formerly an ancient chapel, which has fallen into ruins.

WESTON-MADOC, a township, in that part of the parish of Churchstoke which is in the lower division of the hundred of Cawrse, county of Montgomery, North Wales, 1½ mile (s.) from Montgomery; containing, with Brompton and Riston, in Salop, 287 inhabitants. It is included in the manor of Cawrse, which belongs to the Earl of Powis, and is situated near the border of the English county of Salop, in which part of the parish is comprised. The rateable annual value returned for the township, together with those of Hopton Issa and Bacheldre, amounts to £3068; and its tithes, with those of Brompton and Riston, have been commuted for a rent-charge of £257, of which £255 are paid to the warden of Clun Hospital, and £2 to another.

WEYTHEL (GWYTHEL), a hamlet, partly in the parish of Gladestry, hundred of Radnor, and partly in the parish of Old Radnor, within the liberties of the town of New Radnor, county of Radnor, South Wales, 3 miles (s. e. by s.) from New Radnor: the population is included in the return for the respective parishes. The Weythel brook, on which are several mills, and which is crossed by the road from Kington, flows through it, in a narrow vale exhibiting various detached plantations. Lady Hartstongue bequeathed 25 acres of land in the hamlet for the instruction of poor children of the parishes of Old Radnor, Gladestry, and Llanvihangel-Nant-Melan.

WHITCHURCH, a parish, in the union of Cardiff, partly in the hundred of Caerphilly, and partly in that of Kibbor, county of Glamorgan, South Wales, 3 miles (n. n. w.) from Cardiff; containing 1356 inhabitants. This parish is situated on the turnpike-road leading from Cardiff to Merthyr-Tydvil, and comprises the Upper and Lower divisions, the former of which, by a decision of the county magistrates at the quarter-sessions, in April 1831, is now in the hundred of Kibbor. It includes an extensive tract of uninclosed arable and pasture land, part of which is an allotment of Cardiff heath, on its inclosure many years ago: the soil is in general fertile, and favourable to the production of wheat and other grain; and the surrounding scenery is agreeably enlivened by some handsome seats in the immediate vicinity. Green Meadow is a spacious

and handsome modern mansion, in the later style of English architecture, delightfully situated above the river Tâf, and under the declivity of a lofty mountain; the grounds are tastefully laid out, comprehending a rich variety of beautiful scenery, and embracing a fine prospect of the picturesque ruins of Castell Côch, to the north, built by Ivor ab Cadivor, called also Ivor Bâch, to defend the pass up the valley of the Tâf. Velindre, a pleasant seat on an eminence above Melin Grufydd, commands some good views of the Tâf, and the flourishing plantations that ornament its banks in the parish of Pentyrch. The extensive tin-plate works at Melin Grufydd are also in the parish, in which about five hundred persons are constantly employed, and on the average about twenty-five thousand boxes of tin plates, and two thousand tons of sheet-iron, are annually manufactured, the conveyance of which to their destination is facilitated by the Glamorganshire canal, which passes close to the works. The living is annexed to that of Llandaf; and the tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £493, of which a sum of £133 is payable to the Bishop, Archdeacon, and Chapter of that city, and the remainder divided equally among the Bishop, the Precentor of the Cathedral, and the Prebendaries of Fairwell and Fairwater. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a neat and substantial edifice, in good repair. There are places of worship for Baptists, and Calvinistic and Wesleyan Methodists. A day school affords instruction to about thirty children at the expense of their parents; three Sunday schools are gratuitously conducted by dissenters, and contain about one hundred males and females; and about twenty children belonging to this parish attend the National schools at Llandaf. Joan Williams, in 1707, bequeathed £20, and Thomas Lewis, in 1724, £5, for the benefit of the poor, which sums having been expended many years since for parochial purposes, the interest, £1. 5., is distributed, on Good Friday, from the rates. There are an encampment supposed to be of Roman construction, and a lofty tumulus; but nothing is known of their origin.

WHITCHURCH, a parish, in the union of Haverfordwest, hundred of Dewisland, county of Pembroke, South Wales, 12 miles (N. W. by W.) from Haverfordwest; containing 1120 inhabitants. This parish, which contains the small sea-port town of Solva, described under its own head, is situated upon the coast of St. Bride's bay, and on the turnpike-road from Haverfordwest to St. David's, and comprises a considerable tract of good arable and pasture land; the surface is abruptly varied, and the scenery being pleasingly diversified with hill and dale, is in some parts, especially near the town, highly picturesque. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in agriculture, in the burning of lime, for which there are some kilns near the entrance of the town of Solva, and in the trade of the port. Of the rateable annual value of property in the parish, the return made amounts to £2065. 5. The living is a discharged vicarage, rated in the king's books at £5. 15. 7½., and endowed with £200 royal bounty, and £800 parliamentary grant; present net income, £101: the tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £292, of which a sum of £146. 13. 4. is payable to the Precentor and Chapter of St. David's Cathedral, who are patrons of the benefice, £48 to the subchanter and vicars choral, and £97. 6. 8. to the vicar. The church, dedicated to St. David, is not remarkable for any architectural details of importance. There are places of worship for Baptists, Calvinistic and Wesleyan Methodists, and Presbyterians. A National school in connexion with the Established Church is supported by contributions, and attended by about 100 children; four day schools afford instruction to about 130 children, at the expense of their parents; and the same number of Sunday schools, consisting of about 245 males and females, are gratuitously conducted by various denominations of dissenters. Caervoriog, in the parish, is the birth-place of Adam Hoton, Bishop of St. David's, at one time ambassador to the Court of France, and Lord High Chancellor of England.

WHITECHURCH, or EGLWYS-WEN, a parish, in the union of Cardigan, hundred of Kemmes, county of Pembroke, South Wales, 8 miles (S. by W.) from Cardigan; containing 395 inhabitants. This parish, which is supposed to have derived its name from the white colour of the stone of which the original church was built, is situated in a retired part of the county, at a distance from any turnpike-road, and comprises a large tract of inclosed arable and grazing land, a considerable portion of mountainous common, affording pasturage for sheep, and some good turbaries, from which the inhabitants are supplied with fuel. The rateable annual value is £871; the soil is various, and the population is principally employed in agriculture. The stone in this part of the country contains a great proportion of quartz, which is found in abundance within the parish. The living is a discharged rectory, rated in the king's books at £6, and endowed with £200 royal bounty; present net income, £113; patron, Thomas Lloyd, Esq.: the tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £140. The church is dedicated to St. Michael. There are places of worship for Baptists and Independents; and about thirty-five children are instructed in a day school, at the expense of their parents. John Jones, of Pantyderri, in 1729, bequeathed rent-charges of £1 and ten shillings respectively, to the poor of this parish and that of Llanvair-Nantgwŷn adjacent; and other small charges to a few contiguous places.

WHITFORD, a parish, in the union of Holywell, Holywell division of the hundred of Coleshill, county of Flint, North Wales, 3 miles (N. W. by W.) from Holywell; containing 4034 inhabitants. This parish rises for the most part gra-

dually into hills of considerable elevation, from the shore of the wide estuary of the Dee, by which it is bounded on the east and north-east; it comprises an extent of 6859 statute acres, and contains a lake called Helig, of about fifty acres. A tract of waste land, including 3500 acres, lying in the parishes of Whitford, Ysceiviog, and Nannerch, was allotted and inclosed some years ago, pursuant to two acts of parliament obtained for that purpose. The village, which is of small size, but contains several neat houses, is pleasantly situated at no great distance from the Chester and Holyhead road, and near the head of a small valley, which, deepening in its course, stretches towards the sea, having its sides beautifully fringed with woods. The surface of the parish is ornamented with several gentlemen's seats.

Mostyn Hall is the property and residence of the Hon. Edward M. Lloyd Mostyn, to whom it was bequeathed by the late Sir Thomas Mostyn, Bart., whose name he assumed: it has descended from their ancestor, Ievan Vychan, (a descendant of Tudor Trevor, Earl of Hereford,) who obtained it by marriage, in the reign of Richard I., with Angharad, heiress of Howel ab Tudor ab Ithel Vychan, of Mostyn, who derived his descent from Edwyn, lord of Tegengle, or Englefield. The mansion is situated in a small but beautifully undulated park, clothed in some parts with fine oaks and magnificent beeches, and was formerly approached by a venerable avenue. It is an ancient irregular edifice, erected at successive periods, and devoid of architectural character; the oldest portion was built probably so early as the reign of Henry VI., but the greater part of the present house was erected in 1631. The various apartments contain many good paintings and portraits, the latter chiefly of members of the family, and are likewise adorned with antique busts; and in the library, together with a valuable collection of books and manuscripts (the latter mostly on vellum, and many of them richly illuminated), are numerous elegant Roman antiques, and other rare relics of former ages, among which are, a cake of copper found at Caerhên, in Carnarvonshire; the silver harp which Queen Elizabeth gave to Thomas Mostyn, in 1568, to bestow upon the most skilful bard at the Eisteddvod held at Caerwys, in the above year; and a golden torques, dug up near Harlech Castle, in 1692. In this mansion, Henry Earl of Richmond was concealed, whilst planning the overthrow of the house of York, and the place of his retreat having been discovered by Richard III., a party of armed men was despatched to apprehend him; but Richmond contrived to escape through a hole in the back part of the building, which is still called "the king's," and was subsequently joined at the battle of Bosworth Field by Richard ab Howel, then lord of Mostyn, to whom, after the victory, he presented, in token of gratitude for his preservation, the belt and sword he wore on that day, which were kept for ages here. In the parliamentary war, the house was garrisoned by Sir Roger Mostyn, who also repaired the castle of Flint, and raised an army of fifteen hundred men at his own charge, in support of the cause of his royal master.

Downing, in the hamlet of Edenowain, is the birthplace, and was the residence, of the distinguished antiquary and naturalist, Thomas Pennant, and is now the property of his three grand-daughters. It is a good mansion in the form of the Roman letter H, with the wings terminating in gables, and is seated on the slope of a narrow valley, well sheltered by the finely wooded grounds which surround it; its name is a corruption of that of the township. The present house was built in 1627, and, together with the grounds, received great improvement from the late owner, of literary celebrity, who conducted the extensive walks, with the greatest taste and judgment, through the deep and darkly-wooded dingles to the more elevated points, commanding noble views of the estuaries of the Dee and the Mersey, and of the distant hills of Westmorland and Cumberland; these varied walks exceed three miles in length. The library, a room forty feet in length, built in the year 1814, contains a large collection of books and papers, among which are great numbers of valuable manuscripts, drawings, &c.; in the different rooms are numerous pictures, consisting chiefly of subjects in natural history, and of family portraits; and there is likewise a cabinet of fossils and minerals. In the grounds, which contain several oaks of great age and girth, of which the most remarkable is called "the Fairy Oak," is a deserted water-mill, skilfully altered by the late proprietor, so as to exhibit the appearance of a monastic ruin. *Bychton*, an old house built in 1752, in an adjacent township of the same name, was the original seat of the Pennants, who had been settled here ever since the tenth century, and a younger branch of which family removed to Downing early in the seventeenth, on his marriage with the heiress of that house, whose descendant bequeathed it to David, the father of Thomas Pennant. *Downing Ucha* is a respectable mansion; and *Mertyn* is also situated in the parish.

The soil of the lower parts is stiff and clayey; that of the upper, thin, light, and dry, resting on limestone, with occasional beds of gravel. The MINERALS consist of valuable beds of coal, limestone, and petrosilex, or chertz, and of rich and extensive veins of lead-ore and calamine; some copper-ore, and not uncommonly, black jack, or sulphate of zinc, have also been found. The parish comprises a large portion of the *coal* tract of North Wales, the richness of the strata in this part of which will be best shown by a notice of those through which a pit has been sunk at Bychton, to a depth of six hundred and fourteen feet: the total number of strata here composing the measures is twenty-seven, of which the following are of coal,

viz.—the fourth, which is of the peculiarly inflammable species called "cannel," found also at Mostyn, and is three feet thick, and rests on a bed of common coal, six feet thick, making a total of nine feet; the sixth, which is two feet three inches thick; the eighth, fifteen feet; the tenth, nine feet; the twelfth, cannel coal, fourteen inches; the fourteenth, common coal, one foot; the sixteenth, six feet; the nineteenth, seven feet; the twenty-first, three feet; the twenty-second, three feet nine inches; and the twenty-fifth and twenty-seventh, each also of the same thickness; making in all sixty-four feet eight inches of coal, and being equal to about one foot of coal in every nine feet depth. The thickest seam in the parish is found at Mostyn, and is sixteen feet thick; the dip of the strata varies from one yard in four to two in three.

The *coal-mines* of Mostyn and Bychton have been worked for a very great length of time, having been discovered in the reign of Edward I., by whom they were granted to the abbot and convent of Basingwerk. Throughout the seventeenth century, Dublin and the eastern coast of Ireland were supplied from the Mostyn colliery; but since the year 1710, the accumulation of sand upon this coast has been so great as to prevent vessels of even sixty tons' burthen coming within two miles of the shore, until the recent formation of a channel and basin by the late Sir Thomas Mostyn; in addition to which the increased operation of the mines at Whitehaven and Workington, in Cumberland, has withdrawn the export trade from this place. The Mostyn collieries only are now wrought, and produce about three hundred tons daily, the coal being chiefly sent coastwise to the more distant parts of North Wales. Here are nine separate beds of coal, varying in thickness from three-quarters of a yard to upwards of five yards, the latter being two hundred and ten yards below the sea, and worked for nearly a mile under it: a large steam-engine has been erected upon the sands, which raises the water from the mines: five hundred persons are constantly employed.

Mines of lead and calamine have also been wrought in the hilly part of the parish, from time immemorial, until within the last few years, when the latter were discontinued, owing to the low price which the article bore in the market: the Llanerch-y-Môr reverberating furnaces, however, for smelting and refining *lead-ore*, erected in 1750, on the site of some very ancient lead-works, smelt sixty tons of ore per week, exclusively for the Manchester market, and afford employment to fifty persons. Several years ago, copper-ore was obtained to a limited extent; but, though diligent search has been made, none has since been found. Beds of *sandstone* and *freestone* exist in the lower parts of the parish, and in the higher are strata of *limestone* and *petrosilex*, a great quantity of the last of which has been conveyed of late into Staffordshire, where it is made into a coarse stone ware, or formed into stones for grinding and pulverizing burnt flints. The *cliffs* in the hamlet of Mostyn present a singular appearance, being vitrified throughout their whole extent, as if emitted in a melted state from a volcano. This phenomenon is ascribed to the conflagration of some pyritical matter, which has destroyed the appearance of the regular strata of shale and sandstone, and converted the substance into an unbroken semi-vitrified mass, partially porous, but of the hardness of flint, and in some places of a beautiful vermilion colour, but in most of a mottled red and blue. This transformation is not confined to the face of the cliff, but extends generally through the rock, though diminishing gradually toward the interior, which at some distance from the side appears only discoloured. In forming a new line of road, a perpendicular face of rock has been laid bare to a considerable extent, and seems more compact than near the surface. The same cause extended its operations under the sea, entirely consuming the coal throughout its progress; and the miners are now employed in penetrating through this indurated substance, at the depth of forty-eight feet beneath the bed of the Dee. The rock is procured in large masses, to form breakwaters, and to repair the roads, for which it is peculiarly adapted by its extreme durability. The mineral productions of this district are shipped at *Mostyn quay*, where a pier and suitable warehouses, wharfs, and basins have been constructed; and steam-packets for the conveyance of passengers sail to Liverpool regularly, by which, and the frequent trading vessels, an uninterrupted intercourse is maintained with that port.

The LIVING is a discharged vicarage, endowed with one-fourth part of the corn tithes, and one-fourth of the small tithes throughout the parish, rated in the king's books at £9. 11. 5½., and in the patronage of the Bishop of St. Asaph; present net income, £359, with a glebe-house, a good residence, and about 6 acres of glebe-land. The bishop also presents to the sinecure rectory, which is rated at £28. 17. 6., and is of the net annual value of £739, with a house called the Parsonage, and some land. The *church*, dedicated to St. Mary, and situated in the hamlet of Trê Lan, is a spacious unadorned edifice, with a square western tower; the aisle was built by one Bleddyn Drow, of the house of Mostyn, to which family it belongs. Under a niche in the south wall is a small elegant monument, by Westmacott, to the memory of the celebrated Thomas Pennant, who died at Downing, on December 16th, 1798, aged seventy-three, and was interred here; it consists of an upright pillar of white marble, bearing on its front a medallion profile of the deceased, and surmounted by a Grecian vase; at the base kneels the Genius of Cambria, lamenting the loss of her able and ingenious tourist. There are two places of worship each for Calvinistic and Wesleyan Methodists, and one for Baptists.

A *school-room* was built in the village, in 1711, by Mr. Pierce Jones, who endowed it with £45, and bestowed it on the inhabitants, directing them to appoint a master, to teach gratuitously twelve children to read; to which number fifteen more were added by Mrs. Mary Bradshaw, in 1745, who gave for their instruction £140, whereof £100 were lost on the Halkin turnpike trust, but the residue is in the Mostyn family, and produces an annual interest of £2. 1. Mr. John Davies also, by will, dated October 10th, 1802, left £300 for the education of nine more boys; Mary ap Rogers bequeathed £10, the interest to be applied to the use of the school; Mrs. Catherine Jones, and Mrs. Sydney Edwards, gave £20, the interest also for teaching two children; and Jane Ball, in 1763, left £10 for one. There are twenty-three children upon the foundation, who are taught reading, writing, and arithmetic; and about the same number are paid for by their parents: the school-house has been recently much extended by the liberality of the Pennant and Mostyn families. Two other *day schools* are also carried on, in one of which about 75 children are educated at their parents' expense; and the other, consisting of about the same number, is supported by aid of a salary allowed by the Pennants. A *day and Sunday* school is maintained by a lady, and contains 24 girls; the salary of the mistress is £12 per annum, of which £4 are paid for rent; and seven *Sunday* schools, appertaining to various denominations of dissenters, afford gratuitous instruction to about 500 males and females. Poor persons of this parish receive annually *clothing* to the amount of £35, arising from part of the interest of legacies of £100, £600, and £300, bequeathed respectively by Mrs. Sarah Pennant, David Pennant, Jun. Esq., and by Louis Gold, the faithful servant of Thomas Pennant; some of the aged indigent are also clothed out of the rental of lands, amounting to £45 per annum, in the parish of St. Asaph, purchased under the will of Mr. William Pennant, at the beginning of the seventeenth century; and children and others are supplied with stockings, blankets, &c. Twelve persons, too, annually receive certain articles of clothing to the amount of £12, from the rental of a farm called Pant, in the parish, the joint property of Miss Garnons and Miss Pennant, and supposed to have been derived from bequests of Hugh and Thomas Edwards in 1624 and 1719. Margaret Vaughan likewise bequeathed a rent-charge of £4, in 1707, for apprenticing a child, and another of £1. 10. for annual distribution on the 4th of December among 60 poor people; and a similar class receive £20 worth of flannel on St. Thomas's-day from the agent of Mr. Mostyn, said to arise from a grant of £250 by Peter Griffith, of London.

There are various RELICS of ANTIQUITY within the parish, the most interesting of which is *Maen Achwynvan*, or "the stone of Saint Gwyvan," an elegant cross, situated on the plain near the hill of Garreg, adjoining Pen-yr-Allt, and composed of an entire stone, twelve feet high from the ground, two feet four inches in breadth at the bottom, and ten inches in thickness, with a circular top, containing on each side the figure of a Greek cross, in alto-relievo. About the middle of the pillar, on the east side, is a St. Andrew's cross, beneath which is carved the rude naked figure of a man, holding in his right hand a staff, or spear; and near that, on the next side, is the representation of some animal. The other parts of the pillar, on every side, are chequered with fret-work, or adorned with various wreathings, or knots, and running foliage, in high relief, and of exquisite workmanship: the base is fixed in a pedestal buried beneath the surface of the ground. At what time or for what purpose this monument was erected, is a matter of uncertainty. Mr. Pennant considers it to have been a sacred pillar, before which penances were concluded by weeping and such like signs of contrition, and instances the weeping cross near Stafford; whilst Bishop Gibson, in his annotations on Camden, mentions a supposition, that it had been set up as a memorial of some great battle fought on the spot, and notices the existence of numerous large tumuli in the parish, some of which, on being opened, were found to contain funeral urns of baked clay, celts, and arrow heads made of flint. On the summit of Garreg, the loftiest eminence in the parish, are the remains of a circular tower, hitherto considered to have been a Roman *pharos*, or lighthouse, erected to guide mariners along the estuary of the Dee: it is built of rude limestone, imbedded in hard mortar, and is twelve feet six inches in diameter within the walls, which are four feet four inches in thickness, and of considerable height; to the basement story are two entrances, exactly opposite each other, and over each is a square funnel, resembling a chimney, which opens on the outside, about half-way up the building; above this story appear to have been two floors. A few feet from the ground are three circular openings through the wall. A staircase within led to an upper story, in the walls of which were eight small square holes, cased with freestone, and separated by wooden panels; within these partitions were placed the lights: the building was surrounded by an intrenchment, and approached by a raised road, which may still be traced. The summit of this hill commands a varied and extensive prospect, including a view of Snowdon, the promontory of Llandudno, part of the Isle of Anglesey, and the bay of Llandulas, together with the estuaries of the Dee and the Mersey, and, occasionally, the fells of Cumberland and Westmorland, and the Isle of Man.

Clawdd Offa, or *Offa's Dyke*, intersects the western part of the parish, and in some parts can be traced only with considerable difficulty. It enters from the parish of Caerwys, and passes on the west of Llŷn

Helyg, and through the plantations of Pen-y-Gelli, where it is quite perfect, and ten feet high; it then crosses the fields to Green Lane, where it is connected with a very large carnedd, and thence, proceeding to Newmarket gate, continues on the right to the turnpike-road to Trê Abbot, where it crosses the road, and is found nearly perfect on the left, there forming the boundary between Whitford and Llanasaph, and afterwards between the latter parish and Newmarket; it then recrosses the road to Marian, and, passing on the east of Newmarket, separates the parishes of Llanasaph and Gwaenyscor, and terminates on the shore near Talacre, though previous writers have fixed its termination at Tryddin, in the parish of Mold. Near Orsedd, in the hamlet of Edenowain, stood *Castell Tŷ Maen*, a seat of Ednowain Bendew, or "Owen the Strong-headed," lord of Tegengle in the eleventh century, and of one of the fifteen tribes of North Wales; there are no remains of this extensive pile, except the lofty mound on which it stood, now covered with a thriving plantation. The hamlet of *Trê Abbot* owes its name to its having been the summer residence of the abbots of Basingwerk, to the society of which place Edward I. made considerable grants of lands and mines in this parish, including the woody tract called *Gelli*, which has for ages been stripped of its sylvan features, the monks having received permission from that monarch to cut down the wood; the name Gelli is now confined to a farm-house, which has been formed out of a chapel belonging to the abbots. Trê Abbot subsequently became the property of the family of Davies, one of the members of which, named Miles Davies, distinguished himself as the author of "*Athenæ Britannicæ*," &c., and as a poet of some note.

WHITTON, a parish, in the union of Presteign, hundred of Kevenlleece, county of Radnor, South Wales, 4 miles (w. n. w.) from Presteign; containing 130 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated on the river Lug, comprises by computation 1200 acres, partly hilly and partly flat; the soil is light, and the inhabitants are principally employed in agriculture, in which they pursue the same improved system that is practised in the adjoining county of Hereford. The surrounding scenery, though not strikingly varied, is in general pleasing, and ornamented in some places with patches of wood; the village is situated in a long and narrow valley, and has an air of pleasing seclusion and retirement. Petty-sessions for the hundred were formerly held here occasionally. The living is a discharged rectory, rated in the king's books at £4. 7. 11.; present net income, £126, with a glebe-house; patron, Bishop of St. David's. The church, dedicated to St. David, a small ancient edifice, with a low tower, consists only of a nave and chancel, and is not distinguished by any architectural details of importance. A school, containing about 30 children daily and 40 on Sundays, was founded in the parish, under the will of Dame Child, of Pilleth, in 1703, who endowed it with £500, with which were purchased, in 1730, lands now producing more than £100 per annum, for the gratuitous instruction of poor children of both parishes, and for apprenticing one child from each, to which latter purpose the sum of sixteen guineas from the endowment is annually appropriated. A new room, capable of containing between 50 and 60 scholars, was erected in 1835, out of the funds of the charity, at a cost of £91. 14.; in consequence of which expense the present salary of the master is only £40; but in future he will receive the whole produce, subject only to the £16. 16. apprentice fees, the travelling expenses of one of the trustees, who is non-resident, and acts as visiter, and the repairs of the premises; he is also allowed a rent-free house, containing seven rooms, with out-offices, and one or two acres of ground, and is permitted to take pay scholars.

WICK, a parish, in the union of Bridgend and Cowbridge, hundred of Ogmore, county of Glamorgan, South Wales, 5½ miles (s.) from Bridgend; containing 377 inhabitants. The parish is situated on the coast of the Bristol Channel, and intersected by a road from Lantwit-Major to St. Bride's-Major; the surface is rather flat, with very little timber, and the soil partly a stiff clay or rich loam, capable of producing wheat, barley, and turnips. The living is consolidated with the vicarage of St. Bride's-Major: the church, dedicated to St. James, is a plain edifice, supposed to have been erected about the year 1300, and is sixty feet in length and twenty-five in breadth. There are places of worship for Unitarian Baptists and Calvinistic Methodists. A National day school contains about 60 children, 24 of whom are educated by aid of subscription, and the rest paid for by their parents; and a Sunday school affords gratuitous instruction to about 55 males and females: the master, who is the same for both schools, is allowed £20 per annum for teaching the above-named 24 children, and has £3 for superintending the Sunday school. Anthony Patch bequeathed £5, Thomas Williams a small rent-charge, and two unknown benefactors the respective sums of £14 and £10, for the relief of the poor; but all these charities, which, in 1786, produced £1. 16. per annum for distribution, have been since lost, and nothing has been received out of them for the last 20 years.

Near the church are the ruins of an extensive building covered with ivy, by some supposed to have been a religious house, though there is no record of any establishment of the kind; and by others thought to have been one of the ancient halls so frequently met with in this county, in which the lords marcher held their courts, and which were subsequently converted into schools and almshouses, and were generally known by the appellation of "church houses." But it has now been clearly ascertained that the

building is nothing more than a large "cattle fold," which is indeed the literal meaning of its name, *Y Buarth Mawr;* a simple fact, which presents a striking instance of the insecurity of property in these parts in former days. Almost all the villages around are built about the churches as centres, with a spacious area within the circle for folding the cattle and other stock of the district, which were driven to these places of security at night-fall, and carefully guarded from the depredations of the ever vigilant foe, who hovered about the coast, and in his light craft was ready to make a descent on the unwary or negligent inhabitants, carrying away, not only their goods and chattels, but frequently their persons into captivity. All along this coast are innumerable traces of the fierce contests between our ancestors and their harassing spoilers; every natural eminence had been taken advantage of, and rudely converted into some kind of fortification; every combe or cwm bears evident traces of having been the scene of a deadly struggle; and the size and strength of the building alluded to, evince that it was no easy task to repel the attacks, it being furnished with embrasures and loop-holes, and the porch or great entrance being defended on each side like the outer port of a castle.

WIGVAIR (GWÎG FAIR), with MERIADOG, a township, in that part of the parish of ST. ASAPH which is in the hundred of ISDULAS, county of DENBIGH, NORTH WALES, 2 miles (S.) from St. Asaph; containing 586 inhabitants, of whom 257 are in Wigvair. This township is situated on the left bank of the Elwy, and contains near that river a beautiful and romantic dingle, in which is a fine spring, called Y Fynnon Vair, or "the Well of Our Lady," discharging about one hundred gallons of water per minute, and strongly impregnated with lime. It is inclosed in a richly sculptured polygonal basin, which was formerly covered by a canopy supported by ornamental pillars, and was then numerously resorted to as a cold bath. Adjoining the well are the ruins of a cruciform chapel, in the decorated English style, the fine remains of the windows and other parts being overgrown with ivy: prior to the Reformation, this was a chapel of ease to St. Asaph, and was served by one of the vicars of that church. The river Elwy, the banks of which are finely wooded, is here crossed by a majestic bridge, called Pont-yr-Allt-Gôch, of one arch, eighty-five feet in span. Wigvair was formerly assessed in conjunction with the hamlet of Meriadog for the separate support of the poor, but it is now included in the general assessment of the parish for that purpose: the rateable annual value returned for the two places is £2295.

WILLIAMSTON, a chapelry, in the parish of BEGELLEY, union and hundred of NARBERTH, county of PEMBROKE, SOUTH WALES, 4 miles (N.W.) from Tenby; containing 495 inhabitants. It is situated on the high road between Pembroke and Carmarthen; and the rateable annual value of property in it is £665. 17. 9.; coal is obtained. The chapel is a rude edifice, without tower or spire.

WILLINGTON, a township, in the parish of HANMER, union of ELLESMERE, hundred of MAELOR, county of FLINT, NORTH WALES, 8 miles (N. N. E.) from Ellesmere; containing 375 inhabitants. It is situated on the high road from Whitchurch to Wrexham, and contains a few respectable residences, among which is Willington Hall. A day school, containing about 90 children, is wholly supported by Lord Kenyon. The tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £285. 2., of which a sum of £238. 16. is payable to the impropriators, and one of £46. 6. to the vicar of Hanmer, who has also a glebe here of two acres, valued at £3 per annum.

WISTON, or WIZTON, a borough and parish, in the union of HAVERFORDWEST, hundred of DUNGLEDDY, county of PEMBROKE, SOUTH WALES, 5 miles (E. N. E.) from Haverfordwest, 15 (N. by E.) from Pembroke, and 259½ (W.) from London; containing 773 inhabitants. This place, of which the Welsh name is Castell Gwys, derived that appellation from its earliest Norman or Flemish possessor, Gwys, or Wiz, who constituted it the head of his barony of Daugleddau: the daughter of his grandson, Sir Philip Gwys, married Gwrgan ab Bleddyn, a native chieftain, from whom descended the family of the Wogans, in whose possession this place remained till the present generation, when, in default of male issue, the ample estates of this ancient family were divided among the coheiresses; and the castle and borough of Wiston were subsequently purchased by Earl Cawdor. The castle, founded by the original Norman proprietor, and a place of great strength, was frequently connected with the military events of which the ancient province of Pembroke was so often the scene, in the continual conflicts between the Welsh and the Norman invaders of their country. In 1146 the three sons of Grufydd ab Rhŷs, joined by Hywel ab Owain Gwynedd, having assaulted the fortress with stones thrown by machines invented for that purpose, and with battering-rams, succeeded, after an obstinate defence, in gaining possession of it. In 1193 it was attacked by Hywel ab Rhŷs, who took Philip de Gwys and his wife prisoners, and carried them off; and in 1220 Llewelyn, Prince of North Wales, in resentment of the violation of a treaty by which the settlers in this part of the country had sworn allegiance to him, attacked the castle, which he razed to the ground, and put the garrison to the sword. From this time the fortress never recovered its former strength, which, however, became unnecessary, as the Welsh, after the marriage of their countryman Gwrgan with the daughter of Philip de Gwys, appear to have left this chieftain and his family in the undisturbed possession of it, as part of their estates.

The parish lies a short distance to the north of the

main road from Narberth to Haverfordwest, and is of very considerable extent; but the land is generally poor, the only portion of tolerably good soil being about six hundred acres near the church: the return of the rateable annual value of the whole amounts, however, to as much as £3197. 2. The houses are scattered throughout, scarcely any where forming a group; a few in the vicinity of the church approach nearest to the character of a village; and one of these is the old manor-house of the Wogans, a part of which, and the only part now occupied, is inhabited as a farm-house. A market formerly held here has long been discontinued; but a fair still occurs on October 20th. This place, supposed to have been once the county town, appears to be a BOROUGH by prescription, for no vestige or notice of any charter is now preserved. A mayor is still elected annually, being presented by the jury of the court leet of the manor and borough, which must consist of burgesses and suitors of the manor; but he is usually some poor man who is appointed, as a method of conferring relief, he being entitled to the tolls of the fair, amounting to £8, £10, or £12, per annum. For a year after the mayor has vacated his office he bears the title of alderman, and there is a tradition that the borough had once a more permanently constituted aldermanic body. There is still a town-clerk. The burgesses are presented by the jury of the court leet, which is held once or twice a year, and in which the only business connected with the borough consists in the appointment and swearing in of the mayor, burgesses, and constables: the burgesses are at present five or six hundred in number, of whom from two to three hundred are resident in the borough, or within seven miles of its limits. The constables act only for the parish of Wiston, which circumstance tends to show that the borough is co-extensive with its limits, that being the more general opinion, though some consider that the borough is as large as the manor, which not only comprehends the whole parish, but extends a distance of two miles and a half to the north, and a quarter of a mile to the south, of its boundary. Wiston was once contributory with Pembroke and Tenby only, in the return of a parliamentary representative, the right of election being vested in all the burgesses, resident and non-resident, in whom it was confirmed by a resolution of the House of Commons, in 1712; but under the act of 1832, Milford was added to the district of boroughs, and the right of voting was restricted to the resident portion of the burgesses, and extended to the £10 householders, duly registered: the number of qualifying tenements is fifty-eight, but of these only eight are of the value of £10 per annum, exclusively of the land held with them.

The LIVING is a perpetual curacy, endowed with £800 royal bounty; net income, £164; patron, Earl Cawdor: the tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £360, of which a sum of £275 is paid to his lordship, and £85 to the perpetual curate, the latter amount subject to rates, averaging £7. 15. per annum. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a plain Norman edifice, with a small tower, and, from its retired situation in the bosom of a plantation, by which it is partly concealed, has a pleasing and picturesque appearance. There is a place of worship for Welsh Calvinistic Methodists. A school, containing 50 children daily and about 20 on Sundays, is supported partly by subscriptions amounting to £18 per annum, and partly by payments from the children; and a Sunday school, connected with the Methodists, affords gratuitous instruction to 20 males and females. The remains of the ancient castle, occupying an elevated site, are very inconsiderable, consisting chiefly of a portion of the keep, crowning the summit of a conical hill, surrounded by a deep moat. From the appearance of the site it seems to have been originally of great extent, and from the thickness of the walls in some parts of the family mansion of the Wogans, which, according to tradition, formed a part of the ancient fortress, it must have been a place of great strength. This mansion is at present let to a farmer, who, however, as already noticed, occupies only part of it; from its windows and from the ruined keep of the castle are obtained prospects of remarkable extent and beauty.

WOLSTON, or WESTON-NY-END, a chapelry, in the parish of WORTHEN, union of FORDEN, lower division of the hundred of CAWRSE, county of MONTGOMERY, NORTH WALES; containing 152 inhabitants. This place, composed of the two townships of Trêlystan and Rhôsgôch, is sometimes also called Stony-end, from its comprising a long and not very productive eminence, on the border of Shropshire. The chapel, which is situated at Trêlystan, is dependent on the mother church of Worthen.

WOMASTON, with WALTON, a township, in the parish of OLD RADNOR, and within the liberties of the borough of NEW RADNOR, union of KINGTON, county of RADNOR, SOUTH WALES, 4 miles (E.) from New Radnor; containing 221 inhabitants. It is situated in a fertile district on the banks of the little river Somergil: Womaston is a good house, occupying a pleasant position.

WORTHENBURY, a parish, in the union of WREXHAM, hundred of MAELOR, county of FLINT, NORTH WALES, 7 miles (E. S. E.) from Wrexham; containing 620 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated on the banks of the river Dee, and on the road from Wrexham to Malpas, in the county of Chester, is entirely agricultural, and principally divided between the proprietors of the estates of Emral and Broughton, which constitute nearly the whole of the parish. *Emral* is at present the seat of Sir Richard Puleston, Bart., whose ancestors, originally of Norman descent, have resided here in

uninterrupted succession since the reign of Edw. I. The first of the family who settled at this place was Sir Roger de Puleston, a great favourite of that monarch, who, after his conquest of Wales, appointed him collector of the taxes which he had imposed on the Welsh, for carrying on the war against France, and also made him sheriff and keeper of the county of Anglesey for life. The Welsh, exasperated by the levying of taxes which they had not previously been accustomed to pay, seized Sir Roger, at Carnarvon, and hanged him on the spot. Edward, incensed at the violence committed on his lieutenant, severely punished the insurgents, and also chose his son, Richard de Puleston, sheriff of the county; and in the second parliament, to which the shire and the borough, after the incorporation of the latter, returned members, the former elected John and the latter Robert de Puleston for their representatives, as if to atone to the descendants for the outrage committed upon their ancestor. Sir Richard, the late proprietor of Emral, had the honour, in 1806, of introducing into Wales his Majesty George IV., when Prince; in commemoration of which event his Royal Highness was pleased to signify his approbation that Sir Richard, as a testimony of his regard and esteem, should bear, as a crest, an oak tree, with an escutcheon pendant therefrom, charged with three ostrich feathers within a coronet. Sir Richard died in May 1840, and was succeeded by his son, the present baronet. *Broughton* is also a spacious mansion, to which are attached extensive grounds, and is likewise an ancient family residence. The soil of the higher lands of the parish is in general good loamy clay, producing superior crops of wheat, and rich pasturage; that in the lower, which is subject to partial floods from the river and some tributary brooks that intersect it, is formed of alluvial earth. The river Dee forms the boundary of part of the parish on the north-west, where it also separates the counties of Denbigh and Flint.

This place was formerly a chapelry to Bangor-Iscoed, from which it was severed under the provisions of an act of parliament for uniting and dividing parishes, in 1658: the living was, however, taken possession of by Dr. Bridgeman, rector of Bangor, in 1661, but was ultimately again separated, and Worthenbury made a distinct parish, by an act obtained in the 2nd of William and Mary. The LIVING is a rectory, rated in the king's books at £19. 13. 4.; patron, Sir Richard Puleston: the tithes, which have been commuted for a rent-charge of £400, formerly belonged to the family of Puleston, subject to a small payment to the incumbent of Bangor. Judge Puleston, being desirous of establishing a resident minister here, erected a good house near the church, in 1657, and endowed the living with £100 per annum, upon condition that his chaplain, Philip Henry, who had entered his family as tutor, in 1653, would undertake the cure of souls; which offer being accepted, Mr. Henry resided in the house, and performed the duties of the incumbency till 1661, when he was suspended from his charge for non-conformity, and in the following year quitted the parish. During the insurrection of the inhabitants of the county of Chester, in 1659, some of Lambert's forces came to this church, to attend the ministry of that celebrated preacher. The *church*, dedicated to St. Deiniol, is a handsome modern edifice of brick, with a lofty tower, ornamented on the summit with urns and crosses alternately. Here is a school, in which about 50 children daily and 45 on Sundays are educated at the expense of their parents. Thomas Puleston, Esq., in 1734, bequeathed £150 for building a school-house in the churchyard, for the gratuitous instruction of poor children, and for six small houses to be let rent-free to decayed tenants on the Emral estate; but this charity was never carried into effect, as neither school nor almshouses have been erected. From the benefaction table it appears that a sum of £46 was left by several unknown donors to the poor, which was in the hands of the Rev. Dr. Puleston; and the equivalent is supposed to be a distribution of six twopenny loaves of bread on Sunday in the church to as many old persons, at the charge of Sir Richard Puleston. Sir John Puleston, of Emral, was chamberlain of North Wales in 1554; and John Puleston, one of the judges of the Court of Common Pleas, was born at Emral.

WREXHAM, a market-town and parish, and the head of a union, chiefly in the hundred of BROMFIELD, county of DENBIGH, but partly in that of MAELOR, county of FLINT, NORTH WALES, 24 miles (S. E. by E.) from Denbigh, 16 (E. S. E.) from Ruthin, and 187½ (N. W.) from London; including the chapelries of Bersham-Drelincourt and Minera, and the townships of Abenbury-Vawr, Abenbury-Vechan, Acton, Bieston, Borras-Bovah, Broughton, Brymbo, Esclusham Above, Esclusham Below, Gourton, Stansty, Wrexham-Abbot, and Wrexham-Regis; and containing 13,134 inhabitants, of whom 6031 are in the townships of Wrexham Abbot and Regis, forming the town. This place, which is of very remote antiquity, is noticed in the Saxon Chronicle under the names of *Wrightesham* and *Wrightelesham*, from which its present appellation is most probably derived. From its situation on the eastern side of Clawdd Offa, or Offa's Dyke, it was enumerated among the towns of the Saxon kingdom of Mercia, but was, at a subsequent period, included in the district called Welsh Maelor. Edward I. granted this town, together with the lordship of Bromfield and Yale, within which it was comprised, to John, Earl Warren; but scarcely any thing of historical importance appears ever to have distinguished it. In the reign of Henry VIII. it was noticed by Leland as a trading town, having some merchants and good buckler-makers. During the civil war in the time

of Charles I., the church was converted into a temporary prison; no remarkable event, however, took place here, except that in March, 1646, some of the parliamentarian soldiers mutinied for their pay, seized Colonel Jones, the treasurer, and others of the commissioners, and compelled Colonel Mytton, who had just entered the town, to make a hasty retreat to Holt Castle.

The TOWN is pleasantly and advantageously situated at the junction of the Shrewsbury, Welshpool, Oswestry, and Chester roads, at the distance of little more than eleven miles from the latter place, and in the centre of the mining and manufacturing districts of the eastern part of Denbighshire; it consists of several spacious streets intersecting each other at right angles, the houses in which are in general neatly and substantially built; it is well paved and lighted with gas, and the inhabitants are plentifully supplied with water. A small theatre is occasionally opened for dramatic performances; and races are annually held early in October, on a course a little to the north-west of the town, on the right of the road to Mold. No particular branch of trade or manufacture is carried on in the town; but the parish, which is about twelve miles in length, and two and a half in breadth, abounds with mineral wealth, and extensive works of various kinds are conducted in different parts of it. In the township of Esclusham Below are some important *paper-mills*, situated on the banks of the river Clywedog. In that of Minera are lead-mines and collieries: the working of the former is almost suspended, owing to the great influx of water, notwithstanding the united power of several steam-engines, which are employed to draw it from the mines: the *coal-works* are upon a large scale, the Vale of Clwyd being principally supplied from this source; and there are other collieries at Esclusham above Dyke, at Broughton, and in the township of Brymbo, in which last place are also *iron-works*, established by the late John Wilkinson, Esq. The coal-mines generally vary from a hundred to a hundred and twenty yards in depth, and in some parts they are sunk to the depth of two hundred yards; the strata of coal vary from eighteen inches to fifteen feet in thickness. The iron-stone of the district is found in detached nodules, in beds intermediate with and below the coal strata, and is of the usual kind of argillaceous ore, containing from thirty to thirty-five per cent. of metal; it is often smelted with a small portion of the richer hæmatitic ore from Ulverstone, which is brought hither for that purpose, and is thought to improve its quality, being much prized for its peculiar tenacity. A foundry for *cannon* was established at Bersham by the late John and William Wilkinson, Esqrs., from which not only our own Government, but some of the continental states, particularly Russia, were formerly supplied; but these works are now in ruins, the only tenable part having been converted into a corn-mill. The iron-works in the parish have indeed been long in a neglected state, appearing to have been superseded by those in Ruabon and Gresford adjoining; though, as the ores both of lead and iron are rich and abundant, the works may again be brought into active operation, whenever a sufficient improvement in trade demands it. When the Ellesmere canal was projected, it was in contemplation to construct a branch from Pont-y-Cyssylltau to Chester, through Broughton, Brymbo, &c.; but the plan was abandoned, owing to the want of water sufficient for a high level, and other circumstances; and the only present mode of conveyance is by land carriage to Chester. The rateable annual value of the whole parish, with the exception of the small township of Abenbury-Vechan, in the county of Flint, is £29,827, of which the return for Wrexham-Abbot amounts to £2970, and that for Wrexham-Regis to £7670.

Markets are held on Monday and Thursday, the latter being the principal; and *fairs* take place on the Thursday after the second Wednesday in January, March 23rd, Holy Thursday, June 16th, Thursday after the second Wednesday in August, September 19th, third Thursday in October, and Thursday after the second Wednesday in December. The March fair, the greatest in North Wales, commences on the 23rd, and lasts fourteen days; and, for the accommodation of the various dealers attending it, five extensive areas are fitted up with shops and booths: one of these commercial halls confers twenty-eight votes for the county upon its proprietors, who are principally inhabitants of Huddersfield. The fair is attended not only by those of the neighbouring district, but by tradesmen from distant parts of the kingdom; the chief commodities brought to it by the Welsh are, flannels of various qualities, linsey-woolseys, coarse linens, horses, cattle, and sheep; the dealers from remote places expose for sale Irish linens, Yorkshire and other woollen cloths, and every variety of Birmingham, Sheffield, and Manchester manufactures, with which the greater part of North Wales was formerly supplied hence for the remainder of the year.

By the act of 1832, to "Amend the Representation," Wrexham was made contributory with Denbigh, Holt, and Ruthin, in the return of a *parliamentary member;* the borough to consist of the two townships of Wrexham Abbot and Regis, together with a very small detached portion of that of Esclusham Below, situated within the town. The elective franchise is vested in every person of full age occupying, either as owner or as tenant under the same landlord, a house or other premises of the annual value of ten pounds and upwards, provided he be capable of registering as the act directs; the number is three hundred and thirty. It has also been made one of the polling-places in the election of knights for the shire; and is under the jurisdiction of the county magistrates, who hold petty-sessions in it

every month. The *town-hall* is a large brick edifice, at the top of High-street; the ground floor, formerly open, but now inclosed between the pillars that support the upper story, consists of a spacious and lofty room, once a court of justice, but at present only used for public meetings, and as a depôt for arms. A county *house of correction*, situated here, comprises seven wards for the classification of prisoners, who are allowed a portion of their earnings.

The LIVING is a vicarage, rated in the king's books at £19. 9. 9½.; net income, £746; patron, Bishop of St. Asaph; impropriator, Sir W. W. Wynne, Bart. The *church*, dedicated to St. Giles, is a spacious and venerable structure, in the later style of English architecture, deservedly regarded as one of the finest ecclesiastical edifices in the principality. The steeple of the original one was blown down in 1331; and in 1457 the entire church was burnt. In order to promote the rebuilding of it, an indulgence of forty days, to be continued for five years, was granted to every one who contributed to that work, and the present edifice was erected, about 1472, the glass used in the windows having been brought from Normandy; the tower, however, was not finished till about the year 1506, as appears by a date on the building. No fewer than one thousand five hundred and fifty sittings have recently been added, of which nine hundred are free, the Incorporated Society for erecting and enlarging churches and chapels having given the sum of £200 towards that purpose. The *exterior* is embellished with grotesque sculpture; and the tower, which is very lofty and highly enriched, consists of several successive stages, panelled throughout, and decorated with numerous statues of saints, among which is that of its patron, Giles, in canopied niches, elaborately wrought: from the loftiness of its elevation and the light open-work turrets by which it is crowned at the angles, it forms a conspicuous and highly interesting object, as seen from every part of the surrounding country. The *interior* consists of a nave, chancel, and north and south aisles; the nave separated from the aisles by columns and pointed arches, and lighted by a fine range of clerestory windows; the roof of carved oak richly ornamented, and supported by springers resting on embellished corbels. The *chancel* is divided from the nave by a curiously wrought iron railing, and is octangular at the east end; the altar-piece is injudiciously embellished with rich columns of the Corinthian order, and in the centre is a painting of the Last Supper, presented by Elihu Yale, of Plâs Gronow, who also gave a painting of David playing on the harp, which is in another part of the church; the roof of the chancel appears to be of more ancient date than those of the nave and aisles, and on one side are three stone stalls elaborately sculptured. The fine brazen *eagle*, formerly used as a reading-desk, and purchased for the parish by John ab Grufydd ab Davydd, of Ystiva, in 1524, is still preserved, and is occupied by the clerk during the performance of the communion service.

Among the most ancient of the *monuments* is that of a knight in complete armour: at the feet is a dog, and beyond it a dragon, with the point of the tail terminating in a serpent's head; on the shield is a lion rampant, and around it an inscription of which only the words " "*Hic jacet*" are legible. In the chancel is an altar-tomb, on which is a recumbent effigy of *Dr. Bellot*, successively Bishop of Bangor and Chester, in his episcopal robes: he died at Bersham, in this parish, in 1596; his funeral was celebrated at Chester, but his body, according to particular request, was interred here. Nearly opposite to this tomb is an exquisite and highly interesting monument, by Roubilliac, to the memory of *Mrs. Mary Myddelton*, of Chirk Castle, in which she is represented rising from the tomb in all the freshness of youth and beauty; above is a shattered pyramid, with a cypress tree, and near it an angel with a trumpet. At the corner of the aisle is a monument, also by Roubilliac, to the *Rev. Thomas Myddelton* and *Arabella* his wife; their profiles are finely executed on medallions, with a curtain, partly drawn aside, the drapery of which is exquisitely sculptured. There are also several monuments of very good design and elaborate execution, to William Lloyd, Esq., and his son; to the Fitz-Hughs, the Pulestons, the Longuevilles, and others. In the churchyard is the tomb of *Elihu Yale*, governor of Madras, whose singular epitaph represents him as born in America, bred in Europe, to have travelled through Africa, and to have been married in Asia; and there are also other tombs deserving of notice, one of which, bearing a curious inscription, records the interment of Daniel Jones, parish-clerk of Wrexham, who died in 1668. There are places of worship for Wesleyans, Baptists, Independents, Welsh Methodists, and Presbyterians, and a Roman Catholic chapel, within the parish.

The *Free grammar school* was instituted in 1603, by Valentine Broughton, alderman of Chester, who endowed it with £10 per annum, afterwards increased by a rent-charge of £3 from Mrs. Gwen Eyton, and by £5 interest from a bequest of £100 of Ralph Weld; the income now amounts to £18 per annum; in addition to which the master has a good residence and school-room built by subscription, in Chester-street, about thirty-five years since, and worth £25 per annum: six boys are instructed free, and the master is allowed to teach pay scholars and receive boarders. A *free school* for boys and girls was founded and endowed in 1728, under the will of Lady Dorothy Jeffreys, who left £400 for the purpose, with which, and a sum of £120, previously bequeathed by her daughter Margaret for a similar object, and an accumulation of interest on both sums, an estate was purchased for £822. 7. in the parish of Holt, containing 69½ acres, and now yielding a rent

of £100. The boys' school is held in an indifferent room that was formerly a barn, the gift of Sir Watkin Williams Wynne, and is not well attended; but the girls' school is carried on in a large and commodious apartment, built by subscription in 1817, with a house adjoining for the mistress, who has a salary of £40, and is under the control of a committee of ladies: both establishments are conducted on the National plan, and about eighty girls attend the latter, to the support of which the funds are chiefly devoted. In the parish is also a school for teaching, clothing, and maintaining twenty girls, founded and endowed by Mary, widow of the Very Rev. Dr. Drelincourt, Dean of Armagh, and their daughter, Lady Primrose, in 1762, with the farms of Upper and Lower Berse, which, with two cottages and interest of money saved, now produce an income of £205. 14. per annum; for a more detailed account whereof see the article *Bersham-Drelincourt.*

Besides the above, there are also ten day schools, one of which, containing 60 boys, is supported by an endowment of £35 per annum, bequeathed by Dr. Daniel Williams; and in the remaining nine about 280 children of both sexes are educated at the cost of their parents. There are, too, five boarding schools, in which (with the exception of two paid for by voluntary contributions) about 185 children are taught at their parents' expense; and an infants' school, containing 125 children, is partly supported by subscription and partly by a weekly payment of 1*d.* from each child. A Sunday school, maintained by subscription, consists of 100 males, who attend the Established Church; and there are four others, connected with dissenters, which afford gratuitous instruction to about 290 males and females. All the schools above mentioned, except that founded by the Drelincourt family, are in Wrexham-Regis and Wrexham-Abbot. In the other townships of the parish are a day school of 36 girls, supported by Mrs. Fitz-Hugh, of Plâs Power, who allows the mistress a salary of £12 per annum, together with coal and candles; another of 10 girls, maintained by endowment; and nine day schools, in which 210 children are educated at the expense of their parents; also 13 Sunday schools, affording gratuitous instruction to about 1400 males and females, and connected with dissenters; and another Sunday school, consisting of 200 males and females, conducted by a superintendent and 25 teachers, and with a lending-library attached.

There are considerable funds, arising from bequests and donations, for distribution among the poor of the parish; to whom have been left lands containing 12½ acres, now producing £14 per annum, (partly, however, for the benefit of the poor of Holt) by *Gerrard Barber*, in 1660; a similar bequest by *Elizabeth Jones*, in 1663, yielding £3 per annum; a most liberal bequest in the same year by *John Hughes*, of Rhos Ddû, of the lands of Eythen Ddû, in the township of Bieston, comprising about 63½ acres, worth £124 a year; and a grant by *Jane Eyton*, of above 14½ acres of land in the parish of Holt, paying a rent of £24, but £2 of which she directed to be paid to the poor of Ruabon. In addition were various *consolidated* gifts, with which two purchases of land were made, that now yield a rental of £46 per annum; and the total amount of all these charities is £204. 6. 8., the distribution of which for the use of the poor and the purposes of the parish is regulated by the vestry, generally at Christmas. Connected with the Presbyterian communion is a grant by *Elizabeth Roberts*, sister and heiress of the above Dr. Williams, who, in 1752, advanced £175, with which six cottages and their appurtenances were bought in the town, now producing a rental of £37. 14., divided among widows and others of that sect. The same lady also created an annual rent-charge of £60, which is allotted to ministers of different congregations, except £2, given to the clerk of Chester-street chapel, Wrexham, and a like sum to its poor. In 1812 a magnificent bequest was made by *Mr. Joshua Hughes*, a native of this place and a merchant of Jamaica, who gave £2000, the interest to be annually divided among six of the poorest housekeepers; the principal is vested in the three per cent. consolidated Bank annuities, the yearly dividends amounting to £82. 8. 9.; and three persons are selected from the town, and three from the rural district, to enjoy the gift, which amounts to £13. 14. 9½. for each. And, lastly, in 1815, *Ann Roberts* left £100, the interest to be distributed on Christmas-day among 20 widows of the parish, which is also entitled to receive £2 annually for the education of a child, from the *Rev. George Smith's* charity at Northop.

The *poor law union*, of which this town is the head, was formed March 30th, 1837, and comprises the following 56 parishes and townships; namely, the townships of Bangor (parish of Bangor-Iscoed) and Abenbury-Vechan (parish of Wrexham), the chapelry of Tryddin (parish of Mold), the extra-parochial district of Threapwood, and the parishes of Hope, Erbistock, and Worthenbury, in the county of Flint; the townships of Eyton, Pickhill, Ryton, and Sesswick, in the parish of Bangor-Iscoed; of Allington, Borras-Rifrey, Burton, Erlas, Erddig, Gresford, Gwersylt, Hay, and Merford with Hoseley, in the parish of Gresford; of Cacca-Dutton, Dutton-Difieth, Dutton-y-Brân, Holt, Ridley, and Sutton, in the parish of Holt; the chapelries of Bersham-Drelincourt and Minera, and the townships of Abenbury-Vawr, Acton, Bieston, Borras-Bovah, Broughton, Brymbo, Esclusham Above and Below, Gourton, Stansty, Wrexham-Abbot, and Wrexham-Regis, in the parish of Wrexham; and the parishes of Marchwiel and Ruabon; all in the shire of Denbigh: and the townships of Agden, Bradley, Chidlow, Chorlton, Cuddington, Malpas, Newton-juxta-Malpas,

Oldcastle, Overton, Stockton, Wichaugh, and Wigland, in the parish of Malpas; and of Shocklach-Church and Shocklach-Oviatt, in the parish of Shocklach; all in the county of Chester. The union is under the superintendence of 61 guardians, and contains a population of 39,542, of whom 36,721 are in the Welsh portion.

Offa's Dyke is traced in various parts of the parish, and is plainly visible in the township of Esclusham, which, in reference to it, is divided into Esclusham above and Esclusham below Dyke; it also intersects the township of Broughton, and, in every part of the parish in which it appears, is in a very perfect state, but particularly in the grounds of Pentre Bychan and Plâs Power. *Wat's Dyke* passes along the western boundary of the town of Wrexham, and, taking a northerly course, is continued through the township of Stansty to the river Alyn, near which it enters Llai, in the parish of Gresford. The remains of two *Roman baths* were discovered in the town, in the year 1806. In the vicinity are numerous *gentlemen's seats*, for which, even in the time of Churchyard, the poet, (celebrated as the author of the "Worthiness of Wales," &c., and who died early in the 17th century), it was peculiarly distinguished. Among those in the more immediate neighbourhood are, Pentre Bychan; Plâs Power; Cevn; Acton Park, once the seat of the family of Jeffreys, and the birthplace of the notorious judge of that name, a spacious mansion delightfully situated in extensive grounds, richly diversified with picturesque and romantic scenery, and commanding views over the town and the adjacent country, which abounds with features of beauty and interest; Erddig, the romantic hanging woods in the domain of which are deservedly the theme of general admiration: this mansion, approached from the Ruabon road, has been considerably enlarged and modernized by Wyatt; in the saloon and other apartments are many fine paintings; and the library contains a large number of Welsh manuscripts, including the valuable Seabright collection; Brymbo Hall, a fine specimen of domestic architecture, said to have been from a design by Inigo Jones, and embracing the most extensive prospect in the neighbourhood; and several others in the adjoining parishes, in the accounts of which they are respectively noticed. Here also are the remains of many old mansions, now occupied only as farm-houses; among which are, Cadwgan; Havod-y-Wern, formerly the residence of the Pulestons; and Esclusham Hall, also a seat of that family. *Mr. Edward Randles*, organist at Wrexham, towards the close of the last and early in the present century, although blind, was one of the most skilful performers on the harp in the kingdom; and his daughter, *Elizabeth*, was an unexampled prodigy of juvenile proficiency in music; having had the honour, when only three years and a half old, of performing on the piano-forte before the king and royal family.

Y

YERBESTON, a parish, in the union and hundred of Narberth, county of Pembroke, South Wales, 4 miles (s. w.) from Narberth; containing 148 inhabitants. This parish, which is situated near the turnpike-road leading from Pembroke to Narberth, comprises a small extent of land, all inclosed and cultivated; the return of the rateable annual value being £685. 6. 8. Culm is found in some parts of it, but is worked only for home consumption and the supply of the immediate neighbourhood. The living is a discharged rectory, rated in the king's books at £5. 3. 9., endowed with £400 private benefaction and £400 royal bounty, and in the patronage of the Baron de Rutzen: the church, dedicated to St. Lawrence, is not distinguished by any architectural details of importance. There is a day school, which contains about 20 children, the expense of whose instruction is defrayed by the rector, who allows the teacher a salary of £8 per annum.

YN-DRE-ISA (YN-Y-DRE-ISÂF), a township, in that part of the parish of Llanbadarn-Vawr which is in the lower division of the hundred of Geneu'r-Glyn, union of Aberystwith, county of Cardigan, South Wales, 1 mile (e. s. e.) from Aberystwith; containing 352 inhabitants. The parochial church of Llanbadarn-Vawr and the greater part of the adjacent village are situated in this township, a small part of which is included within the new limits of the contributory borough of Aberystwith. It is bounded on the north-west by the river Rheidiol. Here is a day school, consisting of 40 children, and supported partly by an endowment of £7 per annum, and partly by payments from the parents; and two Sunday schools, one connected with the Established Church, and the other appertaining to Independents, contain about 280 males and females, and are conducted gratuitously, books being furnished by means of collections.

YN-DRE-UCHA (YN-Y-DRE-UCHÂF), a township, in that part of the parish of Llanbadarn-Vawr which is in the lower division of the hundred of Geneu'r-Glyn, union of Aberystwith, county of Cardigan, South Wales, 1¾ mile (e. by s.) from Aberystwith; containing 393 inhabitants. It is bounded on the south by the river Rheidiol, and contains a portion of the village of Llanbadarn-Vawr. Here is a Sunday school, appertaining to Calvinistic Methodists, and consisting of about 100 males and females.

YNIS-Y-MOND (YNYS-Y-MWNT), a township, in the parish of Cadoxton, union and hundred of Neath, county of Glamorgan, South Wales; containing 238 inhabitants. It is situated in that

part of the Vale of Neath which comprises the upper portion of the parish, and near the head of the Neath canal. There are several small coal-works at present in operation, but the number of persons employed is uncertain, depending upon the fluctuating demand for their produce.

YNYSAWDRE (YNYS-Y-NAWDRÊF), a hamlet, in the parish of St. Bride's-Minor, union of Bridgend and Cowbridge, hundred of Ogmore, county of Glamorgan, South Wales, 9 miles (N.) from Bridgend; containing 117 inhabitants. This township, of which the name means "the Isle of nine habitations," is situated on the banks of the Ogmore, and is a distinct place, supporting its poor and appointing its own officers, but paying church-rates conjointly with the parish of St. Bride's-Minor, to which it is contiguous, being only separated by the river. It forms a part of the liberty of Ogmore, is within the jurisdiction of its coroner, and pays all fees and fealty to the lord of Ogmore manor. Here is a day school, in which about 25 children are instructed at the expense of their parents.

YNYSCYNHAIARN (YNYS-CYNHAIARN), a parish, comprising the town of Trêmadoc (which is described under its own head), in the union of Festiniog, hundred of Eivionydd, county of Carnarvon, North Wales; and containing 1888 inhabitants. This parish, which derives its name from its low maritime situation, and the dedication of its church to St. Cynhaiarn, who flourished about the close of the sixth century, is situated on the Traeth Mawr, and on the turnpike-road from Pwllheli to Trêmadoc. The surface is very uneven, and in some portions mountainous; and the soil varies exceedingly, but in the lower grounds is fertile: in the hilly parts copper-ore is found in various places, but none of the mines are worked with spirit or success. The rateable annual value of the parish, including the towns of Trêmadoc and Port Madoc, is returned at £3507. 18. 10. The living is annexed to the rectory of Criccieth. The church has been rebuilt upon a more commodious site, in the later style of English architecture, and is a very handsome structure; and the churchyard, also, has been very considerably enlarged, a measure rendered absolutely necessary from the increase of population which has taken place since the formation of the town and port of Trêmadoc: here was buried the noted Welsh harper, Davydd y Garreg Wen, who was born at Carreg Wen in the parish. There are places of worship for Independents, and Calvinistic and Wesleyan Methodists. Three day schools afford instruction to 105 children at the expense of their parents; about 425 males and females are gratuitously taught in four Sunday schools; and poor children of the parish are also eligible to be admitted to the school at Criccieth, founded by the Rev. David Ellis. Here were born the two celebrated brothers, the Rev. John Thomas, M.A., head-master of the free grammar school of Beaumaris, and the Rev. Richard Thomas, A.B., genealogists and antiquaries. In the township of Gest, in the parish, lived Blaidd Rhudd, of one of the three royal tribes of Wales.

YR-DDREINIOG, a hamlet, in that part of the parish of Trêgayan which is in the hundred of Tyndaethwy, county of Anglesey, North Wales: the population is included in the return for the parish. The name signifies a place abounding with thorns.

YSCEIBION, with Bachymbyd, a hamlet, in that part of the parish of Llanynys which is in the hundred of Isaled, county of Denbigh, North Wales, 4 miles (N. W. by W.) from Ruthin: the population is included in the return for the parish. A large portion of this township was inclosed in 1803, under the provisions of an act of parliament.

YSCEIVIOG (YSGEIFIOG), a parish, in the union of Holywell, Caerwys division of the hundred of Rhuddlan, county of Flint, North Wales, 4 miles (S. W. by S.) from Holywell; containing 1740 inhabitants. This place was formerly called Llanvair-Ysceiviog, but is now known merely by that appellation which was originally only its affix, and which signifies, "a place abounding in elder trees," a term that appears to have been applied to this locality in reference to the numbers of trees of that description once growing here, and of which a few still remain in the churchyard. The parish, situated on the road from Denbigh to Mold and Holywell, is bounded on the north-east by the parish of Holywell, on the east by that of Halkin, on the south by that of Nannerch, on the west by the county of Denbigh, and on the north-west by the parish of Caerwys; and comprises by admeasurement 5857 acres, of which between 400 and 500 are wood, a small portion meadow, and the remainder arable, with the exception of some barren tracts, too lofty and rocky for cultivation. The larger part of the parish consists of high table land on a substratum of limestone, and the other portion comprehends some well wooded valleys, exhibiting a variety of beautifully picturesque scenery, and through which run the rivulets called Avon Draws, Avon Disgynva, and the Whielor, a favourite resort of anglers. A waste tract of 3500 acres in this and the adjacent parishes of Nannerch and Whitford was inclosed some years ago by act of parliament. The soil in general is fertile and well adapted to tillage, in which the farmers are chiefly employed. There are limestone quarries on almost every farm, and the parish contains several mines of lead-ore, but they have not been very profitable during the last few years; calamine and manganese have also been found in small quantities. The old timber is principally oak, none of which is of great age: there are

several new plantations, comprising beech, large numbers of larch, and some beautiful sycamores, which grow here very luxuriantly. Most of the mansions formerly occupied by gentlemen have either fallen into decay or been deserted, and are now become farm-houses. The Marquess of Westminster and Lord Mostyn are among the chief landed proprietors, the former of whom possesses, as a lessee under the crown, a right to the royalties of the mines and quarries on the lands inclosed by act of parliament. The village, which is situated on elevated table land near the church, and commands some extensive prospects, contains about a dozen houses, but the principal part of the population, which consists to a great extent of persons connected with the mines, who are chiefly employed in the neighbouring parishes, reside at or near a straggling hamlet called Lixwm, about a mile from the church, and have been much reduced in numbers within the last 10 years, on account of the operations being suspended or discontinued in many of the lead-mines. A considerable part of the parish is destitute of running water, and the inhabitants are supplied from ponds or from brooks situated at a great distance from their habitations. There are four corn-mills, a small wire-mill, and a paper manufactory, employing about 30 hands. The Holywell race-course, long distinguished as a fashionable resort, is situated in the parish.

The living consists of a rectory and vicarage united; the rectory rated in the king's books at £18. 10. 10., and the vicarage, which is discharged, at £6. 3. 6½.; present net income, £651, with a house, and a glebe of 9 acres; patron, Bishop of St. Asaph. The old church, dedicated to St. Mary, was an ancient and spacious edifice, partly Norman, and partly in the early style of English architecture, with a massive and lofty tower of very rude construction, and consisted of a nave and chancel, with a large chapel or chantry on each side of the latter, lighted by ranges of lancet-shaped windows: on the north side of the nave was a very elegant Norman doorway, afterwards walled up, the mouldings of which were richly ornamented and in an excellent state of preservation; but the body of the edifice was in such a state of dilapidation, that divine service had, for a short time previous to the erection of the new building, been discontinued, and performed in the National school-room. The present church, built on the same site, was finished in 1837, at a cost of about £1135, defrayed by the landowners, aided by grants from the metropolitan and diocesan societies, and is an elegant structure in the early English style, with lancet windows, and a handsome tower, and measures 90 feet by 44; the number of sittings is 630, of which 301 are free. There are two places of worship for Calvinistic Methodists, and one each for Baptists and Wesleyans. Two day schools are carried on, one of which, containing 60 children, is supported by subscription; and in the other about 12 are instructed at the expense of their parents: and four Sunday schools also are conducted by gratuitous teachers, one comprising 60 children, who attend the Established Church, and the others, connected with dissenters, about 730 males and females. Several charitable donations and bequests have been made in sums varying from £50 to £3, which appeared on three benefaction tables removed from the old church; the whole amounting to £156: of this £111 were expended in 1794, in building a house, on extra manorial waste land enjoyed by the parish, for the purpose of picking cotton therein, and now let to a weaver for £3. 10. per annum, and the field for £1. 5.; the residue of the sum was lent on mortgage, paying an interest of £2. 5. In addition to these, there is a rent-charge of £1. 6. bequeathed by John Wynne, of unknown date; which, together with a similar sum included in the above aggregate, is distributed in bread; and the residue of the produce of that aggregate, £7, is given, in money, to the poor on St. Thomas's-day and Easter-Eve. At Bryn Sion was found, in the year 1816, a very beautiful torques of pure gold, measuring fifty-two inches in length, and weighing twenty-four ounces, which was purchased by the Marquess of Westminster, for three hundred guineas, and is now in the cabinet at Eaton Hall. On the upper ridge of the chain of mountains which separates the parish from the Vale of Clwyd, are the remains of a distinguished British camp called "Pen-y-Cloddiau," or "the summit of the dikes" fortified by a high rampart, and in the most accessible parts, by double and triple dikes; and near the village is a noted well, termed Fynnon Vair (St. Mary's Well), highly reverenced in popish times, but now entirely neglected. The celebrated Dean Shipley was for 59 years incumbent.

YSCIR-VAWR (ESGAIR-FAWR), a hamlet, in the parish and hundred of MERTHYR-CYNOG, county of BRECKNOCK, SOUTH WALES, 8 miles (N. N. W.) from Brecknock; containing 197 inhabitants. The parochial church is situated in this hamlet, which comprises the vale through which the larger branch of the Yscir stream flows. The population is exclusively agricultural, and the right of common on the surrounding bleak and extensive mountains is in general use. Of the annual value of the rateable property in the hamlet, the return made amounts to £917. A Welsh Sunday school for Yscir-Vawr and Yscir-Vechan affords gratuitous instruction to about 110 males and females; and there is a bequest left by Edward Gwynn, in 1760, producing £2 per annum, for the relief of the poor of the two hamlets, and regularly distributed on Christmas-Eve.

YSCIR-VECHAN (ESGAIR-FECHAN), a hamlet, in the parish and hundred of MERTHYR-CYNOG, county of BRECKNOCK, SOUTH WALES, 9 miles (N. W. by N.) from Brecknock; containing 232 in-

habitants. The lesser branch of the Yscir, from which the hamlet takes its name, flows through a vale here, and the surrounding country is composed of barren and mountainous commons. The rateable annual value is returned at £1006.

YSGWYDDGWYN (YSGWYDD-WYN), a hamlet, in the parish of Gellygaer, hundred of Caerphilly, county of Glamorgan, South Wales, 5 miles (s. e.) from Merthyr-Tydvil; containing 123 inhabitants. It is situated on the right bank of the river Romney, near its source, and forms the upper portion of the parish, where the ground is bleak and mountainous, the inhabitants thinly scattered, and the right of common generally exercised. There is a meeting-house for a congregation of dissenters.

YSPYTTY-IVAN (YSPYTTY-IEUAN), a parish, composed of the townships of Tîr-Evan and Trêbrys, in the union of Llanrwst, hundred of Isaled, county of Denbigh, and the township of Eidda, which is also in the union of Llanrwst, and partly in the above-named hundred and county, and partly in the hundred of Nantconway, county of Carnarvon, North Wales, 3 miles (s. w.) from Pentre-Voelas; and containing 839 inhabitants, of whom 427 are in the Denbighshire, and 412 in the Carnarvonshire, portion. This parish, which is intersected by the river Conway, a few miles below its source, derives its name from a preceptory belonging to the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, founded by Ivan ab Rhŷs, about the year 1189, which continued to flourish until the suppression of that order, affording a sanctuary to travellers and others during the period of the conflicts between the English and the Welsh. This privilege continuing with the lords of the manor, after the abolition, and the place being exempted from all civil jurisdiction, rendered it an asylum for robbers and other malefactors, who became the pest of the surrounding country, until the reign of Henry VII., when they were extirpated by the courage and firmness of Meredydd ab Ivan. The site of the hospital, or preceptory, is now occupied by the parish church, and there is not a single vestige of the buildings. The rateable annual value of that part of the parish situated in Denbighshire has been returned at £1062, of which £612 is the portion for Tîr-Evan, and £450 for Trêbrys. Fairs are held on March 17th, May 21st, July 1st, August 13th, September 15th, November 23rd, and December 2nd; and a manorial court occurs periodically.

The living is a perpetual curacy, endowed with a rent-charge of ten guineas, private benefaction, £600 royal bounty, and £600 parliamentary grant; patrons, alternately, Lord Mostyn and the representatives of P. Jones, Esq., who are the impropriators; net income, £122. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, is a small neat edifice, and contains three alabaster figures in a tolerable state of preservation, though much neglected; the first that of Rhŷs Vawr ab Meredydd, to whom Henry, Earl of Richmond, afterwards Henry VII., intrusted the standard of England, at the decisive battle of Bosworth Field, after Sir William Brandon, his former standard-bearer, had been slain; the second that of his wife Lowry; and the third, in canonical robes, representing his son Robert ab Rhŷs, cross-bearer and chaplain to Cardinal Wolsey. There are places of worship for Independents and Calvinistic Methodists. A day school, containing about 40 children (of whom 30 are from the township of Eidda), is supported partly by subscription of ten guineas per annum from Lord Mostyn, towards the education of 12 poor boys, and partly by payments from the parents; and a Sunday school is held in the meeting-house belonging to the Methodists, in which about 200 males and females meet together for the purpose of instructing each other in reading the Bible in their native language. Captain Richard Vaughan, in the year 1700, gave the sum of £200, which was subsequently vested in land, for the endowment of an almshouse, containing six tenements for as many poor aged men, which he had previously erected in the township of Tîr-Evan, and the produce, £8 per annum, is still distributed among the inmates. Mrs. Catherine Vaughan, too, founded a house for six old women at Eidda, and the overseers of this township also claim the right of selecting the occupants of the former.

YSPYTTY-YSTRAD-MEURIC, a parochial chapelry, in the parish of Yspytty-Ystwith, union of Trêgaron, upper division of the hundred of Ilar, county of Cardigan, South Wales, 14 miles (s.e.) from Aberystwith; containing 152 inhabitants. This place formerly belonged to the abbey of Strata-Florida, about three miles distant, an *hospitium* or cell to which was situated here; and from this circumstance, probably, and from its position near the river Meuric, is derived its name. It is of very limited extent; but is much distinguished in history for its ancient castle, of the original foundation of which nothing satisfactory is known; the first notice of it occurs in the history of the siege of Aberystwith castle by Grufydd ab Rhŷs, when the governor of that fortress sent to Ystrad-Meuric by night, and received before the morning a reinforcement, which enabled him to defend it against the attacks of the Welsh prince. It was partly destroyed by Owain Gwynedd, in 1136, when that chieftain, aided by his brother Cadwaladr, destroyed several other castles in Wales, which were held by the Anglo-Norman invaders; it was, however, repaired in 1150, by Rhŷs, Prince of South Wales, who, with his brother Meredydd, sons of Grufydd ab Rhŷs, took it from Hywel ab Owain Gwynedd, and fortified it for themselves. In 1158 it was besieged and taken by Roger, Earl of Clare, but was retaken, in 1189, by Maelgwyn ab Rhŷs, who, in 1194, gave it to Anarawd, his brother, as a ransom for the liberation of his two brothers Hywel and Madoc, whom that chieftain had made

prisoners. It did not remain long in the possession of Anarawd, for, in 1198, Maelgwyn again retook it, and kept it till the year 1207, when, despairing of being able to defend the fortress against Llewelyn ab Iorwerth, Prince of North Wales, from whom he expected a hostile attack, he razed it to the ground, and from that time it does not appear that it was ever rebuilt.

The chapelry is surrounded by the parishes of Lledrod, Llanwnws, and Yspytty-Ystwith, being bounded on the east by the river Meuric, and on the south, west, and north, by the brooks Nant-y-Castell, Sychnant, and Marchnant-Vâch; and by computation it contains 650 acres, of which about 250 are arable, and the remainder pasture of a coarse description. The surface consists of elevated and sterile hills; the soil of the arable land is sandy; the rocks are clay slate; and the chief agricultural produce is barley, oats, and extensive potatoe crops. The turnpike-road from Aberystwith to Trêgaron passes through the place; and a fair is held on the 2nd of July for pigs, wool, and pedlery. The tithes, which are impropriate, have been commuted for a rent-charge of £36. 7., subject to rates, averaging £3 per annum: the chapel, which has no separate endowment, and is served by the incumbent of Yspytty-Ystwith, or his curate, is dedicated to St. John the Baptist, and is a small plain building, consisting only of a nave. A *free grammar school* was founded in 1757, by Edward Richard, who endowed it with lands and houses, now producing £86. 10., per annum, for thirty-two boys from any part of the country, preference being given to those of this place and neighbourhood; and the grammar school of Llanvihangel-Lledrod, adjoining, of which Mr. Richard was master, and which was endowed with rents amounting to £150. 18., for forty boys of the upper division of that parish, was, after his decease, united to the school here, which has long been eminently distinguished as one of the best classical academies in the principality. A very handsome school-house was erected, previously to 1812 in the chapelyard, by subscription, in the later style of English architecture; to which is attached an excellent library, comprising a valuable collection of books in various languages, principally the gift of the founder. About 50 children in summer, and 100 in winter, receive gratuitous instruction in the classics, mathematics, and arithmetic; and the institution is conducted by a head master and second master, and is visited by the Bishop of St. David's, and John P. A. Lloyd Philipps, Esq., of Dale Castle, in the county of Pembroke; the endowment amounts to £237. 8. per annum. There is an exhibition to St. John's College, Cambridge, belonging to the school, for the best Greek scholar. Among the eminent persons who have been successively masters may be noticed Mr. Edward Richard; the Rev. John Williams, who conducted it for forty years; and the Rev. D. Williams, late fellow of Wadham College, Oxford, an eminent divine and critic, who distinguished himself as an impartial magistrate, an elegant scholar, and a polished gentleman. A Sunday school, containing from 150 to 200 males and females, is conducted by the master of the endowed school and his assistants, the expenses being defrayed by the former. There are some remains of the ancient castle of Ystrad-Meuric, upon the summit of a gravelly hill near the village, which, though inconsiderable, denote it to have been originally a place of great strength and importance. On one of the lofty hills in the chapelry, called Friwllwyd, are vestiges of a Roman intrenchment, occupying a commanding site to the north of the church; and on another hill, designated Tommen Vilwyn, is a cairn of tolerable extent. An ancient house, styled Mynachtŷ, is supposed to have been the *hospitium* from which the chapelry most probably derived its name. Edward Richard, founder of the grammar school, and a native of the place, was distinguished as a profound scholar and critic, an antiquary, and a Welsh poet, and was the author of some pastorals, which, for elegance of composition and purity of style, are unrivalled by any writings in the Welsh language; he is thought to have been born in the year 1714, but his name does not appear in the register.

YSPYTTY-YSTWITH, a parish, in the union of Trêgaron, upper division of the hundred of Ilar, county of Cardigan, South Wales, 13 miles (S. E. by E.) from Aberystwith; containing 754 inhabitants, of whom 602 are in that portion of the parish not comprised in the chapelry of Yspytty-Ystrad-Meuric. The name is derived from an ancient *hospitium* formerly existing here, which is supposed to have belonged to the Knights Hospitallers, and its adjunct, from its situation on the banks of the river Ystwith. On the north the parish is bounded by that of Llanvihangel-y-Creiddyn and the river Ystwith, which flows between the two places; on the west and east by Llanwnws, and in the latter direction also by the small rivers Marchnant and Meuric; and on the south by the parochial chapelry of Yspytty-Ystrad-Meuric, which is subordinate to Yspytty-Ystwith. It comprises about four thousand acres, one-half waste; the surface is hilly, the most lofty elevations being Glog-Vawr and Glog-Vechan, which command extensive views of several of the surrounding counties; and the soil is various, being in the lower grounds, which in some portions are subject to partial inundation, boggy, and in the higher, rocky and barren. Some arable land, which is inclosed and cultivated, produces chiefly barley and oats. Lead-ore is found on the waste land in the parish, of which some mines have been worked with advantage, and are still carried on, employing about one hundred persons, and yielding nearly £3000 annually; and a stone quarry and two mills of small extent are partially in operation. The living is a perpetual curacy, with that of Yspytty-Ystrad-Meuric

annexed, endowed with £800 royal bounty; net income, £86; patron, Earl of Lisburne: attached are about 200 acres of land scattered in other parishes. The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, and situated on a rock commanding a fine view of Maen Arthur wood, is an ancient edifice, consisting of a nave, divided by a screen to form a chancel; the length is about 30 feet and the breadth 15; the roof is supported by octagonal pillars, in one of which is a cavity for the purpose of a font. Here are two day schools, where 90 children are instructed at the expense of their parents; and five Sunday schools are attended by persons of both sexes, who are taught gratuitously.

YSTRAD, with ARGOED, a hamlet, in the parish of TRÊGARON, upper division of the hundred of PENARTH, county of CARDIGAN, SOUTH WALES: the population is included in the return for Argoed.

YSTRAD, with GARTH, a hamlet, in the parish of LLANDEWY-BREVI, upper division of the hundred of PENARTH, county of CARDIGAN, SOUTH WALES, 8 miles (N. E.) from Lampeter: the population is returned with the hamlet of Garth; as well as the amount of the commutation for tithes. It is situated on the right bank of the Teivy, and the old Roman road from Llanio to Pennal passed through it, from which latter circumstance its name is supposed to be derived.

YSTRAD, a hamlet, in that part of the parish of LLANDINGAT which is in the lower division of the hundred of CAYO, county of CARMARTHEN, SOUTH WALES, 2¼ miles (S. W. by W.) from Llandovery; containing 178 inhabitants. It occupies part of the right bank of the Towy, and the road from Llandovery to Carmarthen passes through it. Near this road stands Llwyn Brân, the beautiful seat of Major Rice, situated within view of the Towy, and sheltered by luxuriant plantations behind. There is a ford across the river in this hamlet, the population of which is almost exclusively agricultural.

YSTRAD (MIDDLE), a hamlet, in the parish of YSTRAD-DYVODOG, hundred of MISKIN, county of GLAMORGAN, SOUTH WALES; containing 218 inhabitants.

YSTRAD-DYVODOG, otherwise YSTRAD-DYVODWG (YSTRAD-DYFODWG), a parish, divided into the two townships of Ystrad-dyvodog and Rhigos, in the union of MERTHYR-TYDVIL, hundred of MISKIN, county of GLAMORGAN, SOUTH WALES, 8 miles (N. W. by N.) from Llantrissent; containing 1363 inhabitants. The scenery in this neighbourhood is singularly wild and romantic; and the mountains, which are very lofty, frequently rise abruptly, and almost perpendicularly, from the level ground, and present an unbroken face to the summit, so as to have obtained the designation of the "Alps of Glamorgan." The tourist as he ascends is gradually more and more delighted, until he reaches "Talcan-y-Byd," or the "forehead of the world," which is one of the most prominent features in the parish: but the roads are very indifferent, and frequently prevent tourists from penetrating into these secluded and romantic scenes. Throughout the valley flows the rapid stream Rhonddû, which, though of an indifferent appearance, and having only a small volume of water, affords good sport to the angler. The Dinas collieries are in the vicinity, whence a communication is formed by tram-roads with the Glamorganshire canal and the Tâf Vale railway. The living is a perpetual curacy, endowed with £600 royal bounty, and £800 parliamentary grant; net income, £85: patron, Rev. J. B. Williams; impropriators, Dean and Chapter of Gloucester. The church, dedicated to St. Tyvodwg, is situated in a valley of the same name, nearly in the centre of the parish. There are two places of worship for Baptists. In the township of Ystrad-dyvodog is a day school, in which 16 children are instructed at the expense of their parents; also a Sunday school, consisting of about 80 males and females, gratuitously taught: these schools are held in a room built by the parishioners, in 1829, and occupied rent-free by a master, who conducts both. The schools in the township of Rhigos are noticed in the article on that place.

YSTRAD-DYVODOG HOME, a hamlet, in the parish of YSTRAD-DYVODOG, hundred of MISKIN, county of GLAMORGAN, SOUTH WALES; containing 212 inhabitants.

YSTRAD-GUNLAIS (YSTRAD-GYNLAIS), a parish, comprising the Upper and Lower divisions, in the union of NEATH, hundred of DEVYNOCK, county of BRECKNOCK, SOUTH WALES, 14 miles (N. E. by E.) from Swansea; and containing 2885 inhabitants. The name of this place, according to some authorities, is derived from the dedication of its church to St. Gunleus, a prince of "Glewissig," who, by his residence here, gave his name to the small vale in which it is situated: but others more correctly state that the church is dedicated to St. Mary; and it has been thought that the proper appellation is Ystrad-Gurlais, or Garwlais, signifying "the vale of the rough-sounding brook," and is derived from a stream so called, a little below the church, which separates this parish from that of Kilybebill, and also forms a boundary between the counties of Brecknock and Glamorgan. The parish, situated in the Vale of Tawe, is bounded on the south-east by the river of that name, and on the south-west by the brook Garwlais above noticed, and is intersected by the turnpike-road from Swansea to Brecknock. Its surface is adorned with several gentlemen's seats, the principal of which, Yniscedwin House, once the residence of the Aubreys, and now the property of R. D. Gough, Esq., by marriage of one of his ancestors with the heiress of that ancient family, is a handsome mansion, in a delightful part of the Vale of Tawe, environed by some richly-varied

scenery, and in the centre of a highly improveable and extensive domain: in the Upper division stands the old seat of Glŷnllêch Isâv.

The entire district abounds with mineral wealth, and in the parish are valuable mines of iron-ore, stone-coal, and limestone, which combining with other local advantages, have led to the establishment of very large works at this place. The *iron-works* belonging to the Yniscedwin Company are considered as among the oldest of the kind now in operation in the kingdom; and the opinion of their antiquity has been confirmed by the discovery of an old pig of iron in a cinder bank in 1795, on which was the date 1612. These extensive works comprise two blast furnaces for smelting the ore, air furnaces and cupolas for converting the pig-iron into castings, with fineries for making the refined metal used by the tin-manufacturers. The furnaces are blown by a powerful machine, erected in 1828, from designs by Mr. Brunton, of London, and worked by a water-wheel of large diameter. The iron-ore and limestone used are procured in the parish; but the stone-coal being unfit for the purpose of smelting iron, a supply of another kind is obtained from mines in some of the adjoining parishes. The works, when in full operation, afford employment to five or six hundred men, exclusively of whom, about two hundred and sixty are constantly engaged in the collieries of the parish; the stone-coal and culm raised in these is chiefly used in drying malt and burning lime. Great quantities of limestone are quarried at the Cribarth rock, and are purchased by farmers and others along the line of the Swansea canal, to burn for manure and other purposes. On the limestone to the north of this rock is found an abundance of *tripoli*, or *lapis cariosus*, of a very pure quality, much of which is collected and sent by the canal to Swansea, and thence shipped to different parts of England, to be used in the burnishing of metals. The *Swansea canal*, a branch of which reaches to the Yniscedwin works, terminates at a place called Hên Neuadd, in this parish, two miles above the church; and to it converge numerous tram-roads from the works, for the conveyance of their produce. A *tram-road* was laid down in 1825, by John Christie, Esq., of London, extending from the Gwain Clawdd, over the forest of Devynock, to Rhŷd-y-Briw, in the Vale of Usk, by means of which a communication is established between this mineral district and the heart of Brecknockshire; and a branch, six miles in length, from Penwyll to the head of the Swansea canal, forming a junction with the main road, has also been constructed. The annual value of the rateable property in the parish has been returned at £4363, of which £2954 is for the Lower, and £1409 for the Upper, division.

The LIVING is a rectory, rated in the king's books at £9. 10. 7½., and in the patronage of the proprietor of the Yniscedwin estate: the tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £372: the church is a small neat fabric, consisting simply of a nave and chancel, with a belfry at the west end. The chapel of Coelbren, situated in the Upper division of the parish, and formerly a chapel of ease to the mother church, has been endowed, and the living is now a perpetual curacy, in the patronage of the rector, with a net income of £45: the structure was rebuilt in 1799, almost entirely at the expense of Walter Price, Esq., of Glŷnllêch, who owns five of the seven tenements of which the hamlet of Coelbren consists. There are places of worship for Baptists and Independents; that for the latter, a remarkably neat building at Tŷ'n-y-Coed, in the Upper division, erected by subscription, in 1831; that for the Baptists, situated at Nant-y-Fin. In the Lower division is a day school, in which 40 children are educated at the cost of their parents; also a Sunday school, supported by voluntary contributions, and consisting of 87 males and females, who attend the Established Church; and another, appertaining to Calvinistic Methodists, and containing about 100. In the Upper division is a day school, where 40 children are taught at their parents' expense, in a neat house erected almost exclusively at the cost of Howell Gwyn, Esq.; and two Sunday schools afford gratuitous instruction to about 70 males and females. Morgan Aubrey, of Yniscedwin, Esq., bequeathed a rent-charge of £4. 5., payable out of a farm called Twyn-y-Ceiliog, in the parish of Devynock, for the benefit of the poor.

A Roman road, now called the *Sarn Lleon*, or Sarn Helen, is still visible in the parish, passing along a high ridge of rock which separates it from Ystrad-velltey, and from Cadoxton in the county of Glamorgan, and hence declining southwards towards the station *Nidum* (Neath). On this ridge, between Coelbren and Cevn-hîr-Vynydd, was formerly an erect stone, supposed to have been a Roman milliary, with an inscription, of which only the letters IMPC were in later times legible, but it has been removed or destroyed. Upon the hills towards Llywel, and bordering on Carmarthenshire, are several carneddau, and the remains of three ancient British encampments, but nothing has been recorded of their original formation. Near the chapel of Coelbren is an encampment, which, from its quadrilateral form, and its contiguity to the Sarn Helen, is thought to be Roman; and at a short distance from this place is a kind of natural wall, formed by the side of the limestone rocks, in which is a small cavern, styled Cradock's Church, or Hermitage, which, according to Mr. Jones, the historian of Brecknockshire, is erroneously so called, as he supposes it to have been the cell in which Gunleus died in the arms of his son Cattwg, who gave his name to this cavern, as his father had in like manner given his to the vale.

About three-quarters of a mile to the east of Coelbren chapel is the most remarkable waterfall in this

part of the county, designated '*Sgwd yr hên Rŷd*. It is formed by the Llêch, or Llêchog, a small mountain stream, which, for a considerable distance from its source, flows over a rocky bed, in a part of its course entirely destitute of vegetation, and without any feature of beauty, except where in some places it expands into a river; it afterwards crosses the road from Ystrad-velltey to Coelbren, when it is lost in a deep-wooded glen, on its emerging from which the whole river, in one unbroken sheet, descends from a perpendicular height of more than a hundred feet; being interrupted in its fall by a projecting ledge of rocks, about ten or twelve feet below the summit, it dashes into foam, and, after its descent for the remaining ninety feet, without further impediment, it disappears in the thick foliage of the woods which clothe its precipitous banks, and pursues a winding course to the river Tawe. Though this fall is of much greater height than that of Eiro Hepstè, the water in its descent has less grandeur and breadth, when both rivers are equally full. At an inn, known by the sign of the "Lamb and Flag," in this parish, the outlawed criminal *Hatfield*, who, under the assumed name of the Hon. Colonel Hope, had seduced into marriage the beautiful and artless Mary of Buttermere, in Cumberland, was arrested; he was committed by the magistrates to the gaol at Brecknock, and thence conveyed to Carlisle, where he was tried and executed.

YSTRAD-MEURIC, county of CARDIGAN, SOUTH WALES. — See YSPYTTY-YSTRAD-MEURIC.

YSTRAD-OWEN or YSTRAD-OWAIN, a parish, in the union of BRIDGEND and COWBRIDGE, hundred of COWBRIDGE, county of GLAMORGAN, SOUTH WALES, 3 miles (N.E.) from Cowbridge; containing 196 inhabitants. Ithel, surnamed Dû, or "the Black," Prince of Glamorgan in the tenth century, occasionally resided here; and the place is distinguished in the historical annals of the principality as the scene of a desperate battle between the invading Saxons and the ancient Britons under Conan ab Seisyllt, in the year 1031, when that chieftain and all his sons were slain. It derives its name from Owain ab Collwyn, who lived here in a palace, of which the site is marked by a large tumulus near the church, now covered with a thriving plantation. The parish comprises a moderate extent of good arable and grazing land, and a portion of common, affording pasturage for sheep and young cattle: the surrounding scenery is pleasingly diversified, and enlivened with some interesting features. Ash Hall is a handsome modernized mansion, situated on an eminence above the church, commanding a fine view of the whole Vale of Glamorgan, from the house to the sea, with the town of Cowbridge in the foreground, and the high lands of Somersetshire in the distance.

The living is a perpetual curacy, endowed with £1200 royal bounty, and £200 parliamentary grant; net income, £41; patrons and appropriators, Chapter of Llandaf. The church, dedicated to St. Owain, is a very small ancient edifice, not remarkable for any architectural details. On a tablet is an inscription recording that Sir Lionel Jenkins, Knt., presented to each of the churches of Ystrad-Owen and Llanblethian a tenor bell; and that Evan, his brother, gave a house and thirteen acres of land, yielding £22. 4. per annum, to repair the bells, directing the surplus to be appropriated in apprenticing children, and relieving aged labourers not able to work, in both parishes, in equal shares. Sir Lionel also bequeathed a fund for clothing the last description of persons, which amounts to £20 every fourth year for this place.

On a hill to the south of the church are some inconsiderable remains of the ancient castle of Tàl-y-Vaen, or Tàlavan, one of the twelve fortresses erected by the followers of Fitz-Hamon, by whom this portion of the conquered territory was granted to Sir Richard de Seward, in whose family it continued for many generations; it formed part of the dowry of the widow of Hugh le Despencer, when affianced to Guy de Brien, and was subsequently conveyed by marriage to the Dukes of Lancaster, and is still included within the duchy. In a field near the village were two large monumental stones, rudely ornamented, which were supposed to have been placed at the head of the graves of Owain ab Ithel and his consort, and thence called the King and Queen stones; but they have been removed for some time. Near the churchyard, in a field adjoining it on the west, is a very large tumulus, of which not even any traditionary account has been preserved. An annual assembly of the bards was held here for many years, under the auspices of the ancient family of Hensol, and the custom was kept up till the year 1721, when the male line of that house became extinct; a house in which the meetings are said to have taken place is still remaining.

YSTRAD-VELLTEY (YSTRAD-FELLTAU), a parish, composed of the Lower and Upper divisions, in the union of NEATH, hundred of DEVYNOCK, county of BRECKNOCK, SOUTH WALES, 15 miles (S. W.) from Brecknock; containing 682 inhabitants, of whom 414 are in the Lower, and 268 in the Upper, division. This parish is beautifully situated in the sequestered Vale of the Melltè, from which it takes its name, and on the turnpike-road from Brecknock, through Pont Neath Vaughan, to Neath and Swansea. It is chiefly remarkable for the romantic beauty of its scenery, and the numerous and highly interesting objects of natural grandeur which it comprehends within its comparatively narrow limits. On the confines of the county of Glamorgan, but within this parish, is the small but picturesque village of *Pont Neath Vaughan*, situated on the Lesser Neath river, over which there is a neat stone bridge, connecting the shires of Brecknock

and Glamorgan. At this village, which may be regarded as the head of the district, fairs were formerly held on the first Saturday after the 12th of March, the Saturday before the 5th of July, the Saturday before the 26th of August, September 21st, and November 14; but now only two take place there, one on the 12th of May, and the other on the 14th of November, for cattle. At *Craig-y-Ddinas*, in the parish, and in its immediate neighbourhood, is found an abundance of fire clay of the very best quality, some of which is conveyed down the Neath canal, which penetrates as high as Abergwrlych, in this vicinity, to be used in the furnaces near the town of Neath, and for exportation. The annual value of the rateable property has been returned at £3371, of which £1686 is for the Lower, and £1685 for the Upper, division.

The LIVING is consolidated with that of Devynock; and the tithes have been commuted for a rent-charge of £270, which is divided in three equal portions between the impropriators, the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, and the vicar of Devynock. The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient edifice, consisting of a nave and chancel, with a square tower, and is situated in the centre of the village, which is very small. There are places of worship for Independents and Calvinistic Methodists: a day school, consisting of 35 children, is partly supported by endowment and partly by payments from the parents; and two Sunday schools, one of which appertains to Calvinistic Methodists, are gratuitously conducted, and contain about 30 males and females. *David Walter*, or Gwalter, of Maes Gwalter, in Devynock, charged the tenements of Vyle and Heol Vawr, in this parish, with the annual payment of £5 each, one for apprenticing a child of this place annually, and the other for the instruction of 10 children, five of this parish, and five of that of Penderin. *Morgan Llewelyn*, in 1630, left three tenements, called respectively Tîr-Pen-y-Graig, Tîr-Pwll-y-Gelynen, and Tîr-yr-Ynysvor, the two former in this parish, and the latter in Vainor, the rents of which, now amounting to £22. 10., he appropriated for distribution among the poor. *Sir David Williams*, of Gwernyvet, Knight, in 1612, bequeathed, among numerous other charities, a small sum for distribution of bread among the poor and for preaching a sermon on Whit-Sunday, chargeable on the great tithes of Gwenddwr; and the produce of the bequest has so much increased, that £6. 8. 6. are now received; the original gift of £1. 10. is annually distributed in bread, and the surplus in money. *Margaret Lewis*, of Brecon, in 1733, bequeathed a house and a smith's shop; and *Griffith Morgan*, of this parish, charged the tenement of Tîr-Gorov-Nedd with the annual payment of £3, for the benefit of the poor. The *Sarn Lleon*, or Sarn Helen, enters the parish at its north-eastern extremity, in a line parallel with the turnpike-road from Brecknock, and, after intersecting the small Vale of Melltè, again continues its course for nearly a mile and a half parallel with the turnpike-road, after which, taking a west-north-westerly direction, it crosses Cwm Nedd Vychan towards Blaen Nedd. At a short distance from that place is an old stone, on the edge of which is an inscription in Roman characters, very much defaced, of which only the words HIC IVCIT are legible, and in which the first part of the letter H is wanting, and the A in the second word is reversed. Mr. King, in his Archæologia, states that a gold coin of Vespasian had been found near this place. Close to the village is an artificial mound, but nothing has been recorded either of its origin or history.

The *river Melltè*, in the summer, when the water is low, runs through a confined rocky channel, till it arrives nearly opposite the village, when it enters a small whirlpool on its southern bank, and disappears; its course for nearly half a mile is concealed by stones, till it reaches a cavern a little below *Porth yr Ogov*, or "the mouth of the Cave." This remarkable cavern is entered by a horizontal aperture, twenty feet high and about fifteen yards wide, leading into a spacious apartment with a vaulted roof, from which hang stalactites and other calcareous concretions, which, on the introduction of lights, exhibit brilliant and splendid reflections, of numberless hues; the floor is strewed with large masses of broken rock, scattered about in all directions, and in many parts presenting almost insurmountable obstacles to the progress of the visiter. Through this cavern the river Melltè pursues its course, rushing over the rocky fragments which impede its flow, and near the centre of it precipitates itself from a very considerable height into a deep abyss, where the roaring of the cataract and the darkness of the cavern tend to excite a sensation of awe. At the distance of a few hundred feet the river reappears, and, in time of floods, bursts out with prodigious force, forming a series of cataracts of uncommon grandeur and unrivalled beauty. From a projecting cliff, on the eastern side of the vale, the river, just above its confluence with the *Hepstè*, rushes with violent impetuosity, and descends in one unbroken sheet, forming a magnificent cascade, of which the noise is tremendous; and such is the violence of its fall, that it loses every appearance of water, and assumes that of heavy spray and foam. From this point the river struggles through a deep channel, obstructed by projecting rocks on each side of its precipitous banks, diverting its current into a variety of fantastic directions, in a course of nearly three miles, till it falls into the river Neath, or Nedd Vechan. There are several other cataracts in the immediate vicinity, some of which are beautifully picturesque. Near the junction of the counties of Brecknock and Glamorgan is a fine cascade, called *'Sgwd Einion Gam*, formed by the Pyrddin, which, after emerging from a narrow glen, falls from

a height of nearly eighty feet down an abrupt precipice, of which one side is richly clad with verdure, and with trees and shrubs that have taken root among the stratifications of the rock, and the other is naked, dreary, and rugged. At a small distance below the confluence of the Pyrddin with the Nedd Vechan is a singularly picturesque fall, styled *'Sgwd Gwladis:* though the breadth of the sheet of water, and the elevation from which it falls, are less than the others, the appearance of this cataract is infinitely more romantic, and the scenery around it more striking.

YSTRAD-YNOD, a township, in the parish of LLANIDLOES, union of LLANIDLOES and NEWTOWN, lower division of the hundred of LLANIDLOES, county of MONTGOMERY, NORTH WALES: the population is included in that returned for the parish. Three-fourths of the tithes are payable to the Dean and Chapter of Bangor, and the remaining fourth to the vicar of Llanidloes.

Y VAENOR ISÂV, a hamlet, in the parish of CAYO, higher division of the hundred of CAYO, county of CARMARTHEN, SOUTH WALES, 8½ miles (W. N. W.) from Llandovery: the population is comprised in that stated under the head of the parish. This place, also called the Lower Hamlet, is situated on the left bank of the Cothy stream; and the road from Llandovery to Llansawel passes through it. At Maes Llan Wrthwl, within its limits, a severe battle is said to have been fought between the Romans and the Britons; and two ancient inscribed stones have been found in the vicinity, one of which denoted that an individual named Paulinus lay there interred.

THE END OF THE DICTIONARY.

APPENDIX,

CONTAINING

I.

THE BOUNDARIES OF THE PARLIAMENTARY BOROUGHS, AS DEFINED BY THE LEGISLATURE, IN 1832.

II.

ADDITIONAL COMMUTATIONS OF TITHES.

III.

A COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE POPULATION IN EACH COUNTY IN 1801, 1811, 1821, 1831, AND 1841; AND THE NUMBER OF HOUSES AT THESE PERIODS RESPECTIVELY.

IV.

A GLOSSARY OF THE WELSH TERMS WHICH MOST FREQUENTLY OCCUR IN COMPOSITION WITH THE NAMES OF PLACES.

V.

PRONUNCIATION OF THE WELSH LETTERS.

VI.

A TABLE OF CONTENTS OF THE ARTICLES ON THE COUNTIES.

APPENDIX.

No. I.

CONTAINING AN ALPHABETICAL LIST

OF THE

PARLIAMENTARY BOROUGHS OF WALES;

WITH THE

BOUNDARIES

OF EACH, AS DEFINED BY THE LEGISLATURE, IN 1832.

*** *The number attached to the name of each place refers to the page in the Work in which the Borough is described.*

BOUNDARIES OF BOROUGHS.

ABERAVON.—Vol. I. 4.

From the point on the south of the town at which the river Avon falls into the sea, northward, along the eastern boundary of the hamlet of Havod-y-Porth, to that part in a stone fence which is immediately opposite a small round pool; thence along the fence to the spot where the same meets a lane or path leading to a small cottage; thence along such lane to the ford across a brook exactly opposite Margam chapel; thence along the road to Dyfryn-Uchav to the point at which the same meets the railway from the Tai-Bâch copper-works to Michaelston; thence, northward, along the railway to the point at which the same crosses a small stream running into the river Avon; thence along the stream to the point where the same falls into the Avon; thence in a straight line to the spot at which a stream that flows through the Cwm-Bychan ravine falls into the Avon; thence along the last-mentioned stream to the place where the same meets the boundary of the parish of Baglan; thence, southward, along the boundary of Baglan to the point at which it meets the boundary of the parish of Aberavon; thence, westward, along the boundary of Aberavon to the point at which the boundary of the municipal borough leaves the same; thence along the boundary of the municipal borough to the point at which the same joins the boundary of the hamlet of Havod-y-Porth; thence, southward, along the boundary of Havod-y-Porth to the point first named.

ABERCONWAY.—Vol. I. 6.

The same as the municipal borough.

ABERYSTWITH.—Vol. I. 22.

Commencing at the outermost point of the rock Graiglais on the sea coast, visible from the point next described, straight to the northern extremity of the stone wall which divides the land called Pant-y-Gyrn from the land termed Vrôn; thence along the wall to the point at which the same meets the wall that separates Pant-y-Gyrn from the land Vrôn-Uchav; thence, eastward, along the boundary of Vrôn-Uchav to the turnstile at the south-eastern corner thereof; thence straight to the mill in the tan-yard near the road leading to Llanbadarn-Vawr; thence in a right line to the wooden dam just above Plâs Greig; thence, southward, along the boundary of the old borough to the sea coast; thence along the coast to the point first mentioned.

AMLWCH.—Vol. I. 28.

Beginning at the point on the north-east of the town where the Rhyd Talog brook falls into the sea at Porth Aber Cawell, southward, along the boundary of the parish of Amlwch to the point called Croes Eilian; thence along the Plâs Dulas road to the point named Penllaethdy-Mawr; thence along the road to Pentre Velin, across the Llanerchymedd road, to the point designated Pentre Velin Adda cross roads; thence along a road towards Pary's farm to the point at which the same is met by the first bye road on the right leading to Bôdgadva farm; thence along the bye road, passing Bôdgadva farm, to the point at which the bye road is intersected (between Bôdgadva farm and a cottage styled Yr hên Odyn) by the Lastre brook; thence along the brook, crossing the Holyhead road, to the spot where the brook falls into the river termed Avon Park Llechog; thence along the Avon Park Llechog to a ford in the Cemmes road called Rhyd-carreg-cath; thence along the Cemmes road to the cottage named Brŷn-y-Cyll, at which the road is met by the church pathway; thence along the pathway to the stile over a brook that divides the land of the Marquess of Anglesey from the Coed Helen and Llŷsdulas property, which stile is close by a spring designated Casyris; thence along the brook to the point at which the same is met by a

boundary fence (a few yards north of a cottage styled Cae-Bâch) running in the direction of Mona mill; thence along the fence to the point at which the same cuts the Porth Llechog road; thence, towards Amlwch, along the road, to the place at which the same is met by the Fynnon-y-Garreg-Vawr pathway; thence along the pathway to the spring termed Fynnon-y-Garreg-Vawr; thence along the stream that proceeds from the spring to the point at which the stream falls into the sea; thence along the sea to the point first noticed.

ASAPH, ST.—Vol. I. 48.

Starting from the point at the north-west of the town where the boundary of the township of Talar meets the river Elwy, westward, along the boundary of Talar, to the Green Gate bridge over the brook Nant-y-Vranol; thence along the brook to the place at which the same meets the Holyhead road; thence, eastward, along the road to the point where the same is met by the boundary of Talar; thence, eastward, along the Talar boundary to the point where the same joins the boundary of the township of Brŷn Paulin; thence, southward, along the boundary of Brŷn Paulin to the point where the same meets the upper Denbigh road; thence, northward, along the road to the point at which the same is met by a lane leading to Ysguborgoed; thence along such lane to the spot at which the same meets the river Clwyd; thence along the river to the place at which the same is met by the southern boundary of the township of Cyrchynan; thence in a right line to the point first alluded to.

ATPAR.—Vol. I. 55.

The municipal borough of Atpar, and the hamlet of Emlyn in the parish of Kenarth.

BANGOR.—Vol. I. 59.

First, from the point on the north-east of the town where the road from the park wall of Penrhyn castle to the Menai straits joins the straits at the high-water mark, along the road to the place at which the same meets the park wall; thence, westward, along the wall to the entrance gate to the Lime Grove; thence straight across the road to the nearest point in the boundary wall immediately opposite, which bounds a field belonging to Lime Grove; thence along the boundary wall to the spot where the river Cegin enters the grounds of Mr. Pennant; thence along the river to the bridge over the Shrewsbury road; thence straight to a square brick seat or monument, situate on a knoll in a field called Cae Pant; thence straight to the nearest point of the road to Velin Esgob; thence in a right line to the nearest point of the road to Brynniau; thence direct to the spot where the road from Bangor to the Menai bridge leaves the road from Bangor to Carnarvon; thence along the road to the bridge, in the direction of such bridge, to the gate on the right-hand side which opens into an occupation road leading to Pen'rallt; thence straight to the point at which the low-water mark in the Straits of Menai would be cut by a right line drawn from the gate last named to the Llandegvan windmill, which is on the opposite side of the straits; thence along the low-water mark to the point thereof which is nearest to the point first described; thence straight to the point first described.

BEAUMARIS.—Vol. I. 72.

The same as the municipal borough.

BRECON.—Vol. I. 99.

The municipal borough of Brecon, and the extra-parochial districts of the Castle and Christ's College.

CAERGWYRLE, in HOPE.—Vol. I. 145.

The same as the municipal borough.

CAERWYS.—Vol. I. 149.

The same as the municipal borough.

CARDIFF.—Vol. I. 155.

The old municipal borough of Cardiff; and so much, if any, of the respective parishes of St. John and St. Mary as lies without the old borough.

CARDIGAN.—Vol. I. 161.

The old borough of Cardigan, and also Bridgend and Abbey hamlets in the parish of St. Dogmael's, county of Pembroke.

CARMARTHEN.—Vol. I. 183.

The same as the municipal borough.

CARNARVON.—Vol. I. 204.

The same as the municipal borough.

CNWCLAS.—Vol. I. 251.

The same as the municipal borough.

COWBRIDGE.—Vol. I. 257.

The same as the municipal borough.

CRICCIETH.—Vol. I. 261.

The same as the municipal borough.

DENBIGH.—Vol. I. 283.

The same as the municipal borough.

FISHGUARD.—Vol. I. 331.

Setting out from the point at which the low-water mark would be cut by a right line drawn thereto from the gate of the fort, through the eastern extremity of the southern wall of the fort, straight to the said gate; thence direct to the north-western corner of Parc-y-Morva meadow; thence along the western fence of the meadow to the south-western corner thereof; thence straight to the highest point of Parc-y-Morva rock; thence in a right line to the north-western corner of the fence that divides the Glyn Amel property from the lands of Mr. Vaughan; thence, southward, along the fence to the point where the same meets the northern stream of the river Gwaine; thence up the stream to the point at which the same joins the boundary of the old borough; thence, eastward, along the line of the old borough to the spot where the same meets the low-water mark; thence, eastward, along the water mark to the point first named.

FLINT.—Vol. I. 334.

The same as the municipal borough.

HAVERFORDWEST.—Vol. I. 396.

In the first place, from the point at which a right line drawn from Saint Thomas's Church to the gate at the north-eastern corner of the field called Hill Park cuts the boundary of the old borough, along such line to the said gate; thence straight to the gate that crosses the road leading to Scotch Well House; thence along the road to the point at which the same reaches Scotch Well House; thence along the road that leads by Sandpool into the Cardigan road to the north-eastern corner of Sandpool; thence direct to the cottage of Philip White; thence in a right line to the left pier of the weir on the river Cleddy; thence along the river to the point at which the same would be cut by a straight line from Prendergast Church to the gate leading from the lane on the north-east of Little Slade farm into the paddock of that farm; thence direct to the gate; thence in a right line to the point at which the boundary of the old borough would be intersected by a line from the gate to the point at which the Poor-field road (otherwise Jury lane) leaves Saint David's road; thence, westward, along the boundary of the old borough to the point first-mentioned.

HOLT.—Vol. I. 415.

The same as the municipal borough.

HOLYHEAD.—Vol. I. 417.

Commencing at that part of the common called "The Towyn," on the south-east of the Towyn, which is nearest to Holyhead common, along the road to Penrhôs which adjoins the Towyn, (and is to the east of a cottage termed "Pen Towyn,") to the point at which the road is met by another to a piece of waste land styled "The Cyttir;" thence along the road to the Cyttir to the point at which the same meets one that leads across the Cyttir; thence along the said road across the Cyttir to the point at which the same runs into the old post road to Bangor; thence along the old post road to Pentraeth; thence along the road which leads from Pentraeth in a westerly direction, and south of the new brewery, to the point at which the same joins another; thence, northward, along the road so joined to the spot at which the same meets the Penrhôs voila road; thence along the Penrhôs voila road to the place where the same runs into the road that leads by the Ucheldre windmill to the South Stack; thence along the road to the South Stack, including the messuage, with offices and garden, to the western-most point (near a cottage called "Cerrig-y-Lloi") at which the same is crossed by a stream from the Holyhead mountain; thence along the stream to the point where it falls into the sea; thence along the coast to that part thereof which is nearest to the point first noticed; thence straight to the point first noticed.

HOLYWELL.—Vol. I. 422.

First, from the boundary stone on the hill Pen-y-Brŷn, and on the western side of the hedge (which is between the cottage occupied by William Williams and the south-eastern corner of the plantation of Richard Sankey, Esquire), straight to the boundary stone of the township of Holywell which is on the eastern side of the St. Asaph road; thence direct to a bridge (in the lane leading to and past Greenfield Hall) over a watercourse running into the river Dee; thence, eastward, along the watercourse to the point where it meets the boundary of the township of Greenfield; thence, southward, along the boundary of Greenfield to the spot at which the same meets the Holywell boundary; thence along the eastern and southern or exterior boundary of Holywell to the stone first alluded to.

KENVIG.—Vol. I. 438.

The same as the municipal borough.

KEVENLLEECE.—Vol. I. 442.

The same as the municipal borough.

KNIGHTON.—Vol. I. 451.

The same as the municipal borough.

LAMPETER.—Vol. I. 453.

Beginning at the point on the Creithin brook at which the northern limit of the glebe joins the boundary of the old borough, along the northern limit of the glebe to the place at which the same meets again the boundary of the old borough; thence, northward, along the boundary of the old borough to the point first named.

LLANELLY.—Vol. II. 10.

Setting out from the point in Wern-y-Goosy meadow on the north-west of the town at which the old course of the stream, which is the old borough boundary, makes a sharp turn, in a straight line to the southern extremity of the western fence of Cae-Mawr Issa field; thence, northward, along the fence to the place where it meets the wall which is the western limit of Furnace Garden; thence along the wall to the spot at which the same meets Pen-y-Vai lane; thence along the lane to the point where the same runs into the Carmarthen road; thence direct to the north-western corner of the garden of Cae-Mawr cottage, lately burnt down; thence along the fence that divides the said garden and the field Cae-Issa from the field Cae-Ucha to the place at which the same meets the fence that separates the Cae-Ucha from Cae-Bank field; thence along the last-mentioned fence to the northern corner of Cae-Bank; thence in a right line through the southern extremity of the north-eastern boundary of Cae-Bank, across the tram-road to the old borough boundary; thence, eastward, along the old boundary to the point first-mentioned.

LLANGEVNI.—Vol. II. 38.

In the first place, from the point at which the boundary wall between the property of Admiral Lloyd and the lands of Owen Williams, Esquire, meets the old Bangor road, east of a cottage called Min'ffordd, along the wall to the place where the same reaches a spring and a footpath named Llwybyr Tregarnedd-Vâch; thence along a hedge which, running from the spring and footpath, forms a continuation of the line

of the wall, and proceeds through the land of John Hampton Lewis, Esquire, to the spot where such hedge meets the river Cevni; thence, southward, along the river to the point at which the same is met by the boundary of the parish of Llangevni; thence, westward, along the boundary of Llangevni to the place where it meets the bye road termed Llidiart-y-Pandy; thence along the road to the spot designated Croes-lon-Pen-y-Nant; thence, southward, along the market road to the place at which the same joins the Rhos-y-Meirch road; thence along the Rhos-y-Meirch road to the first point at which the same is cut (beyond the road leading to Clai) by hedges running from each side of the road at right angles; thence along the hedge that proceeds from the last-mentioned point towards Pencraig to the spot at which the same reaches an old quarry; thence along a hedge which runs from the quarry, and forms a continuation of the hedge last described, passing Tŷ'n-y-Coed farm, to the place where the hedge cuts the Llanddyvnan road; thence along the road towards Llanddyvnan, to the point at which the same meets the boundary of the Pencraig-Vawr farm; thence southward, along the boundary of the farm to the spot where it joins the old Bangor road; thence along the road to the point first noticed.

LLANIDLOES.—Vol. II. 66.

Starting from the point on the south-east of the town where Cwm Jonathan rill crosses the Rhaiadr road, southward, along the rill, to the place at which it is met by the hedge on the right hand which is nearest to the spot where the rill crosses the cart lane from Tŷ-Côch to Llanidloes; thence along the hedge to the point at which it meets the Tŷ-Côch stream; thence along the stream to the place where the same reaches the Llangurig road; thence, northward, along the road to the spot where the same is cut by the nearest hedge on the left hand; thence along the hedge to the point at which the same reaches a water-cut bank; thence, southward, along the bank to the place where the same reaches a hedge running in the direction of the turnpike on the Plinlimmon road; thence along the hedge to the point at which the same reaches the river Severn; thence along the river to the spot where the same is cut by a line drawn thereto in continuation of the direction of the hedge on the northern end of Pen-y-Green; thence along the line, and along the hedge in continuation whereof it is drawn, to the point at which such hedge joins the hedge of Mr. Price's wood.

The boundary next proceeds, from the spot last named, straight to the place where the stream called Cevn Cummere dingle meets the Pen-y-Bank road; thence along the dingle to the spot at which the same joins the Clywedog river; thence, westward, along the boundary of the township of Cîlmachallt to the point where the same meets a small watercourse that runs along the western edge of Berth Lwyd coppice; thence along the watercourse to the place where the same reaches the lane from Llanidloes to Gorn; thence, westward, along the lane to the spot at which the same reaches the hedge that bounds the eastern side of the Chapel House; thence along the hedge to the point where the same reaches Lletty-Côch-y-Nant brook; thence, westward, along the brook to the place at which the same is met on the left hand by a small stream; thence along the last-mentioned stream to the spring from which the same proceeds; thence direct to the nearest spot in the road from Llanidloes to the Barn Leasow; thence, westward, along the road to the point at which the same meets the boundary of the borough of Llanidloes; thence, southward, along the borough to the point at which the same meets Cwm Jonathan rill; thence along the rill to the point first alluded to.

LLANTRISSENT.—Vol. II. 108.

The same as the municipal borough.

LLANVYLLIN.—Vol. II. 154.

Commencing at the southern extremity, on the north-west of the town, of the private road that leads from the Llangynog turnpike-road to Bodvach Hall, along the said private way to the point at which the same is met by the boundary of the field Cae Evan Griffith; thence, northward, along the boundary of the field to the place where the same meets the boundary of the field Maes-Ucha; thence, eastward, along the boundary of Maes-Ucha to the spot at which the same meets the limit of the field Cae-Pella Bwlch-y-Llan; thence, northward, along the limit of Cae-Pella Bwlch-y-Llan to the point where the same meets the Llangedwin road; thence along the northern fences of the respective fields Cae-Dû, Cae-Main, and Cae-Dû-Mawr, and along the eastern fence of Cae-Dû-Mawr, to the spot where the last-mentioned fence reaches the Derwlwyn wood; thence in a straight line across the wood to the northern extremity of the eastern fence of Glynie Issa tenement; thence along the fence to the place at which the same meets the Brŷnelldyn road; thence along the road to the point where the same reaches Green Hall Park; thence, southward, along the boundary of the field Cae'r Vròn to the place where the same meets the boundary of the field Cae'r Gwenithdir; thence, southward, along the boundary of Cae'r Gwenithdir to the spot at which the same meets the river Cain; thence along the river to the bridge called Pont-y-Derwlwyn; thence along Pont-y-Derwlwyn lane to the point at which the same meets the Bachie road; thence along the road to the eastern corner of Garth wood.

After quitting the point just mentioned, the boundary line runs along the south-western fences of the fields Cae'r Garth and Cyvie-Ucha, and of the field Coed Pen-y-Garth, and, westward, along the southern fence of the field Cae Gwenith, to the spot at which such southern fence cuts the occupation road to Pen-y-Garth farm; thence, direct to the eastern extremity of the southern fence of the field Llwyn Bricks; thence, westward, along the boundary of Llwyn Bricks to the place where the same joins the fence of the field Cae Bath; thence westward, along the fence to the point at which the same meets the brook Abel; thence along the brook to the spot at which the same is met by the western fence of the easternmost of the fields respectively named Lower Meadow; thence along the

western fence of the last-mentioned field to the place at which the same cuts the lane to Tŷ Newedd; thence, northward, along the boundary of the field Llwyn Hîr to the spot where the same touches the boundary of the field Cae-Mawr; thence, northward, along the boundary of Cae-Mawr to the place where the same joins the boundary of the field Cae-Bâch; thence, eastward, along the boundary of Cae-Bâch to the point at which the same meets the boundary of the field Upper Coed Llan; thence eastward, along the boundary of Upper Coed Llan to the point at which the same meets the boundary of the field Lower Coed Llan; thence, northward, along the boundary of Lower Coed Llan to the spot at which the same meets the occupation road to Pen Coed Llan; thence straight to the point first described.

LOUGHOR.—Vol. II. 181.

The same as the municipal borough.

MACHYNLLETH.—Vol. II. 184.

The township and liberties of Machynlleth; and also that detached part of he township of Is-y-garreg which adjoins the north-eastern boundary of the liberties.

MERTHYR-TYDVIL.—Vol. II. 215.

First, from the point on the north of Merthyr-Tydvil at which the northern boundary of the hamlet of Gellydêg meets the river called the Great Tâf, northward, along the great Tâf, to the place where the same is cut by the southern fence of Cilsanos common; thence, eastward, along the fence to the spot at which the same cuts the Brecon road; thence, southward, along the road to the point where the same meets the Vainor road; thence, eastward, along the Vainor road to the place at which the same runs into a bye road leading to Cevn-Coedycummer; thence direct to the spot at which the Little Tâf would be intersected by a straight line drawn from the point last described to the southern mouth of a culvert on the eastern side of the Little Tâf; thence, up the Little Tâf, along the boundary of the parish of Merthyr-Tydvil to the place where the Cwm Bargoed stream is joined by a little brook from the Coli ravine; thence in a right line to the north-eastern corner of the stone fence of Pendwycae-Vawr farm; thence along the road which passes that farm-house to the spot at which the same meets the mountain track from Dowlais to Quakers' yard; thence, southward, along the track, between the farms of Pendwycae-Vâch and Pendwycae-Vawr, to the point where such track meets a road running nearly due west, by a stone quarry, to Pen-y-Rhiw Gymra cottage; thence along the road to the place at which the same reaches the southern side of the cottage; thence straight to the spot where the southern boundary of Troed-y-Rhiw farm meets the Cardiff road; thence along the southern boundary to the point at which the same meets the Great Tâf; thence direct to the bridge over the Cardiff canal called Pont-y-Nant Maen; thence, northward, along the canal to the place where the same is intersected by the Cwmdû brook; thence, along the brook to its source; thence in a right line drawn due west to the boundary of the parish of Aberdare; thence, southward, along the boundary of Aberdare to the spot at which the same meets the boundary of the hamlet of Gellydêg; thence, eastward, along the boundary of Gellydêg to the point first named.

MILFORD.—Vol. II. 221.

Beginning at the point where Prix Pill falls into the sea, along the Pill, to the place at which the same is met by the way coming down by Cwm, and sometimes called Cwm Lane; thence along the lane to the spot where the same meets the road from Haverfordwest; thence along the road to the point at which the same is met by Priory lane; thence along Priory lane to the place where the same runs into, on the left, a road, often styled the New road; thence along the New road to the spot at which the same meets White Lady's lane, leading to a field north of the brewery, by some termed Haggard field; thence along White Lady's lane to the point where the same is cut by the fence of Haggard field; thence, northward, along the fence of the field to the north-western corner thereof; thence straight in the direction of the northern fence of the field to Priory Pill; thence in a right line to the white warehouse standing at the head of the rope-walk in Hubberston parish; thence along Spike lane which proceeds from the warehouse to the point at which the same meets Conjwick lane; thence along the lane to the place where the same meets the lane which was lately part of Point field; thence along the lane last noticed to the spot at which the same ends on the common; thence straight through the westernmost point of the Fort to the sea-coast; thence along the coast to the point first mentioned.

MOLD.—Vol. II. 224.

The township of Mold.

MONTGOMERY.—Vol. II. 229.

The same as the municipal borough.

NARBERTH.—Vol. II. 250.

Setting out from the southern end of the turnpike-gate house on the Redstone road, westward, along the fence that abuts on the house, and is the northern limit of a field whereof Mr. Thomas Eaton is landlord, to the north-western corner of the field; thence in a right line to the north-eastern corner of a field belonging to Geo. Devonald, Esq., and bounded on the south by the turnpike-road to Haverfordwest; thence along the private road that runs from the last-mentioned field to the point at which the private road meets the road to Haverfordwest; thence straight across the road to Haverfordwest to the place where the same is met by the western boundary of the Town moor; thence, southward, along the western and southern bounds of the moor to the gate of a lane at the south-eastern corner thereof; thence along the lane to the spot at which the same meets the limit of Narberth churchyard; thence, westward, along the limit of the churchyard to the south-western corner thereof; thence direct to the point where the stream from Narberth bridge would be cut by a right line drawn from the point last

described to the place at which the road from the parsonage meets the road from Pembroke; thence up the stream to the spot where the same is joined by the rivulet from Narberth mill; thence up the rivulet to the south-western corner of the field of which Baron Rutzen is landlord; thence eastward, along the boundary of the field to the point at which the same meets the southern boundary of the field belonging to Mr. Henry Davies, in which is a turnstile.

Next, the boundary line extends eastward, along the southern boundary of the field of Mr. Davies, and the southern and eastern boundary of an adjoining one, the property of George Phillips, Esq., to the place where the eastern boundary of the field of Mr. Phillips meets the occupation road leading to Blackalder; thence eastward, along the occupation road to the spot at which the same meets the south-eastern boundary of the easternmost of two contiguous fields, of which Daniel Thomas is landlord; thence along the boundary of the last-mentioned land to the point where the same joins the Carmarthen road; thence straight across the road to the south-eastern corner of the field belonging to John Lewis; thence along the eastern boundary of Lewis's field to the place at which the same cuts the Cardigan road; thence direct across the road to the south-western corner of Jesse's Well house; thence straight to the spot where the fence of the grounds attached to the house called Bloomfield's would be intersected by a right line drawn from the point last described to Bloomfield's; thence, westward, along the fence to the place at which the same cuts the Redstone road; thence along the road to the point first noticed.

NEATH.—Vol. II. 253.

In the first place, from the point lowest down the river Neath at which the boundary of the old borough quits the river, along the boundary of the old borough, leaving the river, to the place where Caervwell ditch joins the river; thence along the ditch to the spot at which the same meets the lane called Heol-Morva; thence along the lane to the point where the same joins the high road to Merthyr; thence along the road to the place at which the road to Pont-ar-Tawy leaves the same; thence along the road to Pont-ar-Tawy to the spot where the same is joined by a lane termed Rheol-y-Glow; thence along the lane to the point at which the same meets a brook; thence along such brook to the place where the same meets Rheol-Wern-Vraith lane; thence along the lane to the spot at which the same is cut by a fence forming the north-western boundary of Cae-Canddaw field; thence along the fence to the point where the same meets the brook running to Nantlyros; thence along the brook to the place at which the same joins the canal; thence along the canal to the spot where the same crosses the stream Clydach; thence along the stream to the place at which the same joins the Neath; thence along the Neath to the point first alluded to.

NEVIN.—Vol. II. 258.

The same as the municipal borough.

NEWTOWN.—Vol. II. 270.

The parish of Newtown, and the townships of Hendidley and Gwestydd.

OVERTON.—Vol. II. 277.

The same as the municipal borough.

PEMBROKE,—Vol. II. 281.

The respective parishes of St. Mary and St. Michael, and also the space comprised within the following boundary (together with all such parts, if any, of the old borough of Pembroke as lie without the said limits):—from the point on the south-west of the town at which the brook called the Taylor's lake meets the boundary of the parish of St. Mary, northward, along the brook to the place where the same joins the Pill near Quoit's mill; thence along the Pill to the spot at which the same meets the boundary of St. Mary's; thence, eastward, along the boundary of St. Mary's to the point first described.

PRESTEIGN.—Vol. II. 330.

The ancient lordship, manor, and borough of Presteign, together with such parts, if any, of the township of Presteign, and of the chapelry of Discoed, as are without the lordship, manor, and borough: and also the space included within the following boundary:—from the point on the north of the town at which Norton brook falls into the river Lug, straight to the place where the road to Wigmore and Ludlow is met by that to Kinsham village; thence direct to the spot at which the right hand branch of the Clatter brook falls into the Lug; thence along the Lug to the point first named.

PWLLHELI.—Vol. II. 334.

Starting from the south-western extremity of the boundary of the old borough on the sea-coast, along that boundary (leaving the coast) to the point at which the same is met by a small stream called Avon Goegen; thence along the stream to a bridge termed Sarn, or Pont-Penmaen; thence along the southern branch of the stream to the place where the same meets the boundary of the old borough; thence, northward, along the boundary to the spot at which the same meets a road leading from Denio church into the Carnarvon road; thence along the road from Denio to the point where the same is cut by the fence of a field styled Cae Vynnow, in the occupation of Hugh Williams, of Brŷn Crin; thence along the fence to the place at which the same cuts an occupation road leading from Brŷn Crin farm-house into the Carnarvon road; thence along the occupation road to the spot where the same joins the Carnarvon road; thence, northward, along the Carnarvon road to the point at which the same is met by a road on the right leading to Abereirch; thence along the road to Abereirch to the place where the same runs into a road from Pwllheli to Trêmadoc; thence in a straight line to the sea, at the nearest point; thence, westward, along the coast to the point first mentioned.

RADNOR, NEW.—Vol. II. 336.

The same as the municipal borough.

RHAIADR.—Vol. II. 349.

Commencing at the point at which the boundary of the old borough would be intersected by a right line drawn from Rhaiadr church to the bridge over the Gwynllin brook on the new road to Aberystwith, straight to the bridge; thence along the brook to the weir or dam head; thence along the southern bank of the mill dam to the place where the same is cut by the eastern fence of Gwynllin lain field; thence, southward, along the fence to the gate leading into the yard of the grist-mill and woollen-manufactory belonging to David Evans; thence along the road that crosses the yard to another gate at the south-eastern corner thereof; thence direct to the north-eastern corner of the farm-house called Tŷ-Newydd, or New House; thence straight to the spot at which the boundary of the old borough would be cut by a right line drawn from the new house to the bridge over the river Wye; thence, southward, along the boundary of the old borough to the point first noticed.

RHUDDLAN.—Vol. II. 354.

The same as the municipal borough.

RUTHIN.—Vol. II. 366.

The same as the municipal borough.

SWANSEA.—Vol. II. 378.

First, from the place where the northern boundary of the parish of St. John is crossed by the road to Llangyvelach church, northward, along that road, to the point at which the same is joined by a lane called Rheol-y-Cnap; thence along the lane, and along one which is a continuation thereof, and which joins the turnpike-road to Neath opposite the Llandwr engine, to the spot where such last-mentioned lane runs into the turnpike-road to Neath; thence, northward, along the road to Neath to the place at which the same is joined, between the Duke's Arms public-house and a blacksmith's shop, by a road leading towards Clâs Mont farm; thence along the last-named road to the point where the same is met, opposite the lane from Pen-lan, commonly termed Pen-lan road, by a track leading to a well head; thence along the track to the spot at which the same reaches the well head; thence along the stream that flows from the well head to the place where the stream falls into the rivulet Nant Velin; thence along the rivulet to the point at which the same crosses the road that leads from Morriston into the road from Llangyvelach church to the bridge over the river Tawy.

The line thence proceeds along the road from Morriston to the spot where the same joins that from Llangyvelach to the bridge over the Tawy; thence along the last-mentioned road to the place at which the same reaches the bridge over the Tawy; thence, eastward, along the turnpike-road to Neath to the point where the same is met near the Star public-house by a lane that leads from the southern extremity of the parish of Llansamlet, over Cilvay hill and by Bon-y-Maen, to Llansamlet church; thence along the last-noticed lane to the spot at which the same meets the boundary of the hamlet of St. Thomas, near Tregwl; thence, eastward, along the boundary of St. Thomas to the place where the same touches the limit of the town and franchise; thence, westward, along the limit of the town and franchise to the spot at which the same joins the boundary of the parish of St. John; thence, westward, along the boundary of St. John to the point first alluded to.

TENBY.—Vol. II. 393.

The In-Liberty of Tenby.

WELSHPOOL.—Vol. II. 423.

The parish of Pool, and the township of Gungrog-Vechan in the parish of Guilsfield; except that part of the township of Cyvronnydd in Pool which is detached from the main body of the parish.

WISTON.—Vol. II. 435.

The same as the municipal borough.

WREXHAM.—Vol. II. 437.

The respective townships of Wrexham Abbot and Regis; and also such part of that of Esclusham Below as is surrounded either by Wrexham Abbot or Wrexham Regis.

END OF THE LIST OF THE BOUNDARIES OF BOROUGHS.

APPENDIX, No. II.

AN ALPHABETICAL LIST

OF

SOME ADDITIONAL PARISHES AND TOWNSHIPS

OF WHICH

THE TITHES HAVE BEEN COMMUTED,

BUT WHICH WERE REPORTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE COMMISSIONERS TOO RECENTLY TO ALLOW OF THE INFORMATION BEING INCORPORATED IN THE BODY OF THE WORK.

Place.	County.	Volume and Page where the place is described.	Rent-Charge.	Average Annual Rates to which the charge is subject.	Glebe.		Tithe-Owner.
					Extent.	Value.	
		V. *P.*	£. *s.* *d.*	£. *s.* *d.*	*a.* *r.* *p.*	£. *s.* *d.*	
Abenbury - Vawr and Abenbury-Vechan	Denbigh and Flint	I. 2	200 13 9 0 14 0	20 6 4	.....	.....	Impropriators Vicar of Wrexham
Abernant	Carmarthen	I. 20	270 0 0 67 10 0	.....	.....	.....	Impropriators
Aber-Whielor	Denbigh	I. 21	492 0 0	.....	100 0 0	100 0 0	Vicar
Beeston and Gourton	Denbigh	I. 79	165 18 10 0 5 0	72 0 0 29 17 0	.....	.....	Bishop of St. Asaph Impropriators
Bettws-Gwervil-Gôch	Merioneth	I. 88	3 0 0 142 0 0	.....	.....	.....	Vicar of Wrexham Rector of Llangwm
Blaen-Penal	Cardigan	I. 92	101 0 0	.....	13 0 0	30 0 0	Rector of Bettws
Brawdy	Pembroke	I. 98	293 15 0 70 0 0	26 17 0 5 5 0	.....	.....	Impropriators Bishop of St. David's
Cerrigceinwen	Anglesey	I. 239	129 3 0	.....	.....	.....	Vicar
Crickadarn	Brecon	I. 263	240 0 0	.....	3 0 12	5 0 0	Bishop of Bangor
Cronwere	Pembroke	I. 268	105 0 0	13 10 0	.....	.....	Vicar
Derwen	Denbigh	I. 298	340 0 0 8 0 0	.....	68 0 0 14 3 35	50 0 0 30 0 0	Rector Rector
Dwygyvylchi	Carnarvon	I. 312	107 17 5½ 108 3 0	9 13 0	.....	.....	Parish-Clerk
					3 2 6	11 0 0	Impropriators Vicar

Place.	County.	Volume and Page where the place is described.	Rent-charge.	Average Annual Rates to which the charge is subject.	Glebe.		Tithe-Owner.
					Extent.	Value.	
			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	a. r. p.	£. s. d.	
Festiniog	Merioneth	I. 329	141 18 0	.....	.....	.....	Rector
Garthewin, Bodrichwin, Cynant, Cyler, or Cilia, and Trê'rbont otherwise Dôlgunner	Denbigh	I. 353	260 0 0 4 0 0	25 6 0	.....	....	Dean and Chapter of St. Asaph Parish-Clerk of Llanvair-Talhairn
Gwredog	Anglesey	I. 387	32 13 7	.....	.....	.....	Rector of Llantrisaint
Gwydir	Carnarvon	I. 388	85 0 0 16 19 2	....	....	....	Impropriator Rector
Gwynvil	Cardigan	I. 389	78 0 0	.....	.....	.....	Impropriators
Hayscastle	Pembroke	I. 408	150 0 0 30 0 0	6 12 1 0 18 0	....	....	Bishop of St. David's Vicar
Hendrehên, Llan, and Trawscoed	Montgomery	I. 384	58 10 0 20 0 0	....	7 0 18 12 0 10	....	Dean and Chapter, Christ Church, Oxon. Vicar of Guilsfield
Hêneglwys	Anglesey	I. 409	250 0 0	.....	19 0 0	20 0 0	Rector
Heyop	Radnor	I. 412	112 0 0	6 18 6	.....	.....	Rector
Johnston	Pembroke	I. 436	105 0 0	.....	25 0 0	25 0 0	Rector
Lampeter-Velvrey	Pembroke	I. 457	470 0 0	.....	33 2 28	30 0 0	Rector
Lawrenny	Pembroke	I. 467	165 0 0	.....	20 0 0	30 0 0	Rector
Llandegwining	Carnarvon	I. 512	140 0 0	.....	.....	.....	Rector
Llandevalley	Brecon	I. 517	560 0 0	16 10 5	.....	.....	Vicar
Llandysillio	Anglesey	I. 544	113 5 7	.....	2 1 15	.....	Rector
Lanerchlwydog	Pembroke	II. 16	108 0 0	.....	.....	.....	Rector
Llangorse	Brecon	II. 46	168 15 6 131 4 6	....	..... 14 0 0	..... 12 0 0	Dean and Canons of Windsor Vicar
Llangower	Merioneth	II. 48	182 0 0	14 0 0	3 2 0	15 0 0	Rector
Llanio	Cardigan	II. 73	68 0 0	.....	.....	.....	Impropriators
Llansantfraid - Glàn - Conway	Denbigh	II. 98	366 5 1 273 12 7 75 17 11½ 18 15 6	....	..... 17 2 16	..... 35 0 0	Bishop of St. Asaph Rector of the parish Vicar of Llandrillo-yn-Rhôs Parish-Clerk
Llanvair-Pwllgwyngyll	Anglesey	II. 123	119 19 5	.....	10 0 0	.....	Rector
Llanvechell	Anglesey	II. 129	404 0 0 32 0 0	....	19 0 0	....	Rector Rector, and Rector of Llanrhyddlad; payable in alternate years

Place.	County.	Volume and Page where the place is described.	Rent-Charge.	Average Annual Rates to which the charge is subject.	Glebe. Extent.	Glebe. Value.	Tithe-Owner.
		V. *P.*	£. *s.* *d.*	£. *s.* *d.*	*a.* *r.* *p.*	£. *s.* *d.*	
Llanvihangel - Nant - Melan	Radnor	II. 143	28 10 0 105 0 0	2 8 10 12 12 0	..... 0 2 0	..... 2 0 0	Impropriators Vicar
Llanvihangel - y - Traethau and Llandecwyn	Merioneth ...	II. 149	197 3 10	.....	42 3 9	40 0 0	Rector
Llanychaer	Pembroke ...	II. 168	75 0 0	2 1 3	.....	.....	Rector
Llanymowddwy	Merioneth ...	II. 170	233 0 0	.....	12 0 0	18 0 0	Rector
Llŷsvaen	Carnarvon ...	II. 179	41 14 9½ 231 16 2 1 10 0 14 10 1½	4 8 8½	..... 21 0 0	..... 45 0 0	Bishop of St. Asaph Rector of Llŷsvaen Parish-Clerk Vicar of Llandrillo-yn-Rhôs
Machynlleth	Montgomery .	II. 184	400 0 0 3 3 0	....	3 1 20	25 0 0 0 0 0	Rector Parish-Clerk
Mathrey	Pembroke ...	II. 199	320 0 0 3 3 0 190 0 0	....	.... 90 0 0	.... 50 0 0	Prebendary of Mathrey Precentor and Chapter of St. David's Vicar
Penmachno	Carnarvon ..	II. 313	153 0 0	15 18 9	.....	.....	Impropriator
Puncheston	Pembroke ...	II. 333	105 0 0	2 0 0	45 0 0	40 0 0	Rector
Varchwel, Burgedin, and Rholescyn	Montgomery .	II. 420	344 0 0 117 0 0	....	2 0 0 2 0 0	....	Dean and Chapter of Christ Church, Oxon. Vicar of Guilsfield
Ynyscynhaiarn	Carnarvon ..	II. 442	160 0 0	.....	.....	.....	Rector
Yspytty-Ystwith	Cardigan ...	II. 445	60 0 0	.....	.....	.....	Impropriator

END OF THE

LIST OF

ADDITIONAL COMMUTATIONS.

APPENDIX, No. III.

PART I.

A COMPARATIVE STATEMENT

OF THE

POPULATION OF THE VARIOUS COUNTIES IN 1801, 1811, 1821, 1831, AND 1841;

WITH THE

INCREASE PER CENT. DURING EACH PERIOD OF TEN YEARS.

COUNTIES.	1801.	1811.	1821.	1831.	1841.			Increase per Cent.			
					Males.	Females.	Total.	1801 to 1811	1811 to 1821	1821 to 1831	1831 to 1841
Anglesey	33,806	37,045	45,063	48,325	24,369	26,521	50,890	10	21	7	5·3
Brecon	31,633	37,735	43,603	47,763	26,911	26,384	53,295	19	16	10	11·5
Cardigan	42,956	50,260	57,784	64,780	31,997	36,383	68,380	17	15	10	5·5
Carmarthen	67,317	77,217	90,239	100,740	50,795	55,687	106,482	15	17	12	6·
Carnarvon	41,521	49,336	57,958	66,448	39,600	41,468	81,068	19	17	15	22·
Denbigh	60,352	64,240	76,511	83,629	44,617	44,674	89,291	6	19	8	6·7
Flint	39,622	46,518	53,784	60,012	33,636	32,911	66,547	17	15	11	10·8
Glamorgan	71,525	85,067	101,737	126,612	89,028	84,434	173,462	18	19	24	37·
Merioneth	27,506	30,924	34,382	35,315	19,247	19,991	39,238	4	11	3	11·1
Montgomery	47,978	51,931	59,899	66,482	34,252	34,968	69,220	8	15	9	4·1
Pembroke	56,280	60,615	74,009	81,425	40,343	47,919	88,262	7	22	9	7·9
Radnor	19,050	20,900	22,459	24,651	12,738	12,448	25,186	9	7	9	2·1
WALES	541,546	611,788	717,438	806,182	447,533	463,788	911,321	13	17	12	13·

PART II.

A TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF HOUSES, &c. IN EACH COUNTY,

IN

1801, 1811, 1821, 1831, 1841.

COUNTIES.	1801.		1811.			1821.			1831.			1841.		
	Inhabited.	Uninhabited	Inhabited.	Uninhabited	Building.	Inhabited.	Uninhabited	Building.	Inhabited.	Uninhabited	Building.	Inhabited.	Uninhabited.	Building.
Anglesey	6,679	127	7,183	108	72	8,737	174	73	9,683	276	53	11,488	746	135
Brecon	6,315	479	7,555	354	97	8,425	468	63	9,373	540	84	10,634	833	77
Cardigan	8,819	221	9,639	155	129	11,304	220	77	13,045	324	115	15,102	811	125
Carmarthen	13,449	371	14,856	333	113	16,402	333	107	18,920	504	186	23,407	1,382	225
Carnarvon	8,304	129	9,369	154	102	10,932	215	99	13,221	434	119	16,869	771	134
Denbigh	12,621	427	13,078	281	96	14,771	376	117	16,368	832	106	18,485	991	167
Flint	7,585	194	8,816	155	51	9,973	147	33	11,716	541	64	13,320	446	101
Glamorgan	14,225	537	17,017	741	102	19,396	645	161	23,843	1,298	273	33,205	1,466	538
Merioneth	5,787	193	6,022	115	33	6,925	230	23	6,968	238	53	8,467	547	72
Montgomery	8,725	223	9,349	174	40	10,706	194	50	12,169	402	62	13,650	884	33
Pembroke	11,869	398	12,468	406	154	14,491	503	163	15,779	474	164	18,882	1,022	143
Radnor	3,675	212	4,046	119	30	4,121	147	19	4,437	167	18	4,687	234	19
Total	108,053	3,511	119,398	3,095	1,019	136,183	3,652	985	155,522	6,030	1,297	188,196	10,133	1,769

APPENDIX, No. IV.

GLOSSARY;

OR, EXPLANATION OF SOME OF THOSE WELSH WORDS WHICH MOST FREQUENTLY OCCUR IN COMPOSITION WITH THE NAMES OF PLACES *.

Ab, Ap, i. e., Mab, a Son.
Abad, an abbot.
Aber, the fall of a less water into a greater; as, of a brook into a river, of a river into a lake or sea: the mouth of a river, a haven, a port, or harbour.
Ach, for Merch, a daughter.
Ach, water (*obsolete*).
Ach, for Uch or Uwch, upper; above.
Adyn, a miserable person, a poor wretch.
Ael, the eye-brow; also the edge of a place; as, *Ael y-Brŷn*, the brow of a hill.
Aëron, the splendid one; the queen of brightness; from *Air*, brightness, according to Mr. Owen.
Allaw, properly Alaw, from *Al*, chief or principal, and *Aw*, water; the *Water Lily*; perhaps so called from its being the chief ornament of the water.
Am, by, about.
Aml, many, numerous.
Annerch, a salutation or greeting.
Ar, upon.
Arth, a he or she bear.
Aur, gold.

Bâch, little, small; also, a hook, a crook, a tenter.
Bann, high, lofty, tall.
Bardd, a bard.
Bedw, birch trees: singular, *Bedwen*.
Bettws, a station, a place of moderate temperature between hill and vale. Some persons say, that every *Bettws* appertained to a monastery, and that it is derived from the Latin word *Abbatis*.
Beudy, a cow-house.
Blaen (plural Blaenau) the end or extremity of a thing, the top, the source of a river: it is also often used for the recesses in mountains, where the valleys terminate; also the highland of a country; thus, the mountainous district of Gwentland is called *Blaen-au Gwent*.
Bôd, an abode, dwelling, habitation.
Bre, a hill, promontory, or peak.
Brêch, a spot, spotted.
Brith, of divers colours; spotted.
Briw, a wound, a bruise; also, broken, rough.
Bro, a country, a vale, cultivated land.
Bron, the breast, the slope of a hill.
Brŷn, a mount, or hill.
Bu, a cow, an ox, cattle.
Bugail, a shepherd or herdsman.
Bychan, little: feminine, *Bechan*, and, if following a vowel, *Fechan*.
Byddar, deaf.
Byddin, a band or troop, an army.
Bŷrr, probably Pŷr, the plural of *Pôr*, a now obsolete name for a lord.

Cadarn, strong, powerful.
Câd Nant, the stream, or the glen of the battle.
Cae, a hedge, field, inclosure.
Caer, a city, fortification, camp, inclosure, wall, or mound of defence.
Caeth, a slave, captive, bondman; also as an adjective, strait, narrow, bound, captive.
Cain, white, fair, beautiful.
Canol, the middle.
Cantref, a hundred of a shire; a district consisting originally of a hundred dwellings; from *Cant*, a hundred, and *Trêf*, an habitation.
Capel, or Cappel, a chapel.
Carn, a heap of stones; intended, in the heathen times as a memorial of the dead: in South Wales, called *Carnau*, and in North Wales, *Carneddau*.
Carog, a brook.
Carreg, a stone: plural, *Cerrig*.
Carw, a hart, or stag.
Cefn, the back, a promontory, a ridge of a mountain.
Cell, a cell; also a grove.
Celli, a grove, a wood, a coppice of hazel trees.
Cenn, the skin, the hide of a beast; also the scales of a fish, or serpent.
Cennin, a leek.
Ci, a dog.
Cîl, a retreat; plural, *Ciliau*, recesses.
Clâs, the cloister of a church.
Clawdd, a trench, bank, fence.
Clegyrog, rocky or rugged.
Clôchog, sounding.
Clydogau, sheltered places.
Côch, red.
Coed, a wood.
Collwyn, a grove, or coppice of hazel trees.

* The words in this list are entirely Welsh; the alterations noticed in the Preface as having been made in the body of the Work, not having, of course, been attempted here.

Côr, a choir.
Cors, a marsh, a bog.
Craig, a rock.
Crannel, properly Grannell, the name of a river; from *Gran*, shelving or precipitous.
Cregrina, properly Cruginfa, from *Crugyn*, a small knoll, and *Fa*, a place.
Croes, or Crwys, a cross.
Crûg, a mount, a barrow, a heap of stones and of earth; and, very often, a fortified mount, such as British encampments; hence *Crûg Hywel*, in the county of Brecknock.
Cû, lovely or pleasant.
Cwm, a dale, or valley; *anglicé*, coombe.
Cŷd, with; together with; a junction.
Cylch, a circle; or, applied to a place, a circuit. *Cylch Ynad* signifies, the judge of a circuit. In the Welsh laws it means a yearly custom of provisions, or other things paid to the king's officers by those who held lands under him; in the *extent* of Anglesey, the terms *Cylch Rhaglawn*, and *Cylch Rhaglawd* occur, which seemingly implied, *a Court leet*.
Cymmer, the meeting of two or more rivers, the confluence of rivers.

Dê, for Dehau, the south.
Dau, two.
Dihewid, the will, affection, devotion.
Dinas, a city, a fortified hill or mount: the most ancient British fortifications are called *Din* or *Dinas*; thus, *Dinas Emrys*, in the county of Carnarvon, and many others.
Dir, certain, sure; and, in composition, vehemently.
Discoed, properly Is Coed, beneath the wood.
Diserth, a desert.
Dû, black, dark.
Dwfr, or Dŵr, water; *plural* Dyfroedd.
Dyffryn, i. e., Dyfr Hynt, the course of the waters.
Dylwyf, fire-wood, fuel: in allusion to water, it may be a corruption of *Dylif*, an overflowing or flood.

Eglwys, a church.
Ener, native, natural.
Erch, a dun or dark colour, horrible, terrible.
Esgob, a bishop.

Fâ, at the end of the name of a hill or mountain, or of any other word, the same as Fan or Man, a place.
Fair, for Mair, Mary.
Felfrey, probably a corruption of *Foel-Fre*, or Foel-*Fron*, the bald or naked hill: a hill, in the county of Monmouth, is called *Mil-fre*, which has the same meaning.
Fendigaid, for Bendigaid, blessed.
Ffîn, a boundary, a limit.
Ffordd, a way, a passage.
Ffrangc, an aviary; also a Frenchman, or Gaul.
Ffynnon, a fountain or spring, a well.
Figen or Fign, i. e., Migen or Mign, mire, a mossy mountain, a bog.
Fro, i. e., Bro (which see).

Gallt, the side of a hill, or any steep ascent; a woody cliff.
Garth, a mountain or hill, a promontory or cape.
Gâst, a bitch.
Genau, the mouth, a pass between hills.
Glân, the bank of a river, sea-shore; also a hill.
Glâs, blue, grey; also green, verdant.
Glŷn, a glen, a valley.
Gôf, a smith.
Gogo, i. e., Gweddio, to pray.
Graban, in South Wales signifies the corn marigold; also a vineyard, according to Mr. Owen.
Grwyney, i. e., Grŵn Wy, the hoarsely murmuring water.
Gusse, probably a corruption of *Cwysau*, furrows.
Gwaelod, a bottom: plural, *Gwaelodion*; dregs or lees.
Gwald, a hem, a skirt, a border.
Gwâr, mild, gentle.
Gwartheg, cows.
Gwastadedd, a plain.
Gwili, the name of a river, in the county of Carmarthen; from *Gwill*, swift.
Gwrth, against, opposite, by, or close to.
Gwŷdd, underwood.
Gwŷn, white, fair, clear: feminine, *Gwen*.
Gwyryddon, chaste persons; plural of *Gwyrydd*, chastity.
Gyll, i. e., Cyll, the plural of *Collen*, a hazel-tree.

Hâfod, a summer dwelling; from *Hâf*, summer, and *Bôd*, a dwelling.
Helygen, a willow or sallow tree.
Hên, old, ancient.
Hîr, long.
Hynt, a journey, a way, a course.

Ieuan, or Evan, John.
Is, lower, inferior, nether.
Isâf, lowest.

Le, or Lle, a place.
Llan, a church, an inclosure.
Llannerch, a glade.
Llawr, the ground, the floor of a building, the earth.
Llêch, a slate, any broad flat stone.
Llechwedd, the side of a hill, a steep ascent or descent, a cliff.
Lleng, a legion.
Llethyr, a steep ascent or descent, a cliff, the side of a hill.
Llwyd, grey, hoary, brown.
Llwydog, of a grey colour.
Llwyn, a wood or grove.
Llŷn, a lake, a pool.
Llŷr, the sea, water.
Llŷs, a palace, a hall or court wherein judges sit.

Mâb, a child, a boy, a son.
Madoc, or Madog, good, righteous.
Maen, a stone.
Maenor, a manor.

Maes, a field.
Mair, Mary.
Mall, bad, rotten, quaggy.
Manachlog, a monastery or abbey.
Mawr, great, large.
Mêdd, mead.
Mêl, honey.
Melin, a mill.
Merthyr, a martyr.
Moel, bald, crop-eared, wanting horns; also a lofty hill without any wood growing upon it.
Mond, i. e., Monad, an isolated situation.
Mynach, Monach, or Manach, a monk.
Mynydd, a mountain.
Mynys, probably Am Ynys, about the rising ground.

Nant, a brook, a river, a ravine, glen, or hollow formed by water.
Nawdd, refuge, sanctuary.
Newydd, new, fresh.

Ôd, snow.
Onnen, an ash tree: plural *Onn*, and *Ynn*, ash trees.
Or, a border, the edge, the coast.

Pâb, the pope.
Pant, a hollow or sinking in the ground, a valley.
Pawl, a pole, a pale, a stake; also the proper name, *Paul*.
Pebyll, tents, pavilions; the *plural*, from *Pabell*.
Pen, a head, the summit, a cape or promontory.
Penbedw, the head of the birch grove; from *Pen*, a head, and *Bedwen*, a birch tree: plural, *Bedw*, birch trees.
Penial, capital, chief.
Pentre, a village.
Plwyf, people, the common people anciently; but it now signifies a parish.
Pont, a bridge.
Porth, a gate, a door, a haven; also, aid, succour, assistance.
Prŷsg, a copse, an underwood.
Pump-Saint, five saints.
Pwll, a pool, a ditch, a pit.

Rhaiadr, a cataract.
Rhiain, a maiden, a virgin.
Rhiw, an ascent, the side of a hill.
Rhodwydd, an open course.
Rhôs, a mountain meadow, a moist large plain, a marsh.
Rhûdd, red, ruddy.
Rhŷd, a ford.
Rhŷdd, free, at liberty: *Bód Rhŷdd*, the freehold.
Rhŷn, a mountain, hill, or promontory: in the plural, *Rhynion*.

Sarn, a causeway, a pavement.
'Spyddyd, i. e., Ysbyddad, hospitality.
'Steni, probably a corruption of *Ystany*; from *Ystan*, spreading, and *Wy*, water.
Swydd, a lordship, an office, service with respect to tenure, a jurisdiction, a shire.

Tàl, the head, the front.
Tàl Sarn, the head or front of the causeway.
Tarren, a rock.
Telyn, a harp.
Tîr, the earth, land, territory.
Traws, across, cross-wise.
Trêf, and Tre, a house or home, a township, a village.
Troed, a foot, the foot of a hill.
Tŵr, a tower.
Tŷ, a house.

Uch, Uwch, upper, higher, above.
Uchâf, Uwchaf, highest, supreme.
Uchel, lofty.

Waun, i. e., Gwaun, a meadow, downs.
Wedd, i. e., Gwedd, an aspect.
Wen, i. e., Gwen, white, fair, clear; the feminine of *Gwŷn*.
Wern, i. e., Gwern, alder trees; also a moist situation: singular, *Gwernen*, an alder tree.
Wrach, i. e., Gwrach, an old woman, a hag.
Wrth, i. e., Gwrth, by, near to.
Wrtyd, properly Wrth y Rhŷd, opposite, or, near to the ford.
Wy, an ancient, but now obsolete word, signifying *water*.
Wŷch, i. e., Gwŷch, cheerful, neat, brave.
Wyl, a flow, or gushing out.
Wyllt, i. e., Gwyllt, wild, untamed, savage.

Y, of, or, on the; the.
Ych, i. e., Uwch, upper, higher, above.
Ych, an ox.
Yfed, to drink, moist, damp.
Ym, in, or by.
Yn, in, at.
Ynys, an island, rising ground.
Yr, the.
Ys, below.
Ysceifiog, the hunting-ground.
Ysgwyd, a shield, a buckler.
Ysgwydd, a shoulder.
Yspytty, an hospital, an almshouse.
Ystrad, a vale, a street, or paved way.
Ystum, a situation, figure, a bending.
Ywen, a yew-tree: plural, *Yw*.

END OF THE GLOSSARY.

APPENDIX, No. V.

PRONUNCIATION OF THE WELSH LETTERS.

A is spoken like A English, in man, can, bad; and never acute, as in able, stable: when circumflexed, like *aa* in Baal; thus, *Bâd*, a boat, is pronounced as if written *Baad*. *Au*, diphthong, is pronounced *Ai*, English; thus, *Haul*, the sun, as *Hail*.

B, like B English: but mutable into *F* and *M*; as *Bara*, bread; *dy Fara*, thy bread; *fy Mara*, my bread.

C, like K English, or like C in can, come; never soft, as in city, cistern: it is mutable into *Ch*, *G*, and *Ngh*; as *Câr*, a friend; *ei Châr*, her friend; *ei Gâr*, his friend; *fy Nghâr*, my friend.

Ch is guttural, and is pronounced as the Greek X; never as the Greek K.

D, as D English; but mutable into *Dd* and *N*; as *Duw*, God; *ei Dduw*, his God; *fy Nuw*, my God.

Dd, like Th soft in English, as the, this, that.

E, as E English, in enter, men, ten: if circumflexed, as *A* acute, in dame, came, ale; thus, *Cêd*, advantage, is pronounced as if written *Cade* or *Kade*: *Eu*, diphthong, is spoken like *Ei* English; as *Beudy*, a cow-house, is pronounced *Beidy*.

F, as V consonant English; thus *Gôf*, a smith, is pronounced *Gôv*.

Ff, as F English, in fetch.

G, like G English, in get, gain: in composition it is often dropped, as Gŵr, a man, *yr hên Wr*, the old man; *Glàn*, the bank of a river, *ar y Làn*, on the bank; *Glân*, clean, *Llaw lân*, a clean hand; *Garth*, a hill, *ar Arth*, on a hill, *Pen yr Arth*, the top of a hill. The Welsh G is never used soft, as in the English *Giles*: it is also mutable into *Ng*; as *Gwas*, a servant, *fy Ngwas*, my servant.

H, as H English, in hand, hind.

I, as I English, in king, sing, ill: circumflexed, as *Ee*, in deed; thus, *Cîl*, a recess, is pronounced as *Keel*; *Di*, privative, as if written *Dee*.

K, no letter, in the Welsh alphabet; it being expressed by C.

L, as L English, in law, land, love.

Ll, is L aspirated, and has a sound peculiar to the Welsh language, as written in English, *Llh*: in composition the *Ll* is expressed by the single *L*, as *Llaw*, a hand; *ei Law*, his hand.

M, like M English: it is mutable into *F*; as *Mam*, a mother, *ei Fam*, his mother, pronounced as if written *Vam*; *Maen* a rock; *ei Faen*, his rock: in South Wales it is aspirated, as *ei Mham*, her mother.

N, as N English; in South Wales aspirated, as *ei Nhai*, her nephew.

O, like O English, in gone, got, and as in *Brôn*, a breast: circumflexed, as in bone, tone; thus *Môdd*, a manner or fashion, as the English *mode*.

P, as P English. It is mutable into *B*, *Mh*, and *Ph*; as *Pen*, a head; *ei Ben*, his head; *fy Mhen*, my head; *ei Phen*, her head.

Ph, as Ph English. The true difference between the *Ff* and *Ph* is, that such words as are purely British are written with *Ff*, as *Ffon*, a staff, *Ffordd*, a way; or such words as are derived from the Latin, as *Ffydd*, faith, *Ffenestr*, a window: but such words as have the radical P are changed into the aspirate *Ph*, as *ei Phen*, her head.

Q, no letter in the Welsh alphabet; when wanted, it is expressed by *Cw*; as *Cwestiwn*, a word taken from the English *question*.

R, is not found simply in the Welsh dictionaries, but is always followed by an *h*, which aspirates the sound; *Rh* being in all cases the radical: the radical is, however, mutable into the simple *R.*; thus, *Rhâd*, grace, *dy Râd*, thy grace. In the middle or end of words, R is pronounced precisely as the English *r*.

S, as S English; but when followed by *ia*, *ie*, *io*, and *u*, it is commonly spoken as *Sh*, though it is thought corruptly so, at least such is the case in the county of Brecknock; thus, *Siampl*, an example, is pronounced as if written *Shample*; *Siengcin*, Jenkin, as *Shenkin*; *Sion*, John, as *Shone*; *Suan*, Joan, as *Shuan*.

T, as T English; but mutable into *D*, *Nh*, and *Th*; as *Tâd*, a father; *ei Dâd*, his father; *fy Nhâd*, my father; *ei Thâd*, her father.

U, as I English, in this, bliss: if circumflexed, as *ee* English, in queen, green; thus, *dû*, black, is pronounced as *Dee*; *Sûl*, as *Seel*; *Sûr*, sour, as *Seer*; yet the word *Un*, one, though not marked with a circumflex, is spoken as if printed *Een* or *Ene*, in one syllable. In the counties of Glamorgan, Brecknock, and Monmouth, *U* is pronounced like the English *I* in miss; but in the shires of Carmarthen and Cardigan, more like the English U: thus, the river *Dulas*, which separates Carmarthen and Glamorgan is spoken on the one side as if written in English *Dullas*, and on the other as if written *Dillas*.

V, consonant, is expressed in Welsh by the letter F.

W, is variously used in Welsh: sometimes like the

English W, as in *Wedi*, after; *Wele*, behold; *Weithian*, at length: also as *oo*, in the English good, hood; thus, *Pwn*, a burthen, *Pwll*, a pool: if circumflexed, as *oo* in mood, rood; thus, Cŵd, a bag; Drŵg, bad; Mŵg, smoke.

X, no letter in the Welsh alphabet; in writing foreign words *Ecs* is used, as *Ecsodus*, i. e. *Exodus*.

Y, in any syllable of a word but the last is pronounced as the English *U*, in burn, churn, hunt: in the last syllable, whether the word consists of one or more syllables, as the English *I*, in din, fin, sin; thus, *Cyn*, before, *Llyn*, a lake; except that in the monosyllables *y*, *ydd*, *yn*, *fy*, *dy*, *myn*, it retains its former sound of *U*, in burn. The two sounds of Y are represented nearly in the English word *sundry*, and entirely in the Welsh *Hynny*, *Ystyr*, *Llythyr*, *Mybyr*, and *Pybyr*. When the Y is circumflexed, it has one and the same sound with the circumflexed *u*: thus *Bŷd*, the world, is pronounced like *Beed*; and *Mûd*, dumb, as *Meed*.

Z, no letter in the Welsh alphabet.

N. B. The accent is, in all words, either on the last syllable or on the penultima, never on the ante-penultima; but it is much more frequently on the penultima, and when on the last syllable it is a circumflex.

The foregoing observations on the Welsh alphabet are derived from a publication by Nicholas Carlisle, Esq., the respected secretary of the Society of Antiquaries, London.

APPENDIX, No. VI.

TABLE

OF

CONTENTS OF THE ARTICLES ON THE COUNTIES;

INSERTED WITH A VIEW TO ASSIST THE READER IN OBTAINING A GENERAL KNOWLEDGE OF THE PRINCIPALITY, OR OF ANY ONE OF THE CLASSES OF SUBJECTS COMPRISED IN THE DESCRIPTION OF THE SHIRES.

**** *Thus, should an account be desired of the Rivers throughout Wales, a reference to those parts of the Dictionary which correspond to the following* 12 *paragraphs numbered* 8 *will afford the information; and the same with the other topics, Historical Account, No.* 2; *Remains of Antiquity, No.* 9, *&c. &c.*

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